Silver Anniversary Chronicle

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR ACCREDITATION OF LABORATORY ANIMAL CARE

HISTORY

Silver Anniversary

1965-1990

BY

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PREFACE

During my tenure as Vice Chairman and Chairman of the Council on Accreditation, there were several occasions when I needed information from earlier years. I recall one particular situation vividly. The Council was interested in a complete listing of former Council members and their terms of office. This should have been a simple request. This information was not readily available and it took an inordinate amount of time and effort by several persons to compile an accurate list. It was at this point that I realized how fragmentary the records of AAALAC's early history were. That incident initiated my interest in compiling a history of AAALAC. The occasion of AAALAC's 25th Anniversary was the impetus which finally motivated to me to begin.

Neither AALAS or AAALAC office records are complete. In the early days of AALAS and AAALAC most of the work was handled by volunteers who maintained the files and records. There were no central offices or repositories for these materials and apparently little or no effort was made to pass materials from one officer to another.

By the late 1980's some of the persons who were involved in the early years of AALAS and AAALAC had retired or were deceased. Consequently, many of the early documents that were not considered important were discarded when an individual was no longer in a leadership role, had moved, or had purged their files or retired.

Drs. Bennett J. Cohen and William I. Gay were early leaders. Fortunately, from a historical perspective, both retained many of the materials from their early activities which were not available in AALAS or AAALAC files. Before his death, Dr. Cohen shared a number of ACP and AAALAC documents with me. Dr. Gay also was able to provide many useful records and much information. Dr. Gay's keen memory was also very valuable in helping to clarify specific events, filling gaps of information, and providing behind the scenes insight into AAALAC's early history.

The writing of this history has been a "labor of love" for me. Admittedly, it has required a considerable amount of time in compilation of materials, reading, research, verbal communication with colleagues, and writing. Nevertheless, I have enjoyed it immensely. For the past 10 to 15 years I have been involved in and deeply committed to AAALAC activities. I was part of the latter half of AAALAC's 25-year history. All the <u>experiences</u> and the innumerable personal <u>contacts</u> that my association with AAALAC has afforded have been meaningful parts of my professional career.

It has been quite rewarding to learn more details of the early history and of the foresight, wisdom and excellent judgement of the founders and implementors of the AAALAC accreditation program. I hope this document will be useful and meaningful to persons who have been involved in AAALAC activities in the past, those presently involved, and those who will carry on in the future.

In reflecting on and reviewing the past 25 years, there have been dramatic changes and improvements in the care and use of laboratory animals. As a key player in this arena, AAALAC's impact and contributions are too extraordinary to calculate or document. In general, AAALAC has been on the leading edge and provided optimum standards for quality animal care and use.

As I have stated before, AAALAC's success must be attributed to many persons, and organizations and public, private, and corporate units. All past and present applicants and accredited participants, member organizations, Trustees, Council members, consultants, and employees should take great pride in AAALAC's accomplishments.

AAALAC remains strongly committed to its original purposes of encouraging, promoting, and facilitating scientific research involving animals. In maintaining this commitment AAALAC has made appropriate changes as needed. Most recently AAALAC has been involved in positioning itself for the future by expanding its vision, visibility, staff, and programs.

In a document such as this, there is ample opportunity for errors of omission or commission. Some information which would have been very helpful in compiling this historical document was simply not available. Various parts of the manuscript have been read for verification by some of my gracious colleagues, but I take responsibility for any errors.

The manuscript is somewhat lengthy and portions are detailed. Since some information was difficult to obtain, compile, and document, my strategy was to include much of it. In the future it may be even more difficult or impossible to obtain some of the information if it is not recorded now. For specific uses, it is much easier to shorten or skip unnecessary portions than to add them later.

In preparing this history, I have had the generous help of many persons, too numerous to identify by name. Previously I mentioned Drs. Cohen and Gay. Their assistance was invaluable. Dr. A. Eugene New, Executive Director of AAALAC, Deena New, and other AAALAC office staff provided much of the materials used. Mr. Donald W. Keene and the AALAS office staff provided me access to the AALAS files and submitted materials for my review. Finally, my secretary Ms. Janice Scearce made a major contribution in helping obtain materials, and in organizing and typing the manuscript. Ms. Janet Calpin and Ms. Brenda Booth, also part of my staff, provided other support and editorial assistance.

Without the assistance and encouragement of my friends, colleagues, and co-workers, I would not have been able to complete this task.

Athens, GA
June 6, 1991

J. Derrell Clark

HISTORY OF AAALAC ON ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

I. The Animal Care Panel's Influence on the Accreditation of Animal Care and Use (1950 to 1974)

The American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care (AAALAC) took form and evolved because of foresight, wisdom, interest, and pioneering efforts of leaders in the Animal Care Panel (ACP). Later the ACP changed its name to the American Association of Laboratory Animal Science (AALAS).

In 1949, five veterinarians involved in managing laboratory animal facilities in the Chicago area began meeting monthly to exchange information and experiences. The veterinarians were Nathan R. Brewer, University of Chicago; Elihu Bond, University of Illinois; Bennett J. Cohen, Northwestern University; Robert J. Flynn, Argonne National Laboratory; and Robert J. Schroeder, Hektoen Institute for Medical Research of Cook County Hospital. In May 1950, they proposed the concept of developing a national organization "open to all individuals interested in animal care work on an institutional scale". An organization was formed and named the Animal Care Panel reflecting their broad concern with the care of laboratory animals. The first meeting was held in Chicago in November 1950 (Cohen, 1984).

The ACP flourished and grew rapidly and was characterized by a unique mix of individual and institutional members with varied scientific, professional, and technical backgrounds. Major activities included an annual meeting and publication of a journal. One of several ideas conceived during the ACP's formative years was an accreditation program for animal care and use. This was considered a constructive approach to progress in the field and was developed over a period of years.

At the first annual meeting of the ACP in 1950, Dr. Carl F. Schlotthauer of the Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minnesota, stated "First, I want to say that this is one of the most needed meetings. We must establish some uniformity in animal handling." Even though members of the ACP recognized the need for standards, certification, and accreditation, during the period between 1950 and 1960 the organization struggled with ways and means to implement such programs. There was considerable discussion and differing opinions about whether to write standards and certify facilities or animals. At that time, many commercially produced laboratory animals had high infection and disease rates. The ACP was concerned that a program that certified or accredited these animals or facilities would indicate a "stamp of approval" by the ACP.

As early as 1951 the ACP had a Committee on Animal Care Standards and a Committee on Regulations for the Care of the Dog. In 1952 the latter committee published Standards for the Care of the Dog Used in Medical Research. At about the same time, the Surgery Study Section of the Division of Research Grants of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) developed a similarly titled document entitled Care of the Dog Used in Medical Research.

About 1957 an ad hoc Committee for the Consideration of Animal Regulatory Activities ("Accreditation" Committee) was appointed. The Committee was composed of Dr. J. C. Kile, Jr., Chairman; Dr. R. D. Henthorne, and Mr. B. F. Hill and met in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, December 4, 1957. In 1958 the Committee submitted its report to the Board of Directors. The report consisted of four parts: a general statement of the group's opinion on the advisability of ACP participation in regulatory activities, a majority report and a minority report on the basis for an ACP accreditation program, and the suggested mechanics for the operation of an accreditation program by the ACP. It was unanimously recommended that the ACP undertake regulatory and accreditation functions for laboratory animals. It was felt that this would be advantageous both to the ACP and to the laboratory animal industry. It was also agreed that ACP accreditation ultimately should be based upon complete freedom of diseases and

parasites in the animals, as well as facilities, equipment, and procedures which would give assurance of high probability that such animals would continue to be available. However there was disagreement that resulted in majority and minority opinions regarding the standards to be used and whether or not animals should be infection- and disease-free in order to be accredited.

The report of the "Accreditation" committee was reviewed at the December 3, 1958 Board meeting. It was decided that the ACP would not accredit laboratory animal breeders at that time but encourage the Laboratory Animal Breeders Association to do so, and that the ACP would notify the Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources (ILAR) of this action.

In the fall of 1959, several research laboratories were charged with cruelty to animals by the Humane Society of the United States. As the ACP Executive Committee pondered the events and general environment associated with these accusations, the committee decided that it would be useful to the scientific community to have a committee which could evaluate allegations of inadequate animal care and provide an objective professional opinion if invited to do so by the accused institution. Subsequently, in 1959 the Executive Committee authorized appointment of a Committee on Ethical Considerations in the Care of Laboratory Animals. ACP President Dr. Bennett J. Cohen appointed the committee. Dr. William I. Gay chaired this committee and other members were Drs. Dietrich C. Smith, Carl E. Rehfield, Sidney Sobin, Mr. Ralph A. Rohweder, Mrs. Peyton Hawes Dunn, and Mrs. Frances I. Holway. The committee charge was "to determine and recommend the extent to which medical researchers have an ethical right to cause suffering in animals in order to alleviate suffering in humans".

It became apparent to Dr. Gay almost immediately that the committee charge was too vague and that it could not evaluate animal care programs objectively without appropriate criteria on which to base it's evaluations, i.e. standards were needed. Dr. Gay suggested that the committee's name be changed to the Professional Standards Committee and that its principal function should be to develop appropriate professional standards of laboratory animal care. Subsequently, the committee's name was changed to Professional Standards Committee.

In a memorandum dated June 13, 1960 to the ACP Board, based on Dr. Gay's suggestions, President Cohen recommended that:

> *The Animal Care Panel should initiate a constructive laboratory visitation program, leading to certification of laboratories meeting our standards. This program would be similar to that of the American Hospital Association and American Animal Hospital Association which certify human and veterinary hospitals. In this way, the Panel could provide professional assistance to institutions wishing to improve their facilities.*

In its report dated September 18, 1960, the Professional Standards Committee stated:

> *There was an apparent need to assure the general public that laboratory animal research was operated on a professional level and that standard procedures were used in most institutions throughout the country. This committee established a philosophy of establishing standards and insuring through an inspection and certifying program that the standards were uniform throughout the country.*

As part of its report, the committee provided a draft of an in-depth questionnaire that would be used as a guide during inspections. A foreword to the proposed questionnaire included the following comments:

> This Committee proposes that the Animal Care Panel award a certificate to those medical centers which have attained standards of excellence in the care of research animals.
>
> The sections of this work sheet have been chosen according to functions essential for the housing and handling of research animals. Operating personnel as well as the building and equipment is included.
>
> Those who feel that they have these standards will be visited by representatives of the Professional Standards Committee. At that time the attached outline will be used with an on the spot check on conditions of the building, the attitude and training of the staff and the health and appearance of the animals. Participation in

this program is expected to furnish a rapid method for evaluating animal care methods and to expedite the raising of standards and efficiency of colony operation.

In his presidential address of October 1960, Dr. Cohen stated that an area in which the ACP must lead is in the development of standards for laboratory animal facilities. Specific guides should be developed. He continued:

The Committee on Professional Standards has recommended to the Board of Directors a program for certifying laboratory animal facilities. Just as every hospital meets the standards established by the American Hospital Association, so it is envisioned, institutional animal quarters would conform to the standards of the Animal Care Panel. Under this voluntary program the Seal of Approval of the Animal Care Panel would be as meaningful in our field as the American Hospital Association seal is in the hospital field. I urge adoption and prompt implementation of this program.

Finally I suggest that members of the Animal Care Panel and biological scientists generally must reinforce the concept and procedures of self regulation. The laboratory certification program which has been proposed is one aspect of constructive self regulation (Cohen, 1960).

At the October 1960 meeting, the Board adopted the following resolution: "Resolved that the ACP develop and evaluate standards for laboratory animal facilities and that it formulate a program of accreditation." A plan was now in place. First, the ACP would develop animal care standards. Thereafter it would formulate a program for accreditation.

After the annual meeting in October 1960, the Professional Standards Committee was reconstituted as the Animal Facilities Certification Committee. The committee appointed by ACP president, Dr. Melvin M. Rabstein, was composed of Dr. Cohen, Chairman, Drs. Orland A. Soave and L. R. Christensen. Because of conflict of interest concerns and NIH Policy, Dr. Gay's superiors at NIH did not want him to be involved in writing standards and "licensing" of facilities. Therefore, even though asked, he could not accept appointment to the committee.

At its April 13, 1961 meeting, the Executive Committee reviewed the following proposal from the Certification Committee.

Introduction

The Animal Facilities Certification Program of the Animal Care Panel is intended to assist institutions in achieving and maintaining the highest possible standards for the care of laboratory animals.

The requirements for certification are not complex. It is required that competent, qualified personnel be responsible for the care of the laboratory species. It is required also that the animals receive every consideration for their surroundings maintained in a sanitary condition. The determination of the adequacy of animal care shall be made by professionally qualified persons competent in such matters. They shall be animal colony directors themselves or have equivalent training and experience which qualifies them to make competent professional judgments. These judgments shall be made during a site visit only. Two members of a 21-member Animal Facilities Certification Committee of the Animal Care Panel shall visit the applicant institution and shall evaluate laboratory animal care objectively and subjectively. The period of certification shall be for three years.

Organization

A. The President of the ACP shall appoint an Animal Facilities Certification Board consisting of five members geographically representing the United States and Canada. The President shall also appoint an additional member to serve as chairman. These nominations shall be subject to confirmation by the Board of Directors.

B. The Certification board shall be responsible for the organization and operation of the Certification Program under the direction of the President and subject to the review of the Board of Directors.

C. The President shall appoint 15 additional persons to serve with the Certification

board members as the Animal Facilities Certification Committee. These nominations shall be subject to confirmation by the Board of Directors.

D. Certification Board and Certification Committee members shall be members of the ACP and recognized authorities in the field of laboratory animal care.

E. The terms of office of the Certification Board and Certification Committee shall be three years (initially by lot for 1, 2, and 3 years) subject to removal for cause. Members of the Certification Board and Certification Committee may be reappointed.

F. The Secretary-Treasurer shall handle all monies and maintain the financial records of the Animal Facilities Certification Program.

In general, the Executive Committee felt that this program was probably the most important current activity of the ACP and that it should proceed without delay. The Executive Committee also felt that it should not become involved with the specific operational details of the program, but should leave these matters to the Certification Board itself. The Executive Committee, therefore, amended the proposed outline of the program by deleting all operational details and approved only that part concerned with the purpose of the program and the appointment and functions of the Certification Board and Certification Committee. The following were nominated to serve on the Certification Board: Drs. B. J. Cohen, Thomas B. Clarkson, Robert J. Flynn, Orland A. Soave, W. T. S. Thorp and Bernard F. Trum. Later, Dr. Melvin M. Rabstein was added to the group.

The Animal Facilities Certification Program involved two aspects, developing standards and accreditation. Even though the same people served on both groups, ultimately the Animal Facilities Standards Committee developed the standards and the Animal Facilities Certification Board (later the Animal Facilities Accreditation Board) developed the accreditation program.

In 1961, the ACP began negotiating with NIH regarding sponsorship of a grant to develop standards. In early 1962, the Division of Research Grants of the NIH issued a contract to the ACP to "determine and establish professional standards for laboratory animal care and facilities" (Flynn, 1962). Dr. Rabstein, ACP president, appointed Dr. Cohen as principal investigator for the project. Appointed as co-investigators were Drs. Thorp, Clarkson, Trum, Soave, and Flynn.

In a related news release, Dr. Rabstein stated:

> *It has been the concern of the scientific community that the care and management of laboratory animals be under the direction of professionally qualified personnel, that the proper housing be provided and that the animal care personnel be adequately trained. Within the past few years many new facilities have been constructed and many existing facilities are either being expanded or remodeled. Professional standards for the construction and maintenance of animal facilities and for laboratory animal care have not as yet been developed and published. Information is needed. There is also a need to discuss and evaluate existing knowledge.*

Publication of the Guide for Laboratory Animal Facilities and Care in March 1963 by the United States Public Health Service culminated two and one- half years of work to prepare professionally appropriate criteria for the care of laboratory animals. In addition to the NIH support, the ACP effort was aided by grants from the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, the Association of American Medical Colleges, the American Heart Association, the New York State Society for Medical Research, and the Medical Research Association of California.

Later editions of the Guide have been prepared by the ILAR, National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council under contracts administered by the Animal Resources Branch, Division of Research Resources, NIH.

The ILAR was requested to undertake revision of the Guide rather than the ACP because of an agreement between the executive committees of the two organizations concerning their respective roles in the field of laboratory animal resources. It was decided that the preparation of guidelines and standards should be an ILAR function (NRC, 1965) and that the ACP would provide a

medium for the exchange of scientific information regarding laboratory animal care.

On February 2, 1962 the Animal Facilities Certification Board met for the first time in Chicago in the conference room of the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) to discuss the Animal Facilities Certification Program. The idea of an advisory committee to the Certification Board was discussed. The Board voted unanimously to ask the President of the ACP to appoint such a group consisting of representatives from organizations such as the American Heart Association, American Dental Association, American Hospital Association, American Medical Association, Association of American Medical Colleges, and the AVMA.

In describing the proposed Accreditation Program in 1962, Dr. Cohen (Cohen, 1962) wrote:

> Upon written application from an institution, and under direction of the Certification Board, two members of a 21-member Animal Facilities Certification Committee will survey and evaluate the applicant institution's animal facilities and methods of care. A written report of the survey team's evaluation will be made and a copy furnished to the institution. At present no charge to the institution for this evaluation is contemplated. The period of certification will be 3 years.
>
> These evaluations are intended to assist institutions in achieving the highest possible standards for the care of experimental animals. They are similar in principle to the project site visits of many granting agencies in evaluating research and training grant applications. The visits are to be made by professionally qualified persons. The visitors will be animal colony directors themselves, or persons with equivalent training and experience.

During this time, the matter of how to initiate and operate an accreditation program was being discussed. Two approaches were suggested: 1) The ACP Certification Board as an independent organization could make site visits and conduct an autonomous certification program or 2) The ACP could work through existing accrediting agencies such as the Association of American Medical Colleges, thereby strengthening their programs and at the same time accomplishing the ACP Certification Board objectives.

By June 21, 1963 six institutions, the University of Illinois Medical School, New York University Medical Center, University of Michigan Medical School, Harvard Medical School, Tufts University and Boston University, had requested site visits.

At the Certification Board meeting of June 21, 1963, Dr. Rabstein suggested that the Board make a few trial site visits. This plan was accepted as the next logical step. During the next few months four preliminary trial site visits were conducted. Dr. Cohen visited Indiana University Medical School, Dr. Soave visited the University of Southern California, Dr. Trum visited the University of California at San Francisco, and Drs. Flynn and Rabstein visited the University of California at Los Angeles.

During the ACP presidential administration of Dr. Flynn (1963 to 1964), the name of the Animal Facilities Certification Board was changed to Animal Facilities Accreditation Board. The Board was expanded and the following persons were appointed or reappointed: Bennett J. Cohen, George Bjotvedt, Nathan R. Brewer, Jules S. Cass, L. R. Christensen, Robert J. Flynn, Berton F. Hill, Warren G. Hoag, Geoffrey H. Lord, M. M. Rabstein, Orland A. Soave, and Bernard F. Trum.

The Accreditation Board met January 16, 1964 at the American Medical Association Board room in Chicago. At this meeting Dr. Cohen made it quite clear:

> *"that the ACP had no desire to impose its program on the scientific community; that the program was not an ACP program alone but that the ACP was merely serving as a representative of the scientific community. For this reason the ACP looks to the National Advisory Committee for guidance and to the various biomedical societies for financial assistance. In both areas, the response has been gratifying."*

The next phase in developing an accreditation program was to test the feasibility of the concept and the suitability of the criteria in the Guide in representative scientific institutions (Cohen, 1964). The idea of conducting such a test was developed in the fall of 1963 in discussions

between ACP officials and the Task Force on Animal Care Legislation. These talks led to 1) the appointment of a National Advisory Committee to provide policy guidance to the ACP Accreditation Board, 2) development of guidelines for a pilot accreditation program, 3) funding of the test by seven professional organizations and, 4) decision that approximately 25 representative institutions be site visited.

A National Advisory Committee to the Accreditation Board was appointed by President Dr. Flynn in January 1964. Its initial membership consisted of representatives designated by the organizations that helped to finance the test. Subsequently, upon recommendation of the original members of the National Advisory Committee and the Accreditation Board, the membership was increased to include representatives of other organizations having a major interest in the program.

The Advisory Committee charge was a) to represent the interest of the scientific community generally in the program, b) to represent the classes of institutions likely to be affected by the program, and c) to advise the Accreditation Board in conducting the test and implementing the program nationally.

The following organizations and their designated committee member were represented on the Advisory Committee: American Association of Dental Schools, Dr. Maury Massler; American College of Physicians, Dr. Henry T. Ricketts; American Dental Association, Dr. Leslie Burrows; American Heart Association, Dr. C. Bruce Taylor; American Hospital Association, Mr. John M. Danielson; American Medical Association, Dr. C. H. William Ruhe; AVMA, Dr. L. Meyer Jones; Association of Colleges of Veterinary Medicine, Dr. Carl A. Brandly; American Association of Medical Colleges, Dr. William F. Maloney; Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, Dr. H. J. Sloan; Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology - Dr. Maurice B. Visscher; National Society of Medical Research, Dr. W.T.S. Thorp; and the Pharmaceutical Manufacturer's Association, Dr. H.P.K. Agersborg.

The American Medical Association, Association Hospital Association, American Veterinary Medical Association, American Association of Medical Colleges, Pharmaceutical Manufacturer's Association, American College of Physicians, and American Dental Association provided financial support for the pilot accreditation program.

The following outline and guidelines for a pilot accreditation program were prepared by the Accreditation Board.

Test of the Accreditation Program

A. Objectives of the Test.

1. To determine the feasibility of accrediting institutional animal facilities and care programs; and determine institutional reactions to the accreditation concept.

2. To develop and test site visiting and review procedures to permit objective, uniform, and authoritative evaluation of animal care programs.

3. To test the suitability of the Guide for Laboratory Animal Facilities and Care for evaluating animal care programs.

B. Methods of Procedure

1. Organization of the Test.
   a) Animal Facilities Accreditation Board.
      1. Status of the board in the Animal Care Panel.
         Section 1-6 Article XI of the By laws of the Animal Care Panel read as follows:
         Article XI – Animal Facilities Accreditation Board

         Section 1. The President, with the advice and consent of the Executive Board, shall appoint an Animal Facilities Accreditation Board consisting of a Chairman and at least 11 but not more than 15 additional members.

         Section 2. The Board shall organize and operate an Animal Facilities Accreditation Program under the direction of the President and subject to the review of the Executive Board.

         Section 3. No animal facility shall be accredited unless it has been visited by

at least a two-man site visitor team. At least one member of this team must be a member of the Accreditation Board.

Section 4. The Board may, at its discretion, appoint non-Board member consultants to fill out the required two-man evaluation team.

Section 5. The members of the Accreditation Board and any consultants appointed must be members of the Panel and recognized authorities in the field of laboratory animal care.

Section 6. The term of office of members of the Board shall be three years with one-third of the Board appointed annually. Initially the terms of office shall be one year for one-third, two years for one-third, and three years for one-third. Members of the Board may be reappointed.

The Accreditation Board consulted with the National Advisory Committee regarding selection of institutions to be site visited. An effort was made to achieve balance and variety in the types of institutions selected. Some of the Advisory Committee members assisted in selecting the specific institutions to be visited and in arranging the visits.

In 1964 site visits were conducted at the following 26 institutions:

University of Utah College of Medicine
Creighton University School of Medicine
Cornell University Medical College
University of Nebraska College of Medicine
University of Kentucky College of Medicine
University of Washington School of Medicine
Medical College of South Carolina
West Virginia University-The Medical Center
University of Missouri Dental School
New York University College of Dentistry
Iowa State University College of Veterinary Medicine
Michigan State University College of Veterinary Medicine
Purdue University School of Veterinary Medicine
University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine
Baylor University Medical Center
Mt. Sinai Hospital (New York)
U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital (Chicago)
Latter Day Saints Hospital
The Upjohn Company
Wyeth Laboratories, Inc.
California Institute of Technology
Southern Illinois University
Oak Ridge National Laboratories Biology Division
Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies
Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research
Food & Drug Research Laboratories, Inc.

The site visits were made by two person teams from the Accreditation Board. Some of the teams visited medical schools simultaneously with the American Association of Medical Colleges-American Medical Association Liaison Committee. A representative of the American Dental Association or the American Veterinary Medical Association accompanied the accreditation team to some of the dental and veterinary schools. The teams evaluated the animal care programs using the standards in the Guide as the basis for their review. An analytical report on each institution was prepared and reviewed by the full Accreditation Board. Afterward a copy of the report was provided to the institution.

After conducting some of the trial site visits, the Accreditation Board concluded that the Guide was very helpful in evaluating animal facilities, but site visitors must use considerable judgement in addition to the guidelines.

On September 15, 1964 the Accreditation Board submitted an in-depth report entitled Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Facilities and Care. This report covered a number of topics including a history of the concept of accrediting animal care facilities and programs; objectives, methods of procedure, evaluation, and feasibility of a pilot accreditation program; and conclusions and recommendations. The following transcript from the report describes conduct of site visits.

Conduct of the Site Visits

a) Previsit correspondence and presurvey questionnaire
   1) Letters were sent to the selected institutions explaining the program and requesting their cooperation. At the same time the institutions received a

presurvey questionnaire, a copy of the Guide for Laboratory Animal Facilities and Care, and other pertinent information.

2) Tentative dates for the visit were set and then confirmed at a time mutually agreeable to the institution and the site visitors. In some instances members of the Advisory Committee representing the medical, dental, and veterinary schools participated in the visits. In several instances ACP site visits were made to medical schools jointly with AMA – AAMC accreditation visitors.
3) Site visitors were selected so that each visitor would go to several classes of institutions with a different Board member for each visit.
4) When the presurvey questionnaire was returned by the institution to the ACP office, it was duplicated and copies were sent to the site visitors.

b) Preliminary discussion between site visitors and institutional officials.
1) Every visit was initiated by a discussion between the site visitors and representatives of the institutions.
2) Participants from the institutions usually included among others the Dean or Director, the chairman of the animal care committee, other representatives of the faculty or staff, and the head of the animal care program.

c) Evaluation of the animal facilities and care.
1) The visitors toured and visually inspected the entire physical plant during normal working hours.
2) The visitors observed the animals and the care given them; they examined records which were made available for study.
3) The visitors talked with animal care personnel, faculty or staff members, and other personnel at all levels.

d) Concluding discussion of site visit with institutional officials
1) Every visit was concluded by a discussion with institutional officials.
2) The discussion dealt with clarification of findings to assure accuracy of information. It also dealt with the principal items to be included in the written report of the visit.
3) Institutional officials were invited to send a letter to the Board evaluating the site visit from their point of view.

e) Preparation of Site Visitor reports
1) As soon as possible after the site visits a written report was prepared. One of the site visitors was designated team secretary and was responsible for the report.
2) The reports included a description of the facilities, personnel, and animal care program.
3) The reports also included the site visitor's analysis of the program and their recommendations on accreditation.

Evaluation of Site Visitor Reports

a) Processing and distribution
1) The reports were sent to the ACP office for typing and distribution.
2) Copies of the report and presurvey questionnaire were sent to Accreditation Board and Advisory Committee members, in advance of the board meetings.

b) Board review of reports
1) The reports were presented by the team secretaries at the April and June meetings of the board, after which a thorough discussion and critique was held.
2) The Advisory Committee participated in the discussion of each report.
3) After the discussion the Board took one of the following theoretical actions on each institution:
   a) Accreditation granted
   b) Provisional accreditation granted pending improvement of specified facilities or program.
   c) Accreditation withheld pending improvement of specified facilities or program and a revisit.

Transmittal of Reports to Institutions

a) Following the June meeting of the Board the site visitor reports were revised to delete mention of the Board's action. This was done because the Board has not yet implemented an accreditation program and it has no official status.
b) A letter of thanks accompanied the reports which were sent to the institutions in August 1964

Evaluation of the Test

1. Evaluation of site visiting procedures
   a) Utility of the presurvey questionnaire
      1) It helped the visitors in orienting themselves and in estimating the time they would need for the visit.
      2) It helped the institution in making a presurvey analysis of its animal care program.
      3) It provided information for inclusion in the final report.
   b) Utility of the preliminary discussion
      1) It helped the visitors to become better oriented concerning the institution and to clarify items on the questionnaire.
      2) It enabled the visitors to explain the total program and to clarify the purposes of the visit.
   c) On site examination of physical plant and animal care
      1) The Board confirmed that even from a brief visit an experienced professionally competent site visitor can make satisfactory judgements about physical care and maintenance of animals and the condition of the facilities. For example, although the visitors may actually examine only a relatively few animals, much can be learned about the general condition and care of all the animals by observing the physical plant, its state of repair and its sanitary condition; the ancillary facilities such as the cage washing machinery, their adequacy and frequency of use; the animal cage washing machinery, their state of repair and their sanitary condition; the space allotted to the animals, the room size and the cage size; the care program, the procedures followed and the records kept; the disease control program, the isolation, quarantine, and treatment facilities available, the procedures followed and the records kept; and the personnel, their adequacy both in numbers and in professional ability, training, and experience.
      2) The questions and comments of the site visitors helped the institutions to recognize and define their own needs.
   d) Utility of the concluding discussion with institutional officials
      1) It helped the site visitors to organize and summarize their findings.
      2) It enabled the site visitors to reconcile apparent incompatible features and ambiguities they may have noted.
      3) It permitted the visitors and the institutional officials to check the accuracy of the information gathered.
      4) It provided an opportunity to bring inadequacies to the attention of the institution which would be mentioned in the site visitor's report.
      5) it provided an opportunity for institutional officials to discuss problem areas with experienced, professionally competent persons.
   e) Utility of the written report
      1) It was the most important aspect of the site visit because it was the final record of the visit and because it formed a major part of the basis on which the Board acted.
      2) It provided the institution with an authoritative written evaluation of its animal care program which can serve as a basis for further development of its program.
      3) The test reports varied considerably in emphasis, style, and content; but greater uniformity could be achieved by adopting a standard reporting format. This will be done prior to any future site visits.

Suitability of the Guide

a) The Guide proved extremely useful to site visitors and institutional officials as a frame of reference. The principles and criteria in the Guide are sound and can be used for evaluating animal care programs.
b) The Board does not believe that mandatory minimum standards should be derived from the Guide. Instead, dependence should be placed on the application of the principles and criteria by experienced, professionally competent site visitors, and acceptance of these principles and criteria by the institutions.
c) Additions to the Guide are needed in the area of care of farm animals when used in research, euthanasia, and features of architecture and engineering.

Results of the test.

a) Findings of the Site Visitors
   1) As indicated below (3b) most of the institutional animal care programs were found to be adequate and would have been accredited if this program were in effect. There is no doubt whatever of the general awareness of the importance of good animal care, and of the institutions' desire to have good programs.
   2) Where inadequacies were found they were due to the following reasons:
      a) There was a lack of fixed responsibility for animal care.
      b) There was a lack of fixed authority for the animal care program(s).
      c) Professionally competent personnel were not regularly consulted or available to advise on animal care problems.
      d) The physical plant and equipment were inadequate.
      e) Available facilities and equipment were used inefficiently.

b) Summary of Board actions

The 26 site visits were made informally as a feasibility study. The Board agreed therefore that no formal decision on accreditation should be sent to the institutions. Nevertheless the Board carefully considered each report and acted theoretically as follows:

   1) 11 institutions were accredited.
   2) 9 institutions were accredited provisionally pending specified improvements.
   3) In 6 institutions accreditation was withheld pending extensive specified improvements and a revisit.

c) Reactions of institutions visited.
   1) All institutions visited were interested in the success of this program and cooperated magnificently in the test.
   2) Presurvey questionnaires were carefully filled out and forwarded on time. All facilities were freely shown to the site visitors.
   3) High level officials from the institutions showed great interest in the accreditation program and were available for consultation and interviews.
   4) The program was deemed of great potential value by many officials because it would provide external recognition of good programs and an authoritative statement to institutions where programs needed improvement.

d) Reaction of the Accreditation Board
   1) Careful interpretation and application of the principles and criteria in the Guide by experience, professionally competent site visitors are essential to a well balanced appraisal of an institution's animal care program.
   2) The Board found that the quality, training, and orientation of personnel is as significant a factor in good animal care as the physical plant.
   3) The Board believes that objective evaluation of animal care programs can help institutions to meet their own highest standards of animal care.

The conclusions and recommendations of the Accreditation Board were:

A. The Animal Facilities Accreditation Board of the Animal Care Panel concludes that a voluntary program of accreditation of institutional animal care programs is feasible and could be implemented nationally.

B. The Animal Facilities Accreditation Board would be willing to undertake the task of implementing a national accreditation program provided.
   1. It receives the endorsement and cooperation of the scientific community.
   2. Adequate financial support is assured.
   3. The program is recognized by granting agencies.
   4. The Board of Directors of the Animal Care Panel reaffirms its authorization to the Board to develop the program.

C. Implementation of an Accreditation Program

If the program is implemented the Board recommends that it be organized as follows:

   1. General procedures
      a) An office to administer the accreditation program would be established at ACP headquarters.
      b) The program of voluntary accreditation would be announced and publicized nationally.

c) An educational campaign would be conducted to inform the scientific community about the program.
d) Site visits would be made to institutions as a whole. At the discretion of the Board separate visits might be scheduled to professional schools within universities.
e) An appeal mechanism would be developed to permit review of decisions on accreditation.
f) A report would be submitted annually to the National Advisory Committee.
g) Continuing liaison would be maintained with the National Commission on Accrediting leading to formal accreditation by this group.
h) The program would be established for 5 years. After this period it would be reviewed to determine the feasibility of continuing it or incorporating it into the regular accreditation mechanism for medical, dental and veterinary schools, hospitals, and other institutions.

2. Role of the Animal Facilities Accreditation Board
   a) The name of the Animal Facilities Accreditation Board should be changed to indicate the primary concern of the board with animal care rather than with bricks and mortar. Therefore, it recommends that this Board be called the Laboratory Animal Care Accreditation Board. A change in the Bylaws of the Animal Care Panel would be required to effect this change.
   b) The structure of the Board would remain essentially as it is now. New members would serve for a period of 3 years from the date of the first board meeting after their appointment. Four members would be replaced each year; but reappointments would be permitted.
   c) A list of consultants to the Board would be developed. These consultants would assist Board members in making site visits. The Bylaws of the ACP would have to be amended to permit enlargement of the body of consultants. The Board has a listing in excess of 100 names of individuals potentially qualified to participate as site visitors.
   d) One or more training institutes for site visitors would be held to establish uniform evaluation and reporting procedures.
   e) The Board would meet 2-4 times each year to act on site visitor reports. At least one meeting would be held conjointly with the National Advisory Committee.

3. Role of the National Advisory Committee
   a) The Accreditation Board recommends that the name of its National Advisory Committee be changed to National Advisory Council to reflect the duties and responsibilities outlined below.
   b) The National Advisory Council would be appointed by the President of the ACP from nominations made by the present National Advisory Committee.
   c) The National Advisory Council would have the following duties and responsibilities:
      1) It would organize itself to take parliamentary action.
      2) It would recommend additions or deletions to its membership.
      3) It would provide policy guidance to the Laboratory Animal Care Accreditation Board.
      4) It would assist in the review of such site visitor reports as may be indicated.
      5) It would advise the Accreditation board and the ACP Board of Directors on continuation of the program.

4. Cost of the Program
   a) The cost of the program is estimated below. It is based on a schedule of 300 site visits per year for 5 years, to be conducted by two man site visiting teams.
   b) The training institutes are contemplated during the five year period. The cost estimate is based on a 4 day institute (including travel time) with 100 participants and 10 instructors.

Transportation for 110 persons @$125	$13750
Per diem for 110 persons, 440 man days @$20	8800
Consumable Supplies	450
Subtotal	$23000
Overhead (8%)	1840
Total	$24840

E. Financing the Program

1. The principal suggestions which have been advanced to finance the program are that the funds be sought from federal sources, that private granting agencies be approached, or that institutions pay for accreditation visits directly. One or more of these approaches could be developed as follows:
   a) The Accreditation Board could be authorized to seek a contract(s) with an interested federal agency or agencies to support accreditation of institutions in which federally supported animal research is conducted.
   b) The Board could be authorized to seek funds from the federal government for the site visiting component of the program and its supportive aspects. Funds for the actual accreditation function (Board meetings) could be sought from private or institutional sources (grants, nominal charges for site visits, increased ACP institutional memberships).
   c) The Board could be authorized to seek funds for the total program from private granting agencies.
   d) The Board could be authorized to attempt to finance the total program from a combination of private and institutional sources.

2. The Board recommends that a combination of federal and private support be sought for the accreditation program as suggested in item 1 b above.

In concluding its September 15, 1964 report, the Accreditation Board stated:

> The accreditation concept has been received sympathetically and with interest by the scientific community from its inception. As part of the scientific community the Animal Care Panel has been working to define the conditions of animal care which promote sound and proper animal experimentation. It is from this perspective that the test has been conducted. The Animal Care Panel cannot and will not proceed with this program without the consent and support of the scientific community. The completion of the test and this report provides an opportunity for the scientific community to review the total concept of voluntary accreditation of animal care programs, and determine whether and how it wishes to proceed.

In an editorial describing the pilot accreditation program published in Laboratory Animal Care in 1964, Dr. Cohen stated that the word "accreditation" implied regulation; but the regulatory implications of this program were very different from those in most of the pending federal legislation. The program was based on the principle of evaluation by peers (Cohen, 1964).

In 1964 the National Commission on Accrediting was notified of the test and asked whether its approval was required before a national accreditation program could be implemented. Since the Commission was limited by its constitution to speak and act only for its member institutions, the Commission stated that such accreditation did not fall within the normal jurisdiction of the Commission for official recognition. Nevertheless the Commission offered "to give all advice and counsel needed".

At its meeting in New York City, September 1964, the ACP Board of Directors voted to accept the report of the Animal Facilities Accreditation Board. In accepting the Accreditation Board report the Board of Directors acknowledged that a privately operated voluntary program of accreditation of institutional animal care programs was feasible and could be operated nationally. In approving the report, the Board of Directors further agreed that the implementation of a national accreditation program would require the endorsement, cooperation, and participation of the scientific community, and adequate financial support. The Board of Directors accepted the recommendation of the Accreditation Board to serve as the initiating body in the establishment of a new

non-profit corporation to administer the accreditation program.

It was decided this new accrediting corporation would not be a part of any existing organization but would be composed of representatives of societies within the biomedical community interested in excellence in laboratory animal care. The ACP made the initial step by obtaining legal counsel to establish the corporation for the purpose of accrediting animal facilities.

In making the decision to form an autonomous accrediting corporation, the ACP Board of Directors considered the legal responsibilities it would have had to acquire in order to accredit institutions involved in interstate commerce. Other considerations included the adverse affects of the failure of the institution to attain accreditation. A separate organization would make possible also policy participation by other concerned scientific and professional organizations and associations.

On April 4, 1965, the ACP Executive Committee agreed that as soon as the newly organized corporation, named the American Association for the Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care (AAALAC), was viable and underway, a recommendation be presented to the ACP Board of Directors to delete Section XI of the Bylaws entitled "Animal Facilities Accreditation Board" and substitute for this Council on Accreditation stating that:

1. The President with the advice and consent of the Executive Committee shall appoint a Council on Accreditation consisting of a chairman and at least 11, but not more than 15, members.
2. The Council shall cooperate with the AAALAC in organizing and implementing a program of accreditation, and
3. The term of office of the Council members shall be 3 years with 1/3 of the Council appointed annually.

The Executive Committee also decided that the ACP would discontinue accrediting facilities. However, the Council, composed entirely of ACP members (and appointed by the ACP President) would play a vital role in executing the accreditation program. The Executive Committee stated that ACP would actively support AAALAC to facilitate its success.

After AAALAC was officially organized on April 30, 1965, the ACP continued to be directly and indirectly involved in its activities for some time.

On November 15, 1965, the ACP Executive Committee unanimously agreed to continue support of AAALAC by providing office space, use of equipment, and a portion of the services of the ACP Executive Secretary and office staff. The support that was provided was greater than that of the other 16-member AAALAC organizations. The Executive Secretary was instructed to work out an operating budget and an administrative structure with AAALAC. However, ACP and AAALAC operated with separate budgets and accounting systems. This arrangement continued and the ACP (changed to AALAS in 1967) and AAALAC shared offices and administrative staff until the summer of 1974.

At the November 16, 1965 ACP Board of Directors meeting, Dr. Cohen stated that he felt the proposed revision (see above) of Article XI (Animal Facilities Accreditation Board) was inappropriate and that either Article XI be deleted entirely or a simple statement in support of AAALAC program be inserted. Since AAALAC was now an autonomous corporation, he felt the ACP could no longer make such decisions. Nevertheless, a motion to temporarily approve the proposed revision and consider it further was made, seconded, and passed. Additionally the Board gave a vote of confidence of AAALAC activities and committed continuing support.

In early 1966, a mail ballot was circulated to the ACP Board of Directors regarding revision of Article XI. The Board voted 22-1 in favor of amending the ACP Bylaws in order to be in compliance with the AAALAC Constitution and Bylaws.

The ACP (later AALAS) was an incorporating member of AAALAC and has remained a member organization during AAALAC's 25-year history.

II. Organization of AAALAC

After the ACP decided to form an independent accreditation association, Dr. Cohen and others began making specific plans to organize the association. Mr. Harvey Sarner, the ACP attorney provided legal counsel and drafted a Constitution and Bylaws.

On April 8, 1965 The Articles of Incorporation were filed under the "General Not for Profit Corporation Act" at the Secretary of State's office, State of Illinois, Springfield, Illinois. ACP Executive Secretary Mr. Joseph J. Garvey, and Mrs. Helen Reynolds and Mrs. Carol Angerbauer, associates of Mr. Sarner at the American Dental Association, were listed as the incorporators. According to Mr. Sarner, Mr. Garvey, and the Mmes. Reynolds and Angerbauer signed the form to facilitate the organization with dispatch. The Articles of Incorporation were recorded with the Recorder of Deeds Office, Will County, Illinois on April 14, 1965. A copy of the original Articles of Incorporation is provided in Appendix A.

At the same time the "Articles" were filed, a waiver of notice for the organizational meeting was submitted and Drs. Leslie R. Burrows, Maurice B. Visscher and Cohen were listed as proxies to act and vote in place and stead of the incorporators at the organizational meeting. Mr. Garvey, and the Mmes. Reynolds and Angerbauer thereby relinquished all their rights to the organization. At the organizational meeting the waiver was accepted.

Prior to the organizational meeting, the Bylaws had been submitted to the Justice Department and a "Business Review Letter" was issued. A copy of the original Bylaws is included as Appendix B.

The organizational meeting was held Friday April 30, 1965 at 9:30 AM in Room LLC of the O'Hare Inn, Des Plaines, Illinois.

Incorporators present were Dr. Maury Massler American Association of Dental Schools; Dr. Henry T. Ricketts, American College of Physicians; Dr. Burrows, American Dental Association; Dr. C. Bruce Taylor, American Heart Association; Dr. J. Allan Mahoney, American Hospital Association; Dr. C. H. William Ruhe and Dr. John Ballin, American Medical Association; Dr. L. Meyer Jones, American Veterinary Medical Association; Dr. Cohen, Animal Care Panel; Dr. William F. Maloney, Association of American Medical Colleges; Dr. Carl A. Brandly, Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges; Dr. Visscher, Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology; Dr. H.P.K. Agersborg, Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association; and Dr. W.T.S. Thorp, National Society for Medical Research. Dr. H. J. Sloan, American Association of State Universities and Land Grant colleges was absent.

The Animal Facility Accreditation Board members present were Dr. Cohen, (also ACP representative); Drs. George Bjotvedt, Kenneth F. Burns, L. R. Christensen, Warren G. Hoag, Geoffrey H. Lord, Edward C. Melby, Jr., Alvin F. Moreland, M. M. Rabstein, Orland A. Soave, and Bernard F. Trum. Dr. Nathan Brewer was absent. Others present were Dr. Robert Yager, Executive Secretary of ILAR; Mr. Sarner, attorney; and Mr. Garvey, Executive Secretary of ACP.

Dr. Cohen served as temporary chairman. After introductions, Dr. Cohen gave a brief history of the development of the animal facilities accreditation program. Mr. Sarner explained the legal and technical activities that had occurred to date. The Articles of Incorporation were accepted. The proposed Bylaws were presented, discussed, and some amendments were approved. Afterward the Bylaws were adopted as amended.

In the organizational process, the National Advisory Committee became the AAALAC Board of Trustees. The following officers of the Board were elected: Dr. Maurice B. Visscher, Chairman; Dr. Henry T. Ricketts, Vice Chairman; Dr. L. Meyer Jones, Secretary; and Dr. Leslie R. Burrows, Treasurer.

The organizational meeting was adjourned at 12:15 PM.

At 1:00 PM on the same day and at the same place, the first Board meeting was held. The

same persons who attended the organizational meeting were present at this meeting. Dr. Visscher presided.

By lot, it was determined that the terms of office for trustees were to be as follows:

For 3 years -- Drs. Burrows, Jones, Ricketts, Visscher.
For 2 years -- Drs. Brandly, Cohen, Maloney, Massler.
For 1 year -- Drs. Ballin, Caseley, Sloan, Thorp.

The next item of business involved budgetary matters. A number of issues were discussed and approved including a request to the ACP that Mr. Garvey and his staff initially conduct the administrative aspects of the Accreditation Program and that Mr. Garvey be asked to serve as Executive Secretary to AAALAC (in addition to his duties as Executive Secretary of the ACP).

The Board also passed a resolution that the 12 persons constituting the Animal Facilities Accreditation Board be asked to serve on the Council on Accreditation. All members of the Accreditation Board agreed to serve.

The following resolution was passed unanimously.

> RESOLVED: That the Board of Trustees recognize the pioneer efforts of the Animal Facilities Accreditation Board and the Animal Care Panel in testing the concept of accrediting institutional animal care programs. The Board of Trustees appreciates that the existence and the program of the American Association is in large measure the result of the Animal Facilities Accreditation Board activities. As individuals, members of the Animal Facilities Accreditation Board gave selflessly of their time, enthusiasm and devotion to a professional ideal. The Board of Trustees extends its appreciation to the Animal Facilities Accreditation Board for relinquishing its accreditation program to the American Association in the belief that the program would be continued largely intact. The Board of Trustees thanks the members of the Animal Facilities Accreditation Board individually and will do its best to discharge its obligations in the best interests of the Animal Facilities Accreditation Board, the Animal Care Panel and also of the scientific community.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:30 PM.

The next day, May 1, 1965, the newly formed Council on Accreditation held its first meeting. Dr. Cohen continued as Chairman and Dr. Trum as Vice Chairman. At the meeting, the Council developed a site visitor report form, an application form to be used by institutions seeking accreditation, and selected consultants to assist the Council on site visits. A goal of 30 institutions to be site visited in 1965 was established.

The second Board of Trustees meeting was held June 28, 1965. The Board approved an Application for Accreditation form, a Site Visitor Report form, and a Manual for Site Visitors.

III. Member Organizations and Board of Trustees

From the beginning, the founders of the Accreditation Program realized that acceptance by the scientific and professional community was vital to the success of an accreditation program. At the Animal Facilities Certification Board's first meeting on February 2, 1962, there was discussion of an advisory committee to the Board consisting of representatives from leading scientific, educational, and professional organizations. The National Advisory Committee to the Accreditation Board was appointed in January 1964.

The American Medical Association, American Hospital Association, American Veterinary Medical Association, American Association of Medical Colleges, Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, American College of Physicians, and American Dental Association provided financial support for the pilot accreditation program. As AAALAC evolved during the early years, the member organizations also were vital to the financial success of the program through their annual grants.

Fourteen associations, the ACP plus those represented on the National Advisory Committee, were the incorporators of AAALAC. At the first Board of Trustees meeting, the American College of Surgeons was elected a founding member.

The Board of Trustees met three times in 1965 and 1966 and twice in 1967. At the December 15, 1967 meeting, the Board agreed to hold one regular meeting annually in December, and that the Executive Committee would hold a midyear meeting to act on behalf of the Board to conduct business and confirm the actions of the Council regarding accreditation. Previously, the Executive Committee had met informally before Board meetings. Beginning in 1968, the Committee held two or three formal meetings annually.

During the first year of operation some of the member organizations provided essential financial support for the fledgling program. Without this initial assistance it is possible that AAALAC's accreditation program would not have been successful. Subsequently, for 20 years many of the members provided annual contributions to the program. In 1985 the Board of Trustees decided to discontinue the annual request for funds but to encourage the member associations to support travel expenses of their trustees to Board meetings and to finance special projects. As part of AAALAC's strategic planning, member organizations' dues (prorated based on budget and ability to pay) were reinitiated in 1990.

Member organizations have also been termed sponsoring organizations. Since the founding the following organizations have been added as members.

American Association for the Advancement of Science
American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy
American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine
American Dairy Science Association
American Society of Animal Science
The Poultry Science Association
American Society of Laboratory Animal Practitioners
Association for Gnotobiotics
Society of Toxicology
The American Physiological Society
American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics
Teratology Society
Society for Neuroscience
The Endocrine Society
American Diabetes Association, Inc.
American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists
The Society for Pediatric Research

A representative from each of the member organizations has comprised the Board of Trustees.

Persons who served as officers of the Board of Trustees and their terms are as follows:

Chairperson	Dates in Office
Maurice B. Visscher, MD	1965
L. Meyer Jones, DVM, PhD	1965-66
Leslie R. Burrows, DDS, PhD	1967-71
Robert W. Wissler, MD, PhD	1972-74
Erskine V. Morse, DVM, PhD	1975
John W. Ward, PhD	1976-79
Harold A. Feinberg, PhD	1980
Gerald L. Van Hoosier, Jr., DVM	1981-82
George C. Christensen, DVM, PhD	1983-84
Charles C. Lobeck, MD	1985-89
William E. Jacott, MD	1990

Vice Chairperson	
Henry T. Rickets, MD	1965-66
Robert W. Wissler, MD, PhD	1967-71
Erskine V. Morse, DVM, PhD	1972-74
Hugh H. Hussey, MD	1975
Joseph A. Wells, MD, PhD	1976-77
Harold A. Feinberg, PhD	1978-79
Gerald L. Van Hoosier, Jr., DVM	1980
John W. Ward, PhD	1981-82, 1985-88
Charles C. Lobeck, MD	1983-84
William E. Jacott, MD	1989
Stanley E. Curtis, PhD	1990

Secretary	
L. Meyer Jones, DVM, PhD	1965
*Leslie R. Burrows, DDS, PhD	1965-66
*Henry T. Ricketts, MD	1967-68
*Donald J. Caseley, MD	1969
*H. P. K. Agersborg, Jr., PhD	1970
*Ruth Pick, MD	1971-72
*William T. Kabisch, PhD	1973-74
Anthony J. Steffek, DDS, PhD	1975-77
Bruce H. Ewald, DVM	1978-82
John W. Ward, PhD	1983-84
Emerson P. Colby, DVM	1985-86
Janet Emmerman	1987-88
Franklin M. Loew, DVM, PhD	1989
A. Carl Verrusio, PhD	1990

Treasurer	
*Leslie R. Burrows, DDS, PhD	1965-66
*Henry T. Ricketts, MD	1967-68
*Donald J. Caseley, MD	1969
*H. P. K. Agersborg, Jr., PhD	1970
*Ruth Pick, MD	1971-72
*William T. Kabisch, PhD	1973-74
Alvin F. Moreland, DVM	1975-83
Steven P. Pakes, DVM, PhD	1984-89
Franklin M. Loew, DVM, PhD	1990
*Combined Secretary/Treasurer	

Brief biographies of the Board Chairpersons are provided in the order in which they held office.

1. Dr. Maurice B. Visscher (1901-1983)

Dr. Maurice B. Visscher represented the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology during the incorporation of AAALAC and served as the first Board Chairman in 1965. He was born in Holland, Michigan. He attended Hope College (B.A., 1922) and received the Ph.D. degree from University of Minnesota in 1925 and the M.D. degree in 1931.

Dr. Visscher served as Assistant Professor, Department of Physiology, University of Minnesota; Associate Professor and Professor, University of Tennessee; Professor and Head of Physiology and Pharmacology, University of Southern California; Professor and Head, Department of Physiology, University of Illinois; and Professor and Head, Department of Physiology, University of Minnesota. He published more than 280 scientific papers.

Dr. Visscher was a member of the Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Vice-President of American Heart Association; Chairman of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the American Medical Association Educational and Research Foundation's Institute for Biomedical Research. He was President and served on the Council of the International Organizations of Medical Sciences; Secretary-General of the International Union of Physiological Sciences; Secretary and President of the American Physiological Society; and a member of the Board of Directors of Annual Reviews.

Dr. Visscher was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was granted the Distinguished Research Award of the American Heart Association in 1960 and was President of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine.

2. Dr. L. Meyer Jones (1913-)

Dr. L. Meyer Jones represented the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) during the incorporation of AAALAC and served on the Board from 1965 to 1973. He served as the first Secretary in 1965 and as Chairman during 1965 and 1966. Dr. Jones was born in Indiana and received the A.B. degree from DePauw University (1935), the M.S. (1939) and D.V.M. (1939) from Iowa State University, and the Ph.D. degree (1945) from the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Jones' positions included Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Professor, Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology, College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University; Director of Scientific Activities, AVMA; Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia; Dean, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Illinois; Fulbright-Hays Professor, National University of Ireland; and Visiting Professor, School of Veterinary Medicine, North Carolina State University. He published approximately 40 papers regarding veterinary medicine and authored editions one and two of A Textbook of

Veterinary Pharmacology and Therapeutics and edited as well as authored parts of editions three, four, and five.

Dr. Jones held many elected and appointed positions such as President, American Association of Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology; Vice Chairman and Chairman, Council of Deans, Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges; Chairman, Council on Biological and Therapeutic Agents, AVMA; member National Advisory Council on Research Resources, NIH; Executive Committee, ILAR, National Academy of Sciences; and Chairman, Veterinary Drug Efficacy Panel on Chemotherapeutic Agents, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences. He was a member of the American Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Society of Toxicology, American Association of Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology, Association of Veterinary Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, AVMA, American Association of Veterinary Medical Colleges, American Academy of Veterinary Pharmacology and Therapeutics, and Conference of Research Workers in Animal Diseases.

3. Dr. Leslie R. Burrows (1929-)

Dr. Leslie R. Burrows represented the American Dental Association during the incorporation of AAALAC and served on the Board from 1965 to 1972. He served as Chairman from 1967 through 1971. Dr. Burrows was born in La Junta, Colorado and received the B.A. degree (Zoology, 1951) from the University of Colorado, the D.D.S. degree from the University of Kansas City (1957) and the Ph.D. degree from University of Rochester (1962).

Dr. Burrow's positions have included Assistant Secretary, Council on Dental Research, American Dental Association, and Dean and Professor, University of Colorado School of Dentistry. He has published a number of scientific articles.

Dr. Burrows has served on many national scientific and professional committees, councils and boards including The National Advisory Committee, Animal Facilities Accreditation Board of AALAS; The National Society of Medical Research; The American Medical Association Task Force on Care of Laboratory Animals; Chairman, Board of Trustees and Secretary-Treasurer of AAALAC; American Dental Association representative on The American Association for the Advancement of Science Council; Coordinator of Dental Activities, National Science Fair and Future Scientists of America; Program Director, National Institute of Dental Research Training Grant, Program of Participation in Dental Research for College Students; and Program Director, Junior Dental Scientists Awards Program and Dental Students Conference on Research, as well as Assistant Director, Dental Research Information.

Dr. Burrows serves as Assistant Editor, Annual Reviews of Dental Research sponsored by the Council on Dental Research and as a consultant to the American Association of Dental Schools Ad Hoc Committee on Cancer Teaching Programs. He is Chairman of the Veterans Administration's Institutional Research Programs Evaluation Committee and Dental Program-Project Committee National Institutes of Dental Research. He serves as president of Sigma Xi, University of Colorado Chapter and is the Dental School Representative of Colorado State Anatomical Board.

Dr. Burrows is a member of the American Dental Association, International Association for Dental Research, American College of Dentists, AALAS, and International College of Dentists.

4. Dr. Robert W. Wissler (1917-)

Dr. Robert W. Wissler was appointed to the Board in 1965, representing the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, and served as Chairman from 1972 through 1974. Dr. Wissler was born in Richmond, Indiana. He received the A.B. degree from Earlham College and the M.S. (1943), Ph.D. (1946) and M.D. (1948) degrees from the University of Chicago.

Dr. Wissler has spent his entire academic career at the University of Chicago where he has held a number of positions including Professor and Chairman, Department of Pathology and Donald N. Pritzker Distinguished Service Professor of Pathology. He has published more than 250 scientific papers.

Dr. Wissler is a diplomate of the National Board of Medical Examiners and the American Board of Pathology. He has been awarded the American Medical Association's Goldberger Award in Nutrition, four honorary degrees, the American Heart Association's Award of Merit, and the International Arteriosclerosis Society's Humboldt Award. He has served as President of the American Board of Pathology and American Association of Pathologist and Bacteriologists, as Chairman of the Council on Arteriosclerosis of the American Heart Association, and as

President of the Chicago Heart Association. Among his awards are the Gold Headed Cane from the American Association of Pathology, the Distinguished Service Award from the Society of Cardiovascular Pathology, and the Coeur d'Or from the Chicago Heart Association.

Dr. Wissler has served on many national and international committees, councils, and boards including Chairman, Scientific Advisory Board of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and the National Research Council Committee on Pathology of the National Academy of Sciences; National Advisory Committee on Food, Food and Drug Administration; President, Honorary Director at Large and Board of Directors, Universities Associated for Research and Education in Pathology, Inc.; and Life Trustee of the American Board of Pathology. He has served as US Public Health Service and NIH consultant to the Surgeon General on several occasions and US Public Health Service Director's Advisory Committee for Division of Vascular Disease, Atherosclerosis, Hypertension, and Lipid Metabolism.

Dr. Wissler has been co-Chairman, Chairman of the Program Committee, and Organizing Secretary for the Second International Symposium on Atherosclerosis, as well as International Finance Committee Chairman for the Third International Symposium on Atherosclerosis.

5. Dr. Erskine V. Morse (1921-)

Dr. Erskine V. Morse was appointed to the board representing the Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges in 1968 and served as chairperson in 1975. Dr. Morse was born in Peoria, Illinois and received the D.V.M. (1944), M.S. (1948), and Ph.D. (1949) degrees from Cornell University. He is a charter diplomate of the American College of Veterinary Preventive Medicine.

Dr. Morse has served as Assistant Professor and Associate Professor of Veterinary Science, University of Wisconsin; Associate Professor and Professor of Microbiology and Public Health, Michigan State University; Professor of Veterinary Hygiene and Associate Director of the Veterinary Medical Research Institute, Iowa State University; Dean, School of Veterinary Science and Medicine, and H. W. Handley Distinguished Professor of Veterinary Medicine and Environmental Health, Purdue University. He has published over 160 scientific articles.

Dr. Morse has served as General Chairman of the National Leptospirosis Research Commission; member, Leptospirosis Committee, U.S. Livestock Sanitary Association; member, National Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners; Treasurer and Board of Directors, American Veterinary Medical Association Foundation; and Committee on Animal Health National Research Council, National Academy of Science. He is also a member of American College of Epidemiology, AVMA, American Association of Veterinary Bacteriology, American Public Health Association, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, Association of Teachers of Veterinary Public Health and Preventive Medicine, AALAS, Conference Research Workers Animal Diseases, National Association for Standard Medical Vocabulary, Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, American Animal Hospital Association, American Association of Veterinary Medical Colleges, International Association for Aquatic Animal Medicine, and U.S. Animal Health Association.

6. Dr. John W. Ward (1925-)

Dr. John W. Ward was appointed to the Board representing the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association in 1971 and served through 1988. He served as Chairman from 1976 through 1979. Dr. Ward was born in Martin, Tennessee and received B.S. (Biology) and M.S. (Cytology) degrees from George Washington University and the Ph.D. in Pharmacology from Georgetown University.

Dr. Ward has held several positions in pharmacology with Hazleton Laboratories but has spent most of his professional career with A. H. Robins Co. where he held several positions including Director, Office of Research; Vice President, Office of Research; and Vice President and General Manager, Research and Development Division. He has published approximately 50 scientific articles and is credited with several patents.

Dr. Ward's professional affiliations have included the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Association for Biomedical Research, American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Society of Toxicology, American Chemical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, New York Academy of Science, International Society of Regulatory Toxicology

and Pharmacology, and Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States.

7. Dr. Harold A. Feinberg -- biographical information not available

8. Dr. Gerald L. Van Hoosier, Jr. (1934-)

Dr. Gerald L. Van Hoosier, Jr. was appointed to the Board representing the Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges in 1976 and served as Chairman in 1981 and 1982. He was born in Weatherford, Texas and received the D.V.M. degree from the A&M College of Texas (1957). He did postdoctoral training in virology at the University of California, Berkeley, and in Pathology at Baylor College of Medicine, Houston and at the College of Veterinary Medicine, Washington State University.

Dr. Van Hoosier's positions have included Veterinary Livestock Inspector, U.S. Department of Agriculture; Chief, Animal Test Section, and Chief, Applied Virology Section, Laboratory of Viral Products, Division of Biological Standards, NIH; Instructor, Assistant Professor, and Associate Professor, Division of Experimental Biology, Department of Surgery, Baylor University College of Medicine; Director of Laboratory Animal Resources and Assistant Professor and Associate Professor of Veterinary Pathology, Washington State University; and Professor and Chairman, Department of Comparative Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle. He has published approximately 80 scientific articles and book chapters.

Dr. Van Hoosier is a diplomate of American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine and served as President in 1977 and 1978. Other positions have included President of AALAS; Chairman, Editorial Board, Laboratory Animal Science; member, Cancer Biology-Immunology Contract Review Committee, National Cancer Institute; Animal Resources Advisory Committee, Animal Resources Branch, Division of Research Resources, National Institutes of Health; Chairman, Committee on Animal Technician Activities and Training, American Veterinary Medical Association; and as a member of several National Academy of Science, National Research Council committees. Additionally, he is a member of AALAS, American Society for Experimental Pathology, AVMA, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and American Association of Veterinary Medical Colleges. Dr. Van Hoosier was the recipient of the 1986 AALAS Charles A. Griffin Award.

9. Dr. George C. Christensen (1924-)

Dr. George C. Christensen was appointed to the Board representing National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges in 1977 and served as Chairman in 1983 and 1984. He was born in New York and received his higher education at Cornell University (D.V.M., 1949; M.S., 1950, and Ph.D., 1953). He was awarded the honorary D.Sc. degree from Purdue University in 1978.

Dr. Christensen has held various teaching and administrative positions at Cornell University, Iowa State University, Purdue University, and University of Alaska including Associate Professor, Professor, and Dean, College of Veterinary Medicine; Vice President for Academic Affairs; Clarence Hartley Covault Distinguished Professor, Iowa State University; Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Anatomy, Purdue University; and Vice President for Academic Affairs, University of Alaska Statewide System. He has published numerous scientific articles and book chapters.

Dr. Christensen has served on many national scientific and professional committees, councils, and boards. These include service on the National Advisory Council to the Secretary of Health and Human Resources, NIH Review Panels, Special National Academy of Sciences Task Forces, the Council on Education of the American Veterinary Medical Association, the Association of International Education Administrators, and the Chairmanship of the Council on Academic Affairs of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges.

He has served as Vice President/President-Elect, North Central Association of Colleges and Schools; President, American Association of Veterinary Anatomists; Vice President, World Association of Veterinary Anatomists, Vice President, Mid-America State Universities Association; and President, Northwest Academic Forum, WICHE.

10. Dr. Charles C. Lobeck, Jr. (1926-)

Dr. Charles C. Lobeck, Jr. was appointed to the Board representing the American Association of Medical Colleges in 1978 and served as Chairman from 1984 to 1989. He was born in New Rochelle, New York and received the M.D.

degree from University of Rochester School of Medicine (1952). He served an Internship in Pediatrics at Grace-New Haven Community Hospital, Yale University and a Residency in Pediatrics at Strong Memorial Hospital, University of Rochester.

Dr. Lobeck has served as Instructor and Senior Instructor in Pediatrics, University of Rochester; Professor of Child Health and Dean, School of Medicine, University of Missouri-Columbia; Associate Professor, Chairman Department of Pediatrics, Alfred Dorrance Daniels Professor, Director of Clinical Affairs at University Hospitals, and Associate Dean, University of Wisconsin Center for Health Sciences. He has published approximately 30 scientific articles and book chapters.

Dr. Lobeck is a Diplomate of the American Board of Pediatrics. He has served in numerous national leadership roles including Vice President, Cystic Fibrosis Foundation and President, Midwest Society for Pediatric Research. He is a member of Federation for Clinical Research, Society for Pediatric Research, American Academy of Pediatrics, American Pediatric Society, American Medical Association, and Association of American Medical Colleges.

11. Dr. William E. Jacott (1938-)

Dr. William E. Jacott was appointed to the Board representing the American Medical Association in 1988 and was elected Chairman in 1989.

Dr. Jacott received his M.D. degree from the University of Minnesota Medical School. He is a Diplomate of the American Board of Family Practice and a member of the American Academy of Family Physicians. Dr. Jacott is a family physician and was in private practice in Duluth, Minnesota for 22 years. In 1987, he was named the Assistant Vice President for Health Sciences at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis. He is also an Associate Professor in the Department of Family Practice and Community Health.

First elected in 1981 and twice re-elected to the American Medical Association Council on Medical Education, Dr. Jacott was the Chairman of the Council from 1985 to 1987. In addition to serving on the Council, Dr. Jacott represented the AMA on the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education and has served on the Liaison Committee on Medical Education, the American Board of Medical Specialties, and the National Board of Medical Examiners.

Dr. Jacott was elected an AMA Delegate from the Minnesota Medical Association in 1980 after serving five years as an Alternate Delegate. In 1985, he was elected Chairman of the Minnesota Delegation. In addition to serving on numerous Minnesota Medical Association committees, Dr. Jacott has been active in three county medical societies and the Minnesota Academy of Family Physicians. He served as President of the St. Louis County Medical Society in 1987, and from 1988 to 1989, Dr. Jacott has served as President of the North Central Medical Conference.

Dr. Jacott was elected President of the Federation of State Medical Boards from 1986 to 1987 and served for eleven years on the Minnesota State Board of Medical Examiners and as its President from 1979 to 1981. As a result of these activities, he was elected to the Board of the Federation of State Medical Boards of the United States, Inc. From 1986 to 1987, he served as President of the Federation. He was elected to the AMA Board of Trustees in June 1989.

Listed below are the members of AAALAC, information regarding original membership date, and persons who represented the organization on the Board of Trustees. In 1964, the group was termed the National Advisory Committee to the Animal Facilities Certification Board.

Animal Care Panel/American Association of Laboratory Animal Science - Incorporator

Bennett J. Cohen, DVM, PhD	1964-67
Edward C. Melby, Jr., DVM	1968-71
Alvin F. Moreland, DVM	1972-83
Steven P. Pakes, DVM, PhD	1984-89
Ronald M. McLaughlin, DVM	1990-

American Association of Dental Schools - Incorporator

Maury Massler, DDS	1964-66
Lee R. Brown, Jr., PhD	1967-69
Harry Blechman, DDS	1970-81
Thomas W. Weatherford, DDS	1982-84
Arthur Veis, PhD	1985
Noah Calhoun, DDS	1986-

American College of Physicians - Incorporator

Henry T. Ricketts, MD	1964-71
Craig W. Borden, MD	1972-74
Theodore N. Pullman, MD	1975-80
Charles M. Clark, Jr., MD	1980-86
Vacant	1987
William J. Holloway, MD	1988-90

American Dental Association - Incorporator

Leslie R. Burrows, DDS, PhD	1964-72
Anthony J. Steffek, DDS, PhD	1973-83
A. Carl Verrusio, PhD	1984-

American Heart Association - Incorporator

C. Bruce Taylor, MD	1964-65
Ruth Pick, MD	1965-72
Harold A. Feinberg, PhD	1973-81
Guy C. Le Breton, PhD	1982-85
Thomas B. Clarkson, DVM	1986-

American Hospital Association - Incorporator

John M. Danielson, MD	1964
J. Allan Mahoney, MD	1965
Donald J. Caseley, MD	1965-69
W. W. Stadel, MD	1970-75
Claude R. Hitchcock, MD, PhD	1976
Gilbert L. Raulston, DVM	1977-79
Richard E. Dierks, DVM	1980-83
Janet Emmerman	1984-89
William G. New	1990

American Medical Association - Incorporator

C. H. William Ruhe, MD	1964-77
Ira Singer, PhD	1978-81
Philip L. White, ScD	1982-84
Kenneth F. Lampe, MD	1985-87
William E. Jacott, MD	1988-

American Veterinary Medical Association - Incorporator

L. Meyer Jones, DVM, PhD	1964-73
Douglas H. McKelvie, DVM, PhD	1974-75
Bruce H. Ewald, DVM	1976-82
Emerson D. Colby, DVM	1983-89
Alvin W. Smith, DVM, PhD	1990-

Association of American Medical Colleges - Incorporator

William F. Maloney, MD	1964-65
John F. Sheehan, MD	1966-68
Joseph A. Wells, MD, PhD	1969-77
Charles C. Lobeck, MD	1978-89
Franklyn G. Knox, MD, PhD	1990-

Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges - Incorporator

Carl A. Brandley, DVM	1964-67
Erskine V. Morse, DVM, PhD	1968-75
Gerald L. Van Hoosier, Jr., DVM	1976-82
Billy C. Ward, DVM, PhD	1983-85
Franklin M. Loew, DVM, PhD	1986-

Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology - Incorporator

Maurice B. Visscher, MD	1964-65
Robert W. Wissler, MD, PhD	1965-76
James P. Filkins, PhD	1977-79
Lloyd C. Faulkner, DVM, PhD	1980-85
H. Richard Adams, DVM, PhD	1986-

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association - Incorporator

H. P. K. Agersborg, Jr., PhD	1964-70
John W. Ward, PhD	1971-88
Craig D. Burrell, MD	1989-

National Society for Medical Research - Incorporator

W. T. S. Thorp, DVM	1964-70
Sigmund T. Rich, DVM	1971-73
Hugh H. Hussey, MD	1974-75
Nathan R. Brewer, DVM, PhD	1976-84

National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges - Incorporator

H. J. Sloan	1964-65
Louis L. Madsen, PhD	1966-72
Glenn W. Salisbury, MD	1973-76
George Christensen, DVM, PhD	1977-87
Charles W. Leathers, DVM	1988-89
Dean E. Gage, DVM	1990-

American College of Surgeons - April 30, 1965

John Paul North, MD	1965-
William E. Adams, MD	1966-72
Harold A. Zintel, MD	1973-83
William S. Pierce, MD	1984-86
L. Henry Edmunds, Jr., MD	1987-89
John A. Weigelt, DVM, MD	1990-

American Association for the Advancement of Science - December 13, 1965

H. Burr Steinbach, PhD	1965-68
William T. Kabisch, PhD	1969-74
Edward C. Melby, Jr., DVM	1975-86
Ronald D. Hunt, DVM	1987-

American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy - December 15, 1967

Ralph F. Voight, PhD	1968
William F. Bousquet, PhD	1969-74
R. Craig Schnell, PhD	1975-86
J. Edward Moreton, PhD	1987-

American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine - December 10, 1970

Charles McPherson, DVM	1971-72
Alvin F. Moreland, DVM	1973-74
Steven P. Pakes, DVM, PhD	1974-75
Henry J. Baker, DVM	1976-77
Daniel H. Ringler, DVM	1978-79
Patrick J. Manning, DVM	1980-82
James G. Fox, DVM	1983-84
J. Derrell Clark, DVM, DSc	1985-89
Harry Rozmiarek, DVM	1990-

American Dairy Science Association - December 10, 1970

R. G. Warner, PhD	1970-75
A. D. McGilliard, PhD	1976-79
Monty J. Montgomery, PhD	1980-84
James L. Morrill, PhD	1985-88
David L. Zartman, PhD	1989-

American Society of Animal Science - December 10, 1970

Millard P. Plumlee, PhD	1970-74
James E. Corbin, PhD	1975-80
R. L. Preston, PhD	1981-83
Stanley E. Curtis, PhD	1984-

The Poultry Science Association - December 10, 1970

Robert K. Ringer, PhD	1970-80
Keith Brown, PhD	1981-85
James V. Craig, PhD	1986-88
Murray R. Bakst, PhD	1989-

American Society of Laboratory Animal Practitioners - December 7, 1976

Alden E. Stilson, Jr., DVM	1977-79
Douglas H. McKelvie, DVM, PhD	1980-81
Lloyd F. Van Pelt, DVM	1982-86
Steven H. Weisbroth, DVM	1987-

Society of Toxicology - August 1, 1977

Irwin A. Heyman, PhD	1977-80
Edward J. Gralla, VMD	1981-83
A. Wallace Hayes, PhD	1984-85, 87-89
Vacant	1986-
Loren D. Koller, DVM, PhD	1990-

Association for Gnotobiotics - December 6, 1977

Bernard S. Wostman, PhD	1978-85
Patricia M. Bealmear, PhD	1986-89
Philip B. Carter, PhD	1990-

The American Physiological Society - December 9, 1980

Orville A. Smith, PhD	1981-83
Louis J. Ramazzotto, PhD	1984-88
Stephen M. Cain, PhD	1989-

American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics - June 21, 1983

Lloyd E. Davis, DVM, PhD	1983-85
Vacant	1986-
Charles R. Short, DVM, PhD	1987-88
Keith F. Killam, PhD	1989-

Teratology Society - December 6, 1983

Anthony J. Steffek, DDS, PhD	1984-89
Gary Kimmel, PhD	1990-

Society for Neuroscience - December 8, 1986

Frederick A. King, PhD	1987-89
Adrian R. Morrison, DVM, PhD	1990-

American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists - December 7, 1987

Jerry Fineg, DVM	1988-

American Diabetes Association, Inc. - December 7, 1987

Alan Cherrington, PhD	1988-89
Richard Kahn, PhD	1990-

The Endocrine Society - December 7, 1987

Leslie P. Bullock, DVM	1988-89
Scott Hunt, M.B.A.	1990-

The Society for Pediatric Research - December 7, 1987

Thomas W. Hansen, MD	1988-

American Psychological Association - December 10, 1990

Larry D. Byrd, PhD	1990-

IV. Council on Accreditation

Most organizations are comprised of various groups of persons whose responsibilities, even though different, are vital for successful operations. AAALAC is no exception. The Council on Accreditation always has been a critical element in the accreditation process. Serving on the Council requires a major personal and professional commitment and is a time consuming and labor-intensive activity.

In the early 1960's the ACP Animal Facilities Accreditation Board, the predecessor to the Council on Accreditation, developed the accreditation program that later evolved into AAALAC. The National Advisory Committee, which came to be the AAALAC Board of Trustees, was appointed later in the development of the pilot accreditation program. Consequently, in the early days of AAALAC, the Council was very active in all aspects of the program including finances and policy making. As AAALAC grew and matured, the Board assumed more of its constitutional role, thereby allowing the Council to focus on its primary mission, accreditation per se.

At the first meeting on April 30, 1965, the Board of Trustees passed a resolution to invite the 12 persons then serving on the ACP Accreditation Board to accept appointments to the AAALAC Council on Accreditation. All 12 individuals accepted the appointments. Since 1968, Council has operated on the basis of regular annual appointments to Council beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30. To provide more stability and continuity for Council, member terms were increased from three to four years in 1972. Council membership was increased to 14 in 1977, 16 in 1979, and 18 in 1985. Originally the Council met semiannually. In 1972 the meetings were increased to three per year. Exit briefings at the end of site visits were initiated in 1989.

The first women to serve on the Council, Drs. Brunhilde K. Tober-Meyer and Janet C. Gonder, were appointed in 1988.

Officers of the Council and their terms are as follows:

Chairperson	Vice-Chairperson	Dates in Office
Bennett J. Cohen	Bernard F. Trum	1965-68
Edward C. Melby, Jr	Alvin F. Moreland	1968-72
Alvin F. Moreland	Steven P. Pakes	1972-74
Steven P. Pakes	Henry J. Baker	1974-76
Henry J. Baker	Daniel H. Ringler	1976-78
Daniel H. Ringler	William S. Webster	1978-79
Daniel H. Ringler	Patrick J. Manning	1979-80
Patrick J. Manning	James G. Fox	1980-83
James G. Fox	J. Derrell Clark	1983-85
J. Derrell Clark	Harry Rozmiarek	1985-88
John B. Mulder	Michael D. Kastello	1988-91

Brief biographies of the Council Chairpersons are provided in the order in which they held office.

1. Bennett J. Cohen (1925-1990)

Dr. Bennett J. Cohen was a founder of AAALAC. He was president of the Animal Care Panel in 1960 when the Board of Directors passed a resolution that the ACP develop and evaluate standards for laboratory animal facilities and that it formulate a program of accreditation. From 1961 to 1965 he served as chairman of the Animal Facilities Certification Committee (later the Animal Facilities Standards Committee and Animal Facilities Accreditation Board) which developed the first Guide for Laboratory Animal Facilities and Care and the first accreditation program, which evolved into AAALAC. He was the first Chairman of the Council, serving from 1965 to 1968.

Dr. Cohen was born in Brooklyn, New York. He received the D.V.M. (1949) degree from Cornell University, and the M.S. (1951) and Ph.D. (1953) in Physiology, from Northwestern University Medical School.

Dr. Cohen served as Professor and Director, Laboratory Animal Medicine Unit, University of Michigan Medical School; Assistant Professor, Department of Physiology and Director, Vivarium, University of California Medical School, Los Angeles; Lecturer, School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley; Statewide Veterinarian, University of California, Berkeley; and Veterinarian and Director, Department of Animal Care, Northwestern University Medical School. He published approximately 100 scientific articles and book chapters.

Dr. Cohen was a Diplomate of American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine and served as President in 1964. He held many leadership roles in biomedical science such as

Secretary and President of AALAS; numerous National Academy of Science, National Research Council committees; Chairman of American Physiological Society's Committee on Care and Use of Animals; Vice President and Governing Board Scientific member of International Council for Laboratory Animal Science; and consultant to numerous organizations. Additionally, he was a member of the American Association for Advancement of Science, American Veterinary Medical Association, American Society of Laboratory Animal Practitioners, Sigma Xi, and Gerontological Society. Dr. Cohen received the 1966 AALAS Charles A. Griffin Award and the 1980 Charles River Foundation Prize.

2. Edward C. Melby, Jr. (1929-)

Dr. Edward C. Melby, Jr. was appointed as a member of the first Council in 1965 and served as Chairman from 1968 to 1972. He was born in Burlington, Vermont and attended undergraduate schools at the University of Pennsylvania and University of Vermont. He received the D.V.M. degree from Cornell University (1954).

Dr. Melby has been in private veterinary practice; an Instructor, Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, Professor and Director of Division of Comparative Medicine, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine; Dean and Professor of Medicine, College of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University; and Vice President Research and Development, Science and Technology Assessment, SmithKline Beecham Animal Health. He has published approximately 75 scientific papers and edited six book chapters in the area of laboratory animal medicine and science.

Dr. Melby is a Diplomate of American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine, and served as president from 1974 to 1975. He has served as president of AALAS; Chairman, Council of Deans, Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges; on several National Academy of Science, National Research Council committees including Chairman of ILAR Advisory Council; and President of Association for Biomedical Research. He was awarded the Charles River Prize in Laboratory Animal Science in 1982. He is also a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association, the New York Academy of Sciences, American Institute of Biological Sciences, and American Association for the Advancement of Science.

3. Alvin F. Moreland (1931-)

Dr. Alvin F. Moreland was appointed a member of the first Council in 1965 and served as chairperson from 1972 to 1974. He was born in Morven, Georgia and attended Emory University, Georgia Teachers College (B.S. Ed., 1951), and the University of Georgia (M.S. Ed., 1952 and D.V.M., 1960). He served as a Postdoctoral Fellow in Laboratory Animal Medicine at Bowman Gray School of Medicine (1960-62) and as a Visiting Fellow, Australian National University, John Curtin School of Medical Research (1985 to 1986). Other positions he has held include Assistant Professor, University of Virginia; Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, Professor, Head, Division of Comparative Medicine; Director, Division of Laboratory Animal and Wildlife Medicine; Chairman, Department of Special Clinical Sciences, and Director, Animal Resources Department, J. Hillis Miller Health Sciences Center, University of Florida. He has published approximately 50 scientific articles and book chapters on various aspects of laboratory animal medicine and science.

Dr. Moreland is a Diplomate of American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine and served as President from 1969 to 1970. He is a member of AALAS and the American Veterinary Medical Association. He served on several National Academy of Science, National Research Council, and ILAR committees including Board of Directors, Executive Committee, and Chairman of the Committee on the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals. He was Treasurer of AAALAC from 1974 to 1984.

4. Steven P. Pakes (1934-)

Dr. Steven P. Pakes was appointed to the Council in 1970 and served as Chairman from 1974 to 1976. He was born in East St. Louis, Illinois. He received the B.Sc. (Agriculture, 1956), D.V.M. (1960), M.Sc. (Veterinary Pathology, 1964) and Ph.D (Veterinary Pathology, 1972) degrees from The Ohio State University.

Dr. Pakes served in the U.S. Army Veterinary Corps and has also held the following positions: Director, Postdoctoral Graduate Education Program in Laboratory Animal Medicine, The Ohio State University; and Professor and Chairman, Division of Comparative Medicine and Director of Animal Resources Center, University of Texas Southwestern Medical

Center in Dallas, Texas. He has published approximately 50 scientific articles and book chapters.

Dr. Pakes is a Diplomate of American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine and served as President from 1973 to 1974. He served on the AAALAC Board of Trustees and Executive Committee from 1983 to 1989 and as Treasurer from 1984 to 1989; and on several National Academy of Science, National Research Council committees including chairing the Committee on Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals and the ILAR Advisory Council; Board of Directors, National Association for Biomedical Research, and Editorial Board of Laboratory Animal Science.

Additionally he is a member of American Veterinary Medical Association, American Society for Laboratory Animal Practitioners, AALAS, American Society of Microbiology, New York Academy of Sciences, Scientists Center for Animal Welfare, and American Association for the Advancement of Science.

5. Henry J. Baker (1935-)

Dr. Henry J. Baker was appointed to Council in 1973 and served as Chairman from 1976 to 1978. He was born in Little Falls, New Jersey. He attended Florida State University; University of Florida and received the D.V.M. from Auburn University in 1960. Dr. Baker did postgraduate training at Angell Memorial Animal Hospital and The Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Baker has served as Instructor and Assistant Professor, Laboratory Animal Medicine, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine; Associate Professor, Professor, and Chairman, Department of Comparative Medicine, University of Alabama at Birmingham; and Professor and Vice Chairman, Department of Comparative Medicine, Bowman Gray School of Medicine. He has published approximately 75 scientific articles and book chapters.

Dr. Baker is a diplomate of American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine and served as president from 1975 to 1976. Other positions include AAALAC Board of Trustees; American Veterinary Medical Association Scientific Program Committee; several National Academy of Science, National Research Council committees; and Editorial Board and Editor of Laboratory Animal Science. Additionally, he is a member of the AVMA, AALAS, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Association of Pathologists, Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, and Society for Inherited Metabolic Diseases.

Dr. Baker was the recipient of the 1985 Charles River Prize.

6. Daniel H. Ringler (1941-)

Dr. Ringler was appointed to Council in 1974 and served as Chairman from 1978 to 1980. He was born in Oberlin, Ohio and attended undergraduate school at University of Akron and Ohio State University. He received the D.V.M. degree from Ohio State University (1965) and the M.S. (Pathology, 1969) from University of Michigan and served a Postdoctoral Fellowship in laboratory animal medicine at the University of Michigan Medical School (1967 to 1969).

Dr. Ringler has served as Instructor, Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, Professor, and Director of the Unit for Laboratory Animal Medicine, University of Michigan Medical School. He has published approximately 40 scientific articles and book chapters in the area of laboratory animal medicine and science.

Dr. Ringler is a Diplomate of American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine and served as President from 1979 to 1980. He is a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association and AALAS and was the recipient of the 1981 Charles A. Griffin Award.

7. Patrick J. Manning (1938-)

Dr. Patrick J. Manning was appointed to the Council in 1976 and served as Chairman from 1980 to 1983. He was born in St. Paul, Minnesota. He received the B.S. (1963) and D.V.M. (1965) degrees from the University of Minnesota. He served as a Postdoctoral Fellow in laboratory animal medicine and comparative pathology at Bowman Gray School of Medicine (1966 to 1970) and was awarded an M.S. degree in 1970.

Dr. Manning has served as Section Head, Experimental Pathology, Sinclair Research Center and Associate Professor, Pathology, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Missouri; and Associate Professor, Laboratory Animal Medicine and Pathology and Director, Research Animal Resources, Division of Comparative Medicine, University of Minnesota. He has published approximately 50 scientific articles and book chapters.

Dr. Manning is a Diplomate of American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine and

served as President from 1986 to 1987. Additionally, he served on the AAALAC and AALAS Board of Trustees, as a member of NIH Division of Research Resources, Animal Resources Review Committee, and several National Academy of Science, National Research Council committees including the Committee on the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals.

He is a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Sigma Xi, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society for Experimental Pathology, International Academy of Pathology, and American Society for Microbiology. Dr. Manning was the recipient of the 1985 AALAS Charles A. Griffin Award.

8. James G. Fox (1943-)

Dr. Fox was appointed to Council in 1977 and served as Chairman from 1983 to 1985. He was born in Reno, Nevada and attended undergraduate school at the University of Oregon and University of Nevada. He received the D.V.M. degree from Colorado State University (1968) and the M.S. (Medical Microbiology, 1972) from Stanford University and served a Postdoctoral Fellowship in laboratory animal medicine at Stanford University (1970 to 1972).

Dr. Fox has served in the U.S. Army Veterinary Corps; private veterinary practice; Staff Veterinarian, Stanford University; Assistant Professor, University of Colorado Medical Center; and Institute Veterinarian, Associate Professor, Professor, and Director, Division of Comparative Medicine, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is also adjunct Professor in Comparative Medicine at Tufts School of Veterinary Medicine and at the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine. He has published over 200 scientific articles and book chapters, and edited or authored six books.

Dr. Fox is a Diplomate of American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine and served as president from 1990 to 1991. He was awarded the 1990 Charles River Prize in Laboratory Animal Science.

He served on various NIH, Food and Drug Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, National Academy of Science, and National Research Council committees including Chairing the Committee for a National Survey of Laboratory Animal Usage, Facilities, and Resources. He is a member of American Academy of Clinical Toxicology, American College of Toxicology, American Association of the Advancement of Science, AALAS, American Veterinary Medical Association, Campylobacter Society, New York Academy of Sciences, and Alpha Zeta. He served as Chairman of the Editorial Board of Laboratory Animal Science.

9. J. Derrell Clark (1937-)

Dr. Clark was appointed to Council in 1980 and served as Chairman from 1985 to 1988. He was born in Atlanta, Georgia and attended the University of Georgia (D.V.M., 1961 and M.S., Microbiology, 1964) and Tulane University School of Medicine (D.Sc., Microbiology, 1969). He served a Postdoctoral Fellowship in laboratory animal medicine at Tulane University School of Medicine (1965 to 1967).

Dr. Clark has served in the U.S. Air Force Veterinary Corps; as Assistant Professor, Department of Comparative Medicine, Tulane University School of Medicine; and Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, Professor, and Director of Animal Resources, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia. He has published over 50 scientific articles and book chapters.

Dr. Clark is a Diplomate of American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine and has served as President of AALAS. He is also a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association, American Association of Veterinary Medical Colleges and Sigma Xi and has served on several National Academy of Science, National Research Council, and ILAR committees.

10. John B. Mulder (1932-)

Dr. Mulder was appointed to Council in 1983 and served as Chairperson from 1988 to 1991. He was born in Hawarden, Iowa and attended undergraduate school at Northwestern Junior College, Orange City, Iowa. He received the D.V.M. degree from Iowa State University (1956), the M.S. (Laboratory Animal Medicine, 1971) and M.Ed. (Higher and Adult Education, 1973) at the University of Missouri.

Dr. Mulder has held the following positions: Captain, U.S. Army Veterinary Corps; private veterinary practice; Assistant Professor, University of Missouri; Associate Professor, Michigan State University; University Veterinarian, Director Animal Care Unit, and Professor of Physiology and Cell Biology,

University of Kansas and University of Kansas System; and Director, University Animal Care and Professor, Veterinary Science, University of Arizona. He has published approximately 75 scientific articles in the area of laboratory animal medicine and science, veterinary history, and educational methodology.

Dr. Mulder is a Diplomate of American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine, member of American Society for Laboratory Animal Practitioners (served as president 1976 to 1977), AALAS (served as President 1980 to 1981), American Veterinary Medical Association, American Society of Veterinary Ethology, Association of Animal Technician Educators, Animal Behavior Society, National Wildlife Rehabilitation Association, National Science Teachers Association, and American Veterinary History Society.

Persons who served on the Animal Facilities Accreditation Board (1964) and the Council on Accreditation (1965-1990) are listed below. The years served and where possible, the affiliation and title of the person at the time of appointment is provided.

Jules S. Cass, D.V.M. 1964
Research Service DM & S, Veterans Administration
Washington, D.C.

Robert J. Flynn, D.V.M. 1964
Assistant Director
Div. of Biological & Medical Research
Argonne National Laboratory
Argonne, Illinois

Berton F. Hill, B.A. 1964
Executive Secretary
Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources
Washington, D.C.

Bernard F. Trum, D.V.M. 1964
Director, Animal Research Center
Harvard Medical School
Boston, Massachusetts

Orland A. Soave, D.V.M. 1964-67
Assistant Professor
Preventive Medicine & Public Health
Director of Animal Facility
Stanford University School of Medicine
Palo Alto, California

George Bjotvedt, D.V.M. 1964-68
Hospital Veterinarian
Mount Sinai Hospital
New York, New York

Bennett J. Cohen, D.V.M., Ph.D. 1964-68
Associate Professor of Physiology
Director of the Animal Care Unit
University of Michigan Medical School
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Geoffrey H. Lord, D.V.M., Ph.D. 1964-68
Director
Johnson & Johnson Research Foundation
New Brunswick, New Jersey

M. M. Rabstein, V.M.D. 1964-69
Chief, Animal Farm Division
United States Army Biological Laboratory
Fort Detrick, Frederick, Maryland

Nathan R. Brewer, D.V.M., Ph.D. 1964-69
Associate Professor of Physiology
Supervisor of Animal Quarters
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Warren G. Hoag, D.V.M., M.P.H., MRSH 1964-69
Assistant Director for Production
Senior Staff Scientist
The Jackson Laboratory
Bar Harbor, Maine

L. R. Christensen, Ph.D. 1964-70
Associate Professor of Pathology
Director, Berg Institute
New York University Medical Center
New York, New York

Kenneth F. Burns, D.V.M., Ph.D. 1965-70
Professor and Chairman
Department of Vivisection Science & Research
School of Medicine, Tulane University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Edward C. Melby, Jr., D.V.M. 1965-74
Professor and Director
Division of Laboratory Animal Medicine
The Johns Hopkins University
School of Medicine
Baltimore, Maryland

Alvin F. Moreland, D.V.M. 1965-74
Professor and Chairman
Division of Comparative Medicine
J. Hillis Miller Health Center
University of Florida College of Medicine
Gainesville, Florida

Gordon W. Newell, Ph.D. 1967-78
Director, Department of Toxicology
Stanford Research Institute
Menlo Park, California

Roger D. Estep, D.V.M. 1968-70
Director, Animal Section
College of Medicine, Howard University
Washington, DC

Sigmund T. Rich, D.V.M. 1968-72
Director, Division of Laboratory Animal Medicine
UCLA Medical Center
Los Angeles, California

Albert M. Jonas, D.V.M. 1968-75
Chief, Section of Laboratory Animal Science
Yale University School of Medicine
New Haven, Connecticut

William C. Bullock, D.V.M. 1968-75
Assistant Professor, Dept. of Laboratory Animal Medicine
The Bowman Gray School of Medicine
Wake Forest College
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Gene A. Bingham, D.V.M. 1969-72
Director, Laboratory Animal Facility
School of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Henry M. Doremus, D.V.M. 1969-72
Director, Laboratory Animal Facility
College of Medicine, Dept of Animal Science
University of Vermont
Burlington, Vermont

J. Russell Lindsay, D.V.M., M.S. 1969-72
Professor and Chairman
Department of Comparative Medicine
University of Alabama Medical Center
Birmingham, Alabama

Ronald D. Hunt, D.V.M. 1970-73
Chairman, Division of Comparative Medicine
North East Regional Primate Research Center
Harvard Medical School
Southboro, Massachusetts

Benson E. Ginsburg, Ph.D. 1970-75
Professor and Head
Department of Biobehavioral Science
College of Liberal Arts & Sciences
University of Connecticut
Storrs, Connecticut

Steven P. Pakes, D.V.M., Ph.D. 1970-76
Chairman, Department of Comparative Medicine
University of Texas Southwestern Medical School
Dallas, Texas

Samuel Hodesson, D.V.M, M.P.H. 1972-76
Director, Division of Animal Research
College of Medicine
Tucson, Arizona

John E. Willson, D.V.M. 1972-76
Assistant Director
Johnson & Johnson Research Foundation
New Brunswick, New Jersey

Charles C. Hunter, D.V.M. 1972-77
Director, Animal Care Facility
School of Medicine, Loma Linda University
Loma Linda, California

Cluff E. Hopla, Ph.D. 1972-80
George Lynn Cross Research
Professor of Zoology
The University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma

Henry J. Baker, D.V.M. 1973-80
Chairman, Department of Comparative Medicine
University of Alabama Medical Center
Birmingham, Alabama

Dennis O. Johnsen, D.V.M., M.S. 1974-76
Chief, Laboratory Animal Research Division
Letterman Army Institute of Research
Presidio of San Francisco, California

Daniel H. Ringler, D.V.M., M.S. 1974-81
Assistant Professor, Laboratory Animal Medicine
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

James B. Brayton, D.V.M., M.D. 1975-79
Director of Comparative Medicine
Assistant Professor of Pediatrics &
Laboratory Animal Medicine
School of Medicine, The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

Steven H. Weisbroth, D.V.M. 1975-79
Director, Laboratory Animal Resources
State University of New York Health Science Center
Stoney Brook, New York

William S. Webster, D.V.M. 1975-83
Chairman, Department of Animal Medicine
University of Massachusetts Medical School
Worcester, Massachusetts

Edwin J. Andrews, V.M.D., Ph.D. 1976-79, 1980-81
Director, Laboratory Animal Diagnostic Resources
New York State College of Veterinary Medicine
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

William H. Pryor, D.V.M. 1976-80
Veterinary Medicine Science Department
Naval Medical Research Institute
National Naval Medical Center
Bethesda, Maryland

Dennis F. Kohn, D.V.M., Ph.D. 1976-82
Chairman, Department of Comparative Medicine
University of Texas Medical School
Houston, Texas

Patrick J. Manning, D.V.M. 1976-83
Director, Research Animal Resources
Unit of Comparative Medicine
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Lloyd F. Van Pelt, D.V.M. 1977-80
Director, Veterinary Services
Harbor General Hospital
Torrance, California

Noel D. M. Lehner, D.V.M. 1977-81
Assistant Professor, Dept of Comparative Medicine
The Bowman Gray School of Medicine
Wake Forest University
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

James G. Fox, D.V.M. 1977-86
Director, Division of Laboratory Medicine
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Warren W. Frost, D.V.M., M.S. 1978-82, 1985-90
Director, Animal Care Facility
University of Colorado Medical Center
Denver, Colorado

Richard E. Doyle, D.V.M. 1979-87
Director, Animal Care
School of Medicine, St. Louis University
St. Louis, Missouri

James D. Russell, D.V.M. 1979-81
Director, Research and Development
Simonsen Laboratories, Incorporated
Gilroy, California

Alan L. Kraus, D.V.M. 1979-88
Director, Laboratory Animal Medicine
Schools of Medicine and Dentistry
University of Rochester
Rochester, New York

Harry Rozmiarek, D.V.M., Ph.D. 1979-88
Chief, Animal Research Division
United States Army Medical Research
Institute for Infectious Diseases
Fort Detrick, Frederick, Maryland

Louis J. Ramazzotto, Ph.D. 1979-88
Director, Animal Facilities
School of Dentistry, Fairleigh Dickinson University
Hackensack, New Jersey

J. Derrell Clark, D.V.M., D.Sc. 1980-88
Director, Animal Resources
College of Veterinary Medicine
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

James D. Henderson, D.V.M., M.S. 1980-88
Manager, Laboratory Animal Medicine & Surgery
Riker Laboratories, Incorporated
3M Center
St. Paul, Minnesota

Richard H. Latt, D.V.M. 1980-88
Director, McIntyre Animal Center
McGill University Medical School
Montreal, Canada

Louis J. Serrano, D.V.M. 1981-85
Director, Animal Research Program
Frederick Cancer Research Center
Frederick, Maryland

Phillip W. Day, D.V.M. 1981-89
Director, Animal Resource Facility
School of Medicine, University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Ronald M. McLaughlin, D.V.M, M.S. 1981-89
Director, Laboratory Animal Medicine
School of Medicine, University of Missouri
Columbia, Missouri

William E. Britz, Jr., D.V.M., M.S. 1982-90
Director, Animal Resources
University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Jack R. Hessler, D.V.M. 1982-89
Director, Animal Research Division
University of Tennessee Center for Health Sciences
Memphis, Tennessee

John B. Mulder, D.V.M. 1983-
Director, Animal Care Unit
Professor of Physiology and Cell Biology
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

Frederick G. Ferguson, D.V.M., M.P.H., Ph.D.
Director, Laboratory Animal Research 1983-
Pennsylvania State University
University Park, Pennsylvania

Michael D. Kastello, D.V.M., Ph.D. 1983-
Program Manager
Battelle Toxicology
Program Office
Columbus, Ohio

Robert J. Beattie, D.V.M. 1985-
Director, Division of Veterinary Medicine
Walter Reed Army Institute of Research
Washington, DC

Gale D. Taylor, D.V.M., M.P.H., Ph.D. 1985-
Director, Laboratory Animal Care
School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Robert E. Hopkins, II, D.V.M. 1986-89
Director of Safety Evaluations
Biopure Corporation
Boston, Massachusetts

Gary N. Joiner, D.V.M., M.S., Ph.D. 1987-
Director, University Laboratory Animal Care
Texas A & M University
College Station, Texas

Robert E. Faith, D.V.M., Ph.D. 1988-
Director, Animal Care Facility
University of Houston
Houston, Texas

Janet C. Gonder, D.V.M., Ph.D. 1988-
Manager, Veterinary Resources
Baxter Healthcare Corporation
Round Lake, Illinois

Edwin W. Haller, Ph.D. 1988-
Associate Professor, Physiology Department
School of Medicine, University of Minnesota
Duluth, Minnesota

John E. Harkness, D.V.M. 1988-
Associate Dean
College of Veterinary Medicine
Mississippi State University
Mississippi State, Mississippi

J. Malcolm Kling, D.V.M., Ph.D. 1988-
Professor, Department of Pharmacology
Medical College of Georgia
Augusta, Georgia

Brunhilde K. Tober-Meyer, D.V.M. 1988-
Director, Division of Laboratory Animal Research
East Tennessee State University
Johnson City, Tennessee

Thomas M. Butler, D.V.M. 1989-
Chairman, Department Laboratory Animal Medicine
Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research
San Antonio, Texas

Roy V. Henrickson, D.V.M. 1989-
Director, Office of Laboratory Animal Care
University of California - Berkeley
Berkeley, California

Steven L. Leary, D.V.M. 1989-
Director, Animal Research Program
University of Alabama at Birmingham
Birmingham, Alabama

David P. Martin, D.V.M. 1990-
Manager, Animal Resources
E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.
Wilmington, Delaware

Richard D. Montrey, D.V.M. 1990-
Director, Laboratory Animal Medicine
School of Medicine, Southern Illinois University
Springfield, Illinois

Christian E. Newcomer, V.M.D. 1990-
Director, Division Laboratory Animal Medicine
Tufts-New England Medical Center
Boston, Massachusetts

V. General History 1965 to 1990

In 1966, AAALAC sought recognition by the National Commission on Accreditation. The Commission did not act on AAALAC's request because it only recognized accrediting agencies responsible to institutions holding membership in a constituent organization of the National Commission on Accrediting. However, the Commission did commend AAALAC for its accreditation program that was of concern to all of higher education.

Bylaws

At the organizational meeting on April 30, 1965, proposed Bylaws were presented to the incorporators. They were discussed, some amendments were approved, and the amended Bylaws were adopted. The first set of approved Bylaws was dated June 28, 1965. Although no major revisions were made to the Bylaws through December 1985, there were frequent minor or modest changes or additions made to compensate for the normal evolution and operation of the accreditation program.

In 1985 at the time of a major redirecting and refocusing of AAALAC, there was significant revision and restating of the Bylaws. They were divided into Bylaws and Rules of Accreditation. The new Bylaws addressed policy and the Rules dealt with the day-to-day operation of the accreditation program.

Finances

In its formative years, AAALAC struggled financially and administratively. At times staff and financial support were marginally adequate to meet needs.

At the first Board of Trustees meeting, April 30, 1965, fund raising was the principal item of business. The Trustees concluded financial support should be solicited from member organizations and other potential donors such as foundations, and philanthropic and governmental organizations. Five member associations pledged $12,500. The ACP contribution was estimated at $8,266 in the form of office space, salary of office staff, and services. Application fees were based on four classes of facilities. The 1966 budget included funds to employ a staff administrative assistant and a full-time secretary. In 1966 the Board directed the Executive Committee to explore the possibility of obtaining financial support from governmental agencies or private foundations. In December 1966, it was decided to assess fully accredited units an annual fee of $100. In 1967, AAALAC contacted 80 foundations requesting grants. In 1969, AAALAC officials contacted NIH regarding support of the accreditation program. In 1971, the treasurer sent over 200 letters to charitable foundations requesting support. Only a small amount of monetary support was generated by this latter effort.

Initially it was decided that accredited units would be revisited at five-year intervals and that no additional fee be charged for revisits. However in 1970 and 1971 when these revisits came due, AAALAC had difficulty financing them. Voluntary contributions from these units to defray the costs for revisits were requested but the effort was relatively unsuccessful (20 responses). This practice was discontinued and the application and annual fees were increased in 1971. In the early 1970's, the Council on Accreditation and the Board of Trustees decided site revisits at intervals of three years were more appropriate than the five-year interval. This shortened interval had to be phased in because of financial and scheduling problems. It was 1972 before the three-year interval was fully implemented.

From 1972 through 1990, NIH provided a $5,000 grant to support the AAALAC program. In 1973, AAALAC negotiated a contract with the Veterans Administration for a "lump sum" payment that would include all VA centers eligible for accreditation. This contractual arrangement has been continued.

National Institutes of Health

During the formation of the accreditation program and since its inception, the NIH have been interested in and supportive of AAALAC. Dr. Gay, whose original idea eventually evolved into the AAALAC program, was affiliated with NIH. Although he did not actively and officially participate in the formation of AAALAC, through his active membership in AALAS he was kept informed and provided input.

On April 18, 1966, Dr. Thomas Kennedy, of the Division of Research Facilities and Resources of the NIH and Mr. David Tilson from the NIH Directors office met with the AAALAC Board of Trustees to discuss pending federal legislation regarding laboratory animal welfare and the potential impact of the legislation on accreditation or certification programs and AAALAC's role in them. In the same year, NIH discussed with AAALAC the possibility of issuing a governmental contract to AAALAC to evaluate laboratory animal facilities for the federal government. During these discussions, it was the judgement of the AAALAC leadership that AAALAC accreditation should remain voluntary. Mandated contractual accreditation was not implemented. In 1975, Dr. Charles W. McPherson from the NIH, Animal Resources Branch met with the Board to discuss the relationship between NIH grantees animal care and use programs and the accreditation program.

Dr. Gay, Director of the Animal Resources Program, Division of Research Resources, NIH was invited to address the 1981 Board of Trustees meeting. At the meeting Dr. Gay discussed NIH's intent to conduct their own site visits to randomly selected institutions to assess compliance with NIH policy on Responsibility for Care and Use of Animals. However, he assured the Board that these site visits were not considered competition with AAALAC. In 1982, Dr. William H. Raub, Associate Director for Extramural Research and Training Programs at NIH, met with the Board to discuss AAALAC's role in the accreditation of animal care and use, NIH's role in assurance and regulation, and pending federal legislation.

As part of the 34th Annual Meeting of AALAS on November 10, 1983, AAALAC sponsored a seminar on standards, definitions, and policies. Dr. Raub was one of the speakers. In his opening statement he said

> *"I appreciate this opportunity to represent the NIH in this discussion of current and potential policies affecting the care and use of laboratory animals in biomedical research. The first item on my agenda is to pay tribute on behalf of the NIH to AAALAC, ILAR, and AALAS for the initiatives these organizations have taken over many years - especially when the care and use of laboratory animals was not so popular a topic or so broad a societal concern as it is now. Your initiatives stand all of us in good stead; for, as described by several speakers this morning, there is in place a strong framework and the momentum for further refinements. The scientific community in particular and the tax paying public in general are in your debt."*

In 1971, the NIH first issued a policy on the Humane Care of Laboratory Animals. The document required that institutions and organizations using warm-blooded animals in projects supported by funds from NIH grants, contracts, or awards assure the NIH that they would evaluate their animal facilities in regard to the maintenance of acceptable standards for the care, use, and treatment of such animals. This policy now known as the Public Health Service Policy on Humane Care and Use of Laboratory Animals has been revised several times, most recently in 1986, and is administered by the Office for Protection from Research Risks. From 1971 through 1985, compliance with the Policy could be assured by accreditation by AAALAC in lieu of oversight by an institutional animal care and use committee.

From 1972 through 1990, NIH provided a grant for partial support of the accreditation program. NIH also provided contract support to prepare the 1963 Guide for Laboratory Animal Facilities and Care and all subsequent revisions.

Training

From the beginning, AAALAC recognized the importance of qualified and trained site visitors, i.e. council members and consultants. One of the Board's and Council's first activities was preparation of a Manual for Site Visitors. The introduction of a draft Manual dated June 28, 1965 states:

> The Manual is intended to assist in the collection and reporting of the information requested on the Site Visitor Report Form. Definitions and AAALAC policies have been stated in certain areas in order to obtain, insofar as possible, uniform emphasis, interpretation and recording.
>
> The AAALAC appreciates the vital importance of the Site Visitors in the Accreditation program. The effectiveness of the AAALAC program for assisting scientific

institutions to qualify for accreditation of their laboratory animal care facilities depends largely on the excellence of the Site Visitors' work in the field. The AAALAC knows that the Site Visitor's task will not be accomplished without a measure of personal sacrifice, and it extends to each site visitor its most sincere thanks for his contribution to this program.

Known revisions of the Manual for Site Visitors were made in June 1969, January 1975, August 1979, June 1980, January 1988, and October 1989.

As another form of training during AAALAC's first year of operation, the Board of Trustees discussed the possibility of conducting a training workshop for site visitors. It was envisioned that consultants and Council members would spend three or four days in a retreat format sharing information and experiences, reviewing the Guide, and doing mock site visits with the goals of enhancing the quality of site visits and achieving greater uniformity. Subsequently, the Executive Council was authorized to seek NIH support for this activity. However, funding was not available and the training session was not conducted. Sometime later the Council began holding training sessions for consultants during AALAS annual meetings. These sessions were held in Atlanta (1979), Indianapolis (1980), Cincinnati (1984), Detroit (1988), and Little Rock (1989)

In 1987 the Council initiated a "big brother" concept to assist new members in assuming their role as site visitors. With this plan, an experienced Council member is assigned to a new member to provide specific assistance, guidance, and advice to the new member. The new member can seek help from the big brother for matters in which he/she may be reluctant to seek otherwise. In addition to this assistance, in 1988 Council initiated a workshop for new Council members. New members are invited to observe a Council meeting before initiating site visits. At this meeting, experienced Council members conduct a training workshop for new members.

In addition to the closed consultant training sessions, AAALAC also conducted other seminars at some AALAS annual meetings. In 1981, at the AALAS meeting in Salt Lake City, Dr. Patrick J. Manning organized a seminar regarding AAALAC organization, function, and procedures. In 1983, at San Antonio, Dr. James G. Fox led a seminar entitled "AAALAC Standards, Definitions and Policies". Dr. William H. Raub from NIH was one of the participants in this seminar.

As part of the commemoration of AAALAC's 25th anniversary, AAALAC members participated in the 1990 AALAS meeting in Milwaukee. Dr. Alvin F. Moreland led a special topics lecture entitled "A Look at AAALAC on It's 25th Anniversary - It's Past, It's Present, and It's Future". Also, Dr. John B. Mulder led a seminar entitled "AAALAC Accreditation - A Process That Works".

Assessment Components

Initially, AAALAC assessments primarily involved animal care and physical plant matters. Early Bylaws stated that AAALAC accredited laboratory animal care facilities. Accordingly, the first three editions of the Guide did not include "animal use" in the title, i.e. Guide for Laboratory Animal Facilities and Care. In December 1976, the Board reaffirmed that "AAALAC evaluates laboratory animal care but does not review research projects or evaluate research programs". Nevertheless, as early as 1966, Dr. Cohen reported to the Board of Trustees that the Council believed that eventually it would be necessary for AAALAC to evaluate animal use as well as care. As time evolved, and with subsequent revisions of the Guide, concerns about the use of animals intensified. Consequently, more and more of AAALAC's assessments involved how animals were used. The review of animal use by AAALAC as an integral part of its site visits began in 1983 and was acknowledged initially by then Council chairman Dr. Patrick Manning in a presentation at the 34th Annual AALAS Meeting. In contrast to the early Bylaws, the restated Bylaws of December 3, 1985 declared that the purpose of AAALAC is to accredit animal care and use programs.

Employees

At the time AAALAC was organized, Mr. Joseph J. Garvey was Executive Secretary of the ACP. During the start-up period, the ACP agreed to provide office space, staff and services. Consequently, Mr. Garvey was hired to serve as part-time Executive Secretary of AAALAC on a temporary basis. He continued to serve in this role during most of the period between 1965 and

1975. From 1976 until his retirement in 1982, Mr. Garvey was a special consultant to AAALAC.

Within a year or so of its formation, the AAALAC administrative work load increased to the point that additional staff was needed. In 1967, Mr. James W. Albrecht was hired as assistant Executive Secretary and remained in this position until September 1973. Mr. Robert A. Watkins was hired as Assistant Executive Secretary in September 1973 and later was promoted to Executive Director. He resigned in November 1974.

On December 1, 1974, Mr. Lee A. Heilman was hired as assistant Executive Secretary to Mr. Garvey. In late 1975, Mr. Heilman was appointed Executive Secretary and remained in that position through October 1986 when administrative restructuring occurred and the Association office was relocated to Bethesda, Maryland.

Dr. Albert E. New was appointed as Executive Director, October 1, 1986.

Consultants

From its inception, consultants to the Council have been an integral and important part of the accreditation program. Means of appointing consultants were included in the first Bylaws. In general, consultants accompany council members on site visits and assist in assessing animal care and use programs. Hundreds of veterinarians and other professionals representing various aspects of science have made major contributions to the program by serving as consultants.

Association Offices

The ACP and AAALAC shared office space from 1965 through 1974. At the time AAALAC was founded, the ACP office was located at 4 East Clinton St., Joliet, Illinois. In November 1972 the conjoint offices were moved to Suite 208, 2317 West Jefferson Street, Joliet, Illinois. In the summer of 1974, AAALAC set up an autonomous office by moving to Suite 135 of the same office complex. In 1984 Mr. Heilman moved the office to 208 North Cedar Road, New Lenox, Illinois. On October 24, 1986, the Association office was relocated from New Lenox, Illinois to 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland.

Promotion and Outreach

During the first year or so of AAALAC's existence, there was considerable interest in the program and approximately 100 applicants. However in 1967, there was concern that fewer applications than anticipated were being received. The Board of Trustees agreed that more activities promoting AAALAC be directed to the scientific community. These activities included writing an article for a scientific publication, writing directors of animal facilities, and hiring a public information consultant.

The Board agreed that Dr. Cohen should write an article emphasizing improvements in animal care facilities resulting from the AAALAC program. Subsequently, the following letter written by Dr. Cohen appeared in the December 29, 1967 issue of Science.

Animal Care:
Voluntary Accreditation

Animal care legislation again is in the news following introduction of the Javits-Rogers bills (S. 2481, H.R. 13168). Whether additional federal regulatory legislation really is needed so soon after passage of P.L. 89-544 will be debated increasingly in coming months. A major provision of the Javits-Rogers bills is a requirement for accreditation of laboratory animal facilities by the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare or by an accreditation agency approved by him. A voluntary accreditation program has been functioning since January 1965, using the standards in the U.S. Public Health Service Guide for Laboratory Animal Facilities and Care, and the following is a report of the initial results obtained by the American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care.

Up to November 1967, 122 institutions applied for accreditation. They included 50 educational institutions (universities, schools of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, public health, or pharmacy); 18 U.S. government laboratories; 12 hospitals; 6 independent research institutes; and 36 commercial laboratories. Site visits and evaluation of the animal care programs were completed for 104 institutions by the Council on Accreditation. Of these, 66 (63 percent) were accredited initially; 26 (25 percent) were provisionally accredited; 12 (12 percent) were

denied accreditation. Thirteen provisionally accredited institutions and one nonaccredited institution subsequently corrected deficiencies and were fully accredited. Thus, up to December 1967, 80 (77 percent) of the 104 institutions, on which action has been completed, were accredited, with their programs varying from passable to superb.

The major deficiencies in animal care in provisionally accredited and non-accredited institutions included over-crowding of animals, poor sanitation, inadequate quarantine and disease control, or incomplete postsurgical care. These institutions are moving rapidly to overcome deficiencies in program, personnel, or physical plant so that they can be fully accredited just as the above-mentioned 14 institutions were accredited after correcting deficiencies found during the initial evaluation of their facilities.

It is noteworthy that 45 percent of the medical schools are already participating. Also officials of many institutions not yet in the program have expressed intention to seek accreditation. This suggests that within a few years AAALAC's voluntary approach could encompass all scientific institutions which use significant numbers of laboratory animals. The willingness of member organizations and scientific institutions to finance AAALAC through contributions and site visit fees, in spite of their difficult financial problems, are further indicators of their support of the program.

Professional accreditation and peer evaluation are well established concepts in the scientific community; and there is no reason to doubt their value in assuring adequate care of animals during use in education and research. As more and more scientific institutions participate, this voluntary program will succeed.

Also in 1967, Dr. Leslie R. Burrows, Chairman of the Board wrote directors of laboratory animal facilities requesting that they consider applying for accreditation. Portions of this letter follow:

The goals of the American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care are to encourage optimal care for laboratory animals and to provide a mechanism of self regulation by the scientific community. It is essential that laboratory animals are maintained under the best possible conditions, and that the vital freedom of the scientist is preserved in his research efforts to improve the health and welfare of animals and man.

This accreditation program has been well received. More than 100 institutions have sought accreditation thus far; and several hundred institutions have indicated their intention to seek such accreditation.

The passage by Congress in 1966 of Public Law 89-544 (the laboratory Animal Welfare Act) authorizes the "Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the transportation, sale and handling of dogs, cats and certain other animals intended to be used for purposes of research and experimentation...". This act primarily concerns itself with dealers of dogs, cats, sub-human primates, guinea pigs, hamsters and rabbits. It applies in lesser degree to animals held for experimental use in a research laboratory.

The important area of the humane handling and care of laboratory animals being prepared for experimentation, while on experiment, and during the post-experimental period are not covered by the above Act; these were and are the areas of principal concern in the program of AAALAC.

The objectives and program of AAALAC remain unchanged. The AAALAC program will improve laboratory animal care through self regulation by the scientific community and will undoubtedly have a major influence in any future congressional consideration of the need for legislative regulation of animal research.

AAALAC invites all interested institutional administrators to apply for accreditation by this organization. Receipt by an institution of a certificate of accreditation from AAALAC is proof to the public and to the government agencies that the accredited institution is caring for its laboratory animals in a humane fashion. The Board of Trustees feels that AAALAC, as an accrediting agency, has a primary responsibility to provide the scientific community and the public with the evaluative services of experts in laboratory animal medicine for appraisal of the facilities and care provided experimental animals in a given

research institution. The goal and active program of AAALAC is directed to this end.

The immediate participation of all institutions employing animals for research is not only desirable but essential to the mechanism of self regulation of the scientific community.

In 1967, AAALAC employed a public information consultant who assisted in developing an AAALAC logo, a news release form, and public information correspondence. He suggested advertisements in professional journals and public media as a means of increasing number of applications. He also suggested periodic publication of the list of accredited facilities. At that time publishing such lists was prohibited by AAALAC policy.

Soon thereafter, AAALAC made the following news release.

The Board of Trustees of the American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care has announced that it will publish the first list of accredited institutions about July 1, 1968.

Formerly, it had been AAALAC policy not to release these names. However, the AAALAC program has now been in operation for approximately two years, more than 100 institutions have been site visited for accreditation and several hundred more have indicated their intention to seek accreditation. The Board voted to take the action at its December 15, 1967, meeting.

Dr. Leslie Burrows of Denver, Colorado, Board chairman, said that AAALAC will issue an updated list periodically. He added that when an institution is accredited the initial announcement would still be left to the discretion of that institution.

In 1967, AAALAC prepared and printed a brochure describing the accreditation program. At the December 1967 meeting, the Board approved the development and purchase of an exhibit which would appropriately promote the AAALAC accreditation program. After completion, the exhibit was used at several professional and scientific meetings in 1968 and 1969.

In 1968, letters were prepared for Trustees to send to editors of their association's journal requesting publication of editorials or articles publicizing the AAALAC program. Dr. Wissler sent letters and promotional brochures to approximately 8,000 members of Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology affiliated societies.

In the summer of 1970, approximately 2,500 persons such as directors of animal facilities, hospital administrators, and deans of medical and veterinary schools, were contacted by mail promoting the AAALAC program.

In 1971, advertisements promoting AAALAC were placed in the Federation Proceedings and Laboratory Animal Science. These promotional activities appeared successful. Applications increased from 27 in 1970 to 55 in 1971.

On August 1, 1972, AAALAC issued its first newsletter, AAALAC Activities Report. According to the introduction in Volume 1, Number 1, the "AAALAC report is being published and sent to participants in the AAALAC program for the sole purpose of improving communication and understanding of the ongoing activities of AAALAC". Thereafter the activities report was issued through 1987 at approximately one-year intervals, although the schedule was not always consistent.

In 1990, AAALAC hired a full-time employee, Ms. Alies Muskin to coordinate public and professional relations.

Policies, Procedures, Evolution, Influence and Role

A statement in the 1972 Activities Report explaining the accreditation program asserted that "in essence the entire program closely follows the review processes which have been developed by granting agencies for evaluating the merits of grant applications at both the federal and private level". In an effort to clarify federal law requiring that adequate veterinary care be provided all research animals, the recently adopted Council policy was presented.

The 1972 Activities Report also addressed the increasing importance of AAALAC accreditation.

Within the last year the AAALAC program of peer evaluation has achieved additional

significance as a result of newly implemented NIH policies governing the care and use of laboratory animals. All institutions in receipt of NIH funds must submit a statement of compliance detailing the mechanisms by which an institution is meeting the NIH policy requirements. Of great significance is the fact that NIH recognizes AAALAC Accreditation as signifying that an institution is meeting all NIH policy requirements. An institution which is AAALAC accredited is relieved of many of the reporting requirements which non-accredited institutions must otherwise maintain. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the present NIH policy governing the care and use of laboratory animals will be expanded to include all of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and that coverage will be extended to include all warm-blooded animals.

Concern for the care and use of laboratory animals goes well beyond that of meeting requirements of federal law or the policies of granting agencies. What is really at stake is the quality of research that can be conducted; for without the use of well defined animals, maintained in proper environmental surroundings, animal research cannot meet the demands of modern science. Laboratory animal science is not static but rather a dynamic, growing science with new information and concepts being constantly introduced. The concept of peer review and evaluation of laboratory animal care and use goes well beyond that of meeting minimum requirements of the law or granting agencies for it provides a mechanism whereby participating institutions can continually evaluate their programs in light of changing requirements.

In 1973, the policy regarding "outside or contract facilities", clarification of "research animals", and the position on testing of nonhuman primates for tuberculosis was first published in the Activities Report.

Also in 1973, the deficiencies that were sufficiently serious to justify provisional status or withholding of accreditation were listed and ranked (number of incidents) as follows.

Cleanliness (49)	Storage (22)
Caging - Size (44)	Vermin Control (17)
Quarantine & Isolation (39)	Overcrowding (17)
Environmental Control (34)	Caging - Condition (14)
Sanitary Waste Disposal (33)	Admin. Prob. (14)
Adequacy of Personnel (32)	Illumination (12)
Physical Plant Conditions (32)	Identification (11)
Control of Animal Disease (31)	Emergency Prov. (9)
Personnel Health (26)	Euthanasia (7)
Feeding & Watering (24)	Animal Grooming (4)
Animal Surgery & Post-Surgical (22)	

According to the report, this information was provided to assist participating units to determine common or potential deficiencies.

In 1973, Dr. Robert W. Wissler, Chairman of the Board of Trustees wrote an article entitled "Why seek accreditation?" He began "Although AAALAC has now been in operation for eight years and most of the biomedical scientists are well aware of its existence I still hear the question, 'I know the accreditation program is good for the scientific community, but what are the benefits of accreditation for our institution?' This is an important question and one that I will try to answer in this report. I think there are many benefits which should be considered."

A synopsis of Dr. Wissler's other comments follows.

First there is AAALAC's objective evaluation. The site visitors and particularly the Council have developed uniform standards for determining the level of quality of animal care programs.

Furthermore, because AAALAC is an evaluating body from outside the applicant institution and therefore independent of internal interest or bias, its findings are objective and therefore are often given great weight by the institution's administrators who allocate funds required for improvement of animal facilities. Consequently, AAALAC's findings have been responsible for upgrading laboratory animal care facilities.

In July of 1971, an additional reason for being accredited by AAALAC was provided with the National Institutes of Health guidelines for the care of laboratory animals in institutions receiving NIH grants, awards, or contracts. The guidelines require "assurance of accreditation by a

recognized professional laboratory animal accrediting body or establishment of a committee to evaluate the care of all warm-blooded animals held or used for research, teaching, or other activities supported by NIH grants, awards, or contracts." Thus, accreditation by AAALAC can release the animal care committee from the evaluation procedure and its inherent record keeping and enable it to devote more time to establishing, interpreting, and monitoring institutional policies for the care and use of laboratory animals.

Finally, there is the obvious benefit of recognition. Accreditation tends to improve morale in the facility and to continue the emphasis on quality! In addition to providing the accredited institution and animal care staff with internal pride, AAALAC accreditation assures prospective investigators, grantors, and clients that high quality animal care is being provided.

The benefits described above are the basis for AAALAC's growth during the past eight years and they continue to provide the impetus for future growth. Furthermore, as the proportion of accredited laboratory animal care facilities increases, the importance of accreditation will likewise increase. It is estimated currently that almost half of the animals used in biomedical research are in AAALAC accredited institutions and the numbers continue to increase. You may call it "bandwagon" psychology, but nevertheless as participation in AAALAC continues to expand, accreditation will become increasingly desirable and may eventually become a virtual necessity.

In the same issue of the Activities Report, Dr. Alvin F. Moreland, Chairman of the Council addressed the composition, selection, and mission of the Council and the role of consultants. He reported a recent procedural change involving the appointment of consultants for two-year terms (instead of an indefinite appointment term) with eligibility for reappointment. He also stated that "coincident with the establishment of the revised fee structure in early 1972, the COA undertook an accelerated site revisit program. Strong effort is currently being made to revisit participating institutions at least once every three years."

On May 14, 1973, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare revised policy on the protection of animals used in research, training, and other activities became official. Assurance requirements were redefined to provide three options: accreditation by AAALAC; establishment of an institutional committee for continuing evaluation of all the institutional facilities; or a combination of these two.

The October 1974 issue of the Activities Report provided a clarification of multiple surgical procedures.

In 1975, AAALAC completed its tenth year of accrediting animal care and use units. In the October 1975 issue of the Activities Report Council chairman Dr. Steven P. Pakes reported on the impact of the accreditation program.

The biomedical community long ago realized its responsibility for the humane care of laboratory animals. A mechanism of self-regulation by the scientific community was initiated in 1965 when the American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care was organized to conduct a voluntary program for the accreditation of laboratory animal care methods and facilities. This program improves the welfare and health of laboratory animals and thereby facilitates scientific research and testing requiring laboratory animals. AAALAC is governed by a board of trustees composed of representatives of 21 scientific organizations.

At the inception of AAALAC the initial goal was to accredit 250 of the eligible institutions. Today, approximately 284 institutions are now fully accredited. The accredited institutions include medical schools, dental schools, veterinary medical schools, hospitals, pharmaceutical companies, private laboratories, government laboratories, and laboratory animal breeders.

It is difficult to assess the full impact of AAALAC on biomedical research using animals. Surely the impact has been great, and through the accreditation program, institutions have been able to document their deficiencies and respond to them. Approximately 70% of the institutions that did not gain accreditation after the first site

visit ultimately improved their animal care programs to an accreditable level. The AAALAC program no doubt encouraged improvements in animal care programs that may not have occurred otherwise.

Also in the same issue of the Activities Report, there was a ten year progress report.

The American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care (AAALAC) marked its 10th Anniversary on April 19, 1975 [Sic - organizational date April 30, 1965]. Significant progress in the accreditation process has been made these first 10 years. The accreditation program has been well accepted by the scientific community and has become a source of pride for the member institutions and to the many men and women who have contributed their time and efforts to its success.

It was hoped that voluntary peer evaluation program for accreditation of laboratory animal facilities would succeed. Approximately 1,800 institutions in the USA at that time had facilities of the size which qualified them as potential applicants. The initial goal was to accredit 250 of those which were eligible. Acceptance and financing of the new program were the major issues.

In the first 10 years, approximately 470 of the eligible institutions applied for accreditation. There are now 284 institutions fully accredited. Over half the laboratory animal population in the United States is housed in AAALAC approved facilities. The AAALAC program has achieved the recognition which it earned. For example, the National Institutes of Health in its grant application requires accreditation by a "professional accrediting body" and AAALAC accreditation is accepted. The Veterans Administration (VA) also recognizes AAALAC and has applied for accreditation of VA Centers having laboratory animal facilities. A significant number of facilities that were either provisionally accredited or denied accreditation subsequently upgraded themselves and eventually were fully accredited. AAALAC procedures have been refined and improved by the AAALAC Council on Accreditation through field testing. Herein lies the strength of the program. AAALAC was never a "whitewash" program and its status continues to grow as procedures are refined and the significance of "accredited" is increased.

The success of AAALAC has shown that there is no need for additional legislation restricting laboratory animal research. In the months prior to the enactment of the Federal Animal Welfare Act, there was great concern that Federal legislation would subsequently restrict animal research. The success of the AAALAC program proved that restrictive Federal legislation was not needed.

There is no doubt that the accreditation program conducted by AAALAC has significantly raised the level of animal care in the United States. This, in turn, has surely raised the quality of research conducted in accredited facilities.

What is the future of AAALAC after gaining recognition and accomplishing so much during the first 10 years? The future looks bright. There are still some 1,200 institutions that have laboratory animal facilities that have not yet applied for AAALAC accreditation. Although those institutions represent less than half of the animals used in biomedical research they are aware of the AAALAC program, and in many cases are making the improvements necessary to achieve accreditation.

The financial and professional support of the member organizations of AAALAC has been the lifeline of the success of the entire program. During the first few years, when the contributions of the member organizations constituted the bulk of the budget, it was anticipated that financial aid would be supplemented by monies from other sources. Each AAALAC Executive Committee has made concerted efforts to obtain money from other sources without compromising the integrity of the program, and thus reduce or eliminate the need for financial support from the sponsoring organizations. The dues and fee structure of AAALAC was revised in 1972 to increase the financial participation by the accredited

facilities. The voluntary "annual contribution" of $100.00 requested from accredited facilities was changed to a mandatory annual fee. Fees are now based on the size of the facilities and have been expanded to include provisionally accredited facilities as well as those fully accredited. Application fees were also increased. Increases were implemented after much deliberation and concern as to their total effect on the AAALAC program, which at all times is the first priority. Relatively few institutions withdrew from the AAALAC program as a result of the increased dues. All accredited institutions had been re-visited every five years. To strengthen the program re-site visits are now made on a 3 year basis. The Council of Accreditation and the Board of Trustees are in complete agreement that the 3 year scheduling of site visits is an essential improvement to the AAALAC program.

Financing is a continuing problem for all non-profit associations AAALAC. AAALAC is still dependent on grants from the member organizations. All member organizations that contribute make a significant and important investment in AAALAC. AAALAC depends upon continued support from member organizations. At the same time, the Board of Trustees is making every effort to obtain outside financing to continue our uncompromised mission.

In the December 1976 Activities Report, Council Chairman Dr. Henry J. Baker stated that "AAALAC continues to gain wide acceptance in this country and throughout the world as the scientific communities' best hope to improve the health and welfare of laboratory animals."

A progress report in the December 1977 Activities Report stated:

A little over a decade ago, the American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care (AAALAC) was organized to conduct a voluntary accreditation program for the care and use of laboratory animals. AAALAC has since gained recognition by the Veterans Administration and National Institutes of Health, as a "professional accrediting body." At inception, AAALAC was governed by a board of trustees comprised of representatives from 14 scientific organizations. Presently, AAALAC is governed by a board of trustees representing 24 scientific organizations. Each member organization appoints a trustee for a three year term.

AAALAC's working body, the Council on Accreditation, recently was increased to a membership of 14. The Council conducts site visits and evaluates the animal care and use programs of institutions participating in the AAALAC program. Dr. Henry J. Baker was recently reelected Chairman, and Dr. Daniel H. Ringler, Vice-Chairman. The Council also employs the services of more than 100 additional professional people to assist in conducting site visits to institutions participating in the AAALAC Accreditation Program.

The AAALAC definition of a "Laboratory Animal Care Facility" first appeared in the December 1978 Activities Report. The policy regarding accredited institutions' use of the AAALAC logo was also published.

In 1980 on its 15th anniversary, AAALAC issued the following progress report:

The American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care (AAALAC) was founded on April 30, 1965, when representatives of 14 educational, health, and research organizations met in Des Plaines, Illinois. These organizations saw merit in founding a non-profit corporation that could encourage optimal care for laboratory animals by providing a mechanism for peer evaluation of animal care programs. Since that time, 10 additional organizations have joined the original 14 and today AAALAC is governed by a Board of Trustees comprised of a representative from each of the 24 member organizations.

Scientists and administrators have come to recognize that accreditation provides them with an independent assessment of the quality of institutional animal care facilities and programs. Accreditation also provides public assurance that accredited institutions maintain high standards of animal care. Persons both within and outside the research community recognize that

accredited animal care programs have achieved a standard of excellence beyond the minimums required by law. Also, it is widely acknowledged that meaningful self-regulation diminishes the need for society to impose regulation through governmental action.

The AAALAC goal at inception was modest, that is to accredit 250 institutions out of an estimated 1,800 that might apply for accreditation. Initially, 26 institutions having animal care facilities were site visited. These included four veterinary schools, seven medical schools, three dental schools, four hospitals, two pharmaceutical companies and six other institutions. During the first several years approximately 30 site visits were conducted each year. In the intervening years the accreditation program has flourished to the point where now more than 170 site visits are conducted each year.

We have long surpassed our initial goal. To date more than 500 institutions have sought AAALAC accreditation. These include medical, dental and veterinary schools; colleges of biological science, pharmacy, engineering; pharmaceutical companies; hospitals; U.S. government laboratories; laboratory animal breeders; independent research laboratories; and other scientific institutions. Most of the leading research centers in the United States are included among the institutions accredited. A significant number of facilities that were originally either provisionally accredited or denied accreditation subsequently upgraded their facilities and became fully accredited.

As of December, 1979, there were 378 accredited institutions which are categorized as follows:

*21	Universities (Facilities serving an entire campus)
2	Universities (Programs serving only a portion of a campus)
49	Medical Schools
15	Combined Facilities for Health Science (Institutions are comprised of several health related schools and colleges)
15	Dental Schools
4	Veterinary Schools
9	Colleges of Pharmacy
2	Colleges of Biological Science
2	Colleges of Arts
1	College of Engineering
1	College of Education
16	Laboratory Animal Breeders
39	Non-Profit Research Laboratories
75	Veterans Administration Medical Centers
33	Government Laboratories
38	Commercial Laboratories
47	Pharmaceutical Manufacturers
36	Hospitals

*May include several colleges, schools or VA Centers that are also categorized below.

The AAALAC program has now achieved wide acceptance. The National Institute of Health recognizes AAALAC accreditation as the best means of demonstrating institutional compliance with NIH policies contained in the "Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals." The Veterans Administration also recognizes AAALAC and has applied for accreditation of all VA Centers having laboratory animal research facilities.

It is evident that the accreditation program has played a major role in improving the quality of laboratory animal care in the United States. Those who have devoted time and effort to the program are pleased with the progress over the past 15 years.

At the 1981 Board of Trustees meeting the following policy on large animal facilities was adopted:

AAALAC uses the current edition of the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, as its primary standard for evaluating animal care facilities and programs. The full range of programmatic criteria outlined in Sections I-III of the Guide are entirely applicable to farm animals. The Guide does not, however, contain detailed information on housing standards and facilities for housing farm animals. For purposes of clarification, AAALAC takes the position that, in accredited facilities, housing and care for farm animals should meet the standards that prevail on a high quality, well managed farm. These standards are those

promulgated by state agricultural extension services and the land-grant universities. AAALAC also recognizes that for some studies it is necessary to provide housing and environmental control equivalent to that provided for the more commonly used laboratory animal species. Commercial agricultural housing methods can be duplicated in accredited facilities if a specific scientific protocol requires such duplication. In these cases, AAALAC may seek assurance from the principal investigator and institutional officials, the duplication of these conditions is a necessity in order to carry out the scientific or teaching program. In all instances, AAALAC will evaluate the animal housing and care methods for humaneness.

In December 1982, the Board of Trustees reviewed the implications of pending legislation, HR-6928 and S-2948, in detail. These House and Senate bills related to the use of laboratory animals for research, testing, and teaching. The Board voted to instruct its Chairman to send copies of the following resolution to member organizations and to appropriate members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

WHEREAS: there is important legislation before Congress which could affect biomedical research and laboratory animal care, the American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care (AAALAC) has a purpose, stated in its Bylaws, "of promoting a program for accreditation of laboratory animal care facilities which will encourage, promote, and facilitate scientific research which includes the use of experimental animals"

It is resolved that:

1) AAALAC strongly endorses the use of animals for research, testing, and teaching where the use of these purposes is appropriate.

2) AAALAC strongly supports the freedom and responsibilities of investigators, teachers and testers, institutional animal care committees, and institutional administrations to determine when use is appropriate.

3) AAALAC reaffirms its role as voluntary accrediting body for laboratory animal facilities or programs, which includes assurance of the humane and skillful care and use of laboratory animals.

In addition to passing the above resolution, the Board questioned the suitability of the implied relationship between the federal government and accrediting agencies. Finally, the Board expressed concern that funding the proposed legislation might have an adverse effect upon the research productivity of institutions involved.

The years 1984 through 1986 were pivotal for AAALAC, involving redirection and refocusing.

On June 6, 1984 Board of Trustees Chairman Dr. George C. Christensen appointed an ad hoc committee to study AAALAC with regard to internal operations, financial status, and the accreditation program. Dr. Lloyd Faulkner was chairman with Drs. Henry Baker, Steven Pakes, James Fox, John Ward, and Alvin Moreland serving on the committee. The committee submitted its report in October of 1984. The recommendations included: 1) Relocate the Association office, 2) Reorganize the logistical operation of the Association office including additional staff and procurement of microcomputer, 3) Hire an Executive Director with a professional degree, and 4) Enhance the public relations effort. The Executive Committee accepted this report at its December 4, 1984 meeting.

As a follow-up of this report, a special called meeting of the Board was held September 16, 1985 at the O'Hare Plaza Inn, Chicago, Illinois. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss 1) the recruitment and appointment of an Executive Director, 2) relocation of the Association office, 3) financial restructuring, and 4) revision of the Bylaws.

Excerpts of Chairman Dr. Charles C. Lobeck's opening statement follow:

Change is never easy and always is perceived as loss by some. The Association needs to change but not without regrets.

Events are making this change necessary. The burden of the Council has increased and requires a high level of support. We cannot ask the individuals and their

institutions to support as much of the Association as they have been doing. The accreditation process must be supported with sophisticated office procedures. This can only be achieved by increasing the level of activity of the Office.

More important than this is the national interest in animal research that has become apparent even to the most blase observer. AAALAC has a great opportunity to be an important force by standing for the humane use of animals in research. Unfortunately, this does mean more risk for the Association, risk of offending the research community and risk of offending those whose interest is predominantly in animal welfare. Last week the joint committee of the AAU and AAMC on animal research organization, reported to the AAMC and recommended, among other things, that institutional Chief Executive Officers move quickly to "meet the standards required for accreditation by AAALAC". Clearly there is continuing need for voluntary accreditation which can build on our already excellent reputation as objective reviewers of animal research programs.

The Board agreed to hire an Executive Director, relocate the office to the Washington, DC area, develop a new financial plan, and update the Bylaws and rules. Over the next 12 to 18 months these plans were implemented. On December 3, 1985, the Board adopted restated Bylaws and Rules of Accreditation and a restructured financial plan. On October 1, 1986, Dr. Albert E. New was appointed Executive Director, and on October 24, 1986 the Association office was moved from New Lenox, Illinois to Bethesda, Maryland. The public's increased concern over animal welfare prompted AAALAC to broaden its scope. The relocation illustrated AAALAC's active involvement in educational, scientific and government organizations.

In addition, AAALAC was being affected by other changes. In the April 1986 Activities Report, Council on Accreditation chairman, Dr. J. Derrell Clark addressed the dramatic changes of the mid 1980's that affected animal care and use. Dr. Clark concluded by stating that

The purpose of AAALAC is to provide a program for the accreditation of laboratory animal care and use which will enhance the quality of scientific research that uses experimental animals. The voluntary peer evaluation program of AAALAC has been accepted by society, the scientific community, granting agencies, and some animal welfare groups and has proven successful. Many knowledgeable persons contend that AAALAC has been the single most influential factor in improving experimental animal care and use in the United States. AAALAC's experience supports the contention that peer review works. All persons, institutions, corporations, and agencies who have supported AAALAC should be pleased with the accomplishments of the accreditation program. Applicants and accredited participants are especially commended because without their voluntary participation, there would be no accreditation program. Also, all member/sponsoring organizations; all past and present Trustees, Council members, and ad hoc consultants; and employees should take pride in their contributions.

Newly adopted definitions for "laboratory animals" and "accreditable unit" were provided in 1986.

In the 1987 issue of the Activities Report, Dr. Clark reviewed Dr. Wissler's article of 14 years earlier entitled "Why Seek Accreditation?" and asked and answered the question "Why Seek and Maintain Accreditation?". He provided the following updated response.

1. AAALAC's program of accreditation is very credible having been well received, acknowledged, and accepted by a variety of groups, including the scientific community; government granting and regulating agencies such as DHHS and APHIS; legislators; and some animal welfare activists. Many knowledgeable persons contend that AAALAC has been the single most influential factor in improving experimental animal care and use in the United States. Therefore, all personnel associated with an accredited unit have reason to take pride in this accomplishment.

2. I recall having heard a number of times that the AAALAC accreditation program has been an attempt to demonstrate to society and to legislators that the scientific

community is willing and able to self monitor and regulate animal care and use. The concept of self monitoring remains a very valid reason and demonstrates a good faith effort by the scientific community. AAALAC was formed by and continues to be directed by a group of leading scientific and professional societies. The sponsoring organizations are listed at the bottom of page one of the Activities Report and now total 31.

3. The concept of an objective peer review of a unit's animal care and use program also remains a valid reason for accreditation. AAALAC Council members and consultants are among the country's leading and best-informed laboratory animal specialists. Site visits are conducted at approximately three year intervals. In contrast to an inspection, professional judgement is a key factor in AAALAC assessments. Many of Council's decisions are institutionalized, i.e. based on the circumstances and needs of the particular unit's animal care and use program.

In 1973 when Dr. Wissler made his comments, there were 207 accredited units. Dr. Wissler's prediction of future growth has become a reality. Currently there are 521 accredited units. Also as predicted, the status of the accreditation program has grown. Accreditation has not become mandatory, and AAALAC does not support the mandating of a voluntary program.

There have been many changes in animal care and use since 1965. For example, there have been dramatic improvements in facilities and husbandry; sensitivities to many issues have changed; and there has been increasing regulation. Nevertheless, the reasons for seeking accreditation ten to twenty years ago remain valid today.

Finally, AAALAC's accreditation program has been successful because of the support and participation of research animal users. Without the voluntary participation of units seeking accreditation, there would be no program. Sponsoring organizations, staff members, and past and present persons active on the Board of Trustees, Council on Accreditation, and consultants express our appreciation to the participating units and the persons who have supported AAALAC. We solicit your continued trust, support, and participation. Thank you.

In 1987, AAALAC initiated an informal meeting of former Council on Accreditation chairpersons. It had long been recognized that once a chairperson's tenure on the Council was over, there was little or no formal or informal contact between that individual and AAALAC. The significant contributions and commitment of these individuals was considered a valuable but relatively unused resource for AAALAC.

Since 1987 these meetings have been held annually at the AALAS Annual meeting to take advantage of this resource,. The current Council chairperson and Executive Director meet with the former chairpersons and are afforded the opportunity to update former chairpersons and seek their input, ideas, and critiques of current issues.

Once the transition period associated with the relocating and restaffing of the Association office began to stabilize, AAALAC began its second major initiative of the 1980's, strategic planning. At the 1987 meeting, the Board of Trustees approved the concept of strategic planning. AAALAC hired a consultant, Mr. James J. Dunlop to facilitate the planning process, which occurred during a two-year period. In December 1989, a strategic plan for AAALAC was adopted by the Board which included the following eight directives.

1. Increase recognition of AAALAC by the public, biomedical community, and animal welfare organizations.

2. Significantly expand the membership of AAALAC to include more national organizations and foundations, and increase the level of support from sponsoring organizations.

3. Seek adoption of farm animal and non-traditional species guidelines and move aggressively to include these animals in AAALAC's accreditation program.

4. Achieve significant growth in the number of client institutions/programs; especially among smaller organizations. Structure AAALAC staff accordingly.

5. Develop more flexibility in the accreditation process to encourage institutions/programs to initiate or maintain high quality animal care and use programs.

6. Broaden representation of administrators and researchers on AAALAC's Council and Board of Trustees. Explore ways to involve the public in AAALAC's activities.

7. Seek endorsement by additional government and private research granting/contracting organizations.

8. Expand the scope of AAALAC's interests to include international accreditation activities.

AAALAC has responded to the many animal related issues confronting the life sciences community by expanding its efforts to increase visibility among professional audiences and the public, and broadened its mission to strengthen the support of member organizations.

As outlined in the strategic plan, AAALAC implemented a communications effort to increase awareness about the accreditation process and its importance in maintaining high standards for the care and use of animals in research, teaching and testing. The first effort, a brief brochure about AAALAC, its members and the value of the accreditation program, was very well received. AAALAC also developed a portfolio on the accreditation which includes the rules of accreditation, AAALAC's position statements, a list of resources, categories of accreditation and general information about the program and application process for use with professional audiences. A newsletter, the AAALAC Communique, was implemented as well.

Participating Units

Applicants and accredited participants in the AAALAC program have been a vital component in the accreditation process. Without their voluntary long-term strong commitment and support, there would be no accreditation program.

In 1963 and 1964, 30 institutions agreed to serve as "guinea pigs" by hosting site visits for the ACP pilot accreditation program.

Howard University College of Medicine and University of Louisville School of Medicine were honored October 16, 1990 at the AAALAC 25th Anniversary Celebration Banquet as the first two accredited units.

VI. Other Organizations Roles and Contributions

Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources

The Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources (ILAR) was organized in 1952 under the auspices of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences to disseminate information and educational material on laboratory animal resources and establish standards.

As stated previously in Chapter I, in the 1950's there was interest in accreditation, but there was uncertainty regarding whether animals or facilities should be certified or accredited. ILAR, along with the ACP and other organizations, was involved in these deliberations and activities.

The ILAR Newsletter, Vol. 1, No. 1 dated October 1957, had an article entitled "Animal Standardization and Accreditation". Excerpts of this article follow.

> The ILAR has been greatly interested for several years in the possibility of establishing production standards for laboratory animals.
>
> The first phase in the development of such a program was the Conference on Animal Standardization and Accreditation, held under Institute auspices in May of 1956. The necessity for a program of accreditation and standardization and the basis for the operation of a system to implement this program was outlined by the Conference Chairman, Dr. T. C. Byerly of the U.S. Department of Agriculture:
>
> "Accreditation is a means of assuring the characteristics and probable performance of laboratory animals. Research and teaching require laboratory animals of many species, of all ages, of both sexes. Limited numbers of specifically parasitized animals are required but, in general, laboratory animals are more useful when healthy. Animals with specific nutritional deficiencies are needed in small numbers but most research and teaching requirements are best served by well-nourished animals. Rather extensive requirements exist for animals of known genetic constitution. Accreditation can help the seller of laboratory animals to secure a steady market. It can help the user find sources of laboratory animals suited to his specific requirements and of predictable and repeatable performance."
>
> "Since standards and, upon these standards accreditation, are mutually advantageous to supplier and user, they should cooperate in the developing of the standards. They should mutually agree on the mechanism, whether voluntary and co-operative or official, through appropriate animal health and marketing agencies' supervision."
>
> The Program moved into its second phase of performance when a contract was executed between the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center of the National Institutes of Health and the National Research Council for the development of production standards for mice. This particular project resulted from the demonstrated need for mouse production standards since the requirements for both inbred and random-bred mice were rapidly increasing both within and without the chemotherapy testing program of NIH.
>
> After six months of meetings, conferences, and visits to commercial breeders and large users of mice, a report entitled Minimum Standards for the Commercial Production of Randombred and Inbred Laboratory Mice was submitted to the National Institutes of Health. The Minimum Standards comprise four major sections: Facilities and Sanitation, Disease Diagnosis and Prevention, Genetics and Recordkeeping, and Nutrition. Within each of these sections, recommendations are made as to the practice or practices which should be adopted for that area.

The ILAR Committee on Standards which supervised the development of Minimum Standards was composed of the following persons:

T. C. Byerly, U.S. Dept. of Agri., Chairman
T. Aarons, Diablo Animal Laboratories
R. H. Barnes, Cornell University
N. R. Brewer, University of Chicago

L. R. Christensen, New York University
C. N. Wentworth Cumming, Carworth Farms
C. L. Davis, U.S. Department of Agriculture
R. J. Flynn, Argonne National Laboratory
G. E. Jay, Jr., National Institutes of Health
C. A. Slanetz, Columbia University
J. E. Williams, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

During the early 1960's when the ACP was developing standards and an accreditation program, ILAR was conducting an important parallel effort. Under a grant from the NIH, the ILAR, on January 1, 1961, initiated a survey of facilities, space, equipment, budget, personnel, and training in 561 non-profit non-federal medical research institutions of the United States. Included in this survey were medical, dental, veterinary and graduate health schools, private research hospitals, and non-profit research laboratories.

The study was conducted by the ILAR Committee on the Animal Facilities Survey. The Chairman of the Committee was Dr. W.T.S. Thorpe of the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine. Other committee members were Dr. Bernard F. Trum (Harvard University), Dr. George Bjotvedt (University of Pennsylvania); Dr. Thomas B. Clarkson, Jr. (Bowman Gray), Dr. George A. Elliott (Vanderbilt University); Dr. W. C. Dolowy (University of Illinois), Dr. B. B. Hancock (Ohio State University); Dr. J. E. G. Artecona (University of Texas), Dr. C. J. Shepler (M.D. Anderson Hospital); Dr. Bennett J. Cohen (University of California at Los Angeles), and Dr. Orland A. Soave (Stanford University).

The program encompassed two distinct segments. In the first phase, teams of two laboratory animal veterinarians site visited 58 institutions. In Phase two, 503 institutions not visited by the survey teams, completed an extensive questionnaire on their physical plant, equipment, and personnel. The purpose of the study was to determine the current status of animal care in the study institutions and to obtain estimates of their present and future needs to provide adequate care for their experimental animals.

In its final report, Animal Facilities in Medical Research, dated March 1964, the committee made 16 recommendations on topics such as professional direction, advisory committees, centralization of facilities, financial support, construction, environmental control, preventive medicine, training, responsibility of investigators and administrators, and laboratory animal research.

Beginning in 1965, all revisions of the Guide have been prepared by ILAR committees under NIH contracts.

American Physiological Society

The American Physiological Society (APS) and its members have had a long standing concern and interest in defense of the use of animals in research and the moral principles involved in the use of animals for experimental purposes (Brobeck, 1987). In 1909, Dr. Walter B. Cannon formulated a code of laboratory procedures regarding animals that was adopted and enforced in medical school laboratories. In 1913, Dr. A. J. Carlson presented a resolution justifying the use of animals in research, stating the beneficial aspects of animal research, and firmly opposing cruelty to animals. In 1935 the APS appointed a Committee for the Defense of Animal Experimentation. During the 1940's and 1950's, Drs. A. J. Carlson and A. C. Ivy were active in defending the use of dogs for research purposes. In 1952 the Society appointed a Committee on the Use and Care of Animals. Dr. Hiram E. Essex chaired this committee from 1952-1956. Using the rules formulated by Cannon as a basis, this committee proposed the "Guiding Principles in the Care and Use of Animals" which were adopted by the APS council in 1953. These "Guiding Principles" have been widely circulated and used. Dr. Bennett J. Cohen served as the chairman of the committee from 1961 to 1967.

The Committee on the Use and Care of Animals was active from 1952 through 1967 at which time it was abolished. However, the committee was reestablished as the Committee on Animal Care and Experimentation in 1971.

The APS became a member of AAALAC on December 9, 1980.

VII. Chronological History of AAALAC

This compilation lists certain key events which have served to shape the direction of and influenced the AAALAC accreditation program. It is not intended to be all inclusive.

1959 ACP Committee on Ethical Considerations in the Care of Laboratory Animals (Ethics Committee) was appointed.

1960 Ethics Committee (renamed to Professional Standards Committee) recommended a program for certifying laboratory animal facilities.

ACP Board of Directors decided to develop and evaluate standards for laboratory animal facilities and formulate a program of accreditation.

Professional Standards Committee was reconstituted as Animal Facilities Certification Committee.

1961 Functionally, the Animal Facilities Certification Committee evolved into two activities and two committees even though the same persons served on both committees. The Animal Facilities Standards Committee developed the Guide and the Animal Facilities Certification Board developed the accreditation program.

1962 NIH awarded a contract to ACP to determine and establish professional standards for laboratory animal care and facilities.

February 2 -- The first meeting of Animal Facilities Certification Board (AFCB) was held.

1963 March -- Guide for Laboratory Animal Facilities and Care was published.

AFCB conducted four preliminary trial site visits.

AFCB was changed to Animal Facilities Accreditation Board (AFAB).

1964 January -- National Advisory Committee to AFAB was appointed.

Test accreditation program involving 26 site visits was conducted.

September 15 -- AFAB submitted an in-depth report Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Facilities and Care to ACP Board of Directors.

September -- ACP Board acknowledged that a privately operated voluntary program of accreditation of institutional animal care programs was feasible and could be operated nationally and agreed to initiate such a program with the endorsement, cooperation, participation, and financial support of the scientific community.

1965 April 8 -- AAALAC Articles of Incorporation were filed in Springfield, Illinois.

April 14 -- AAALAC Articles of Incorporation were recorded, Will County, Illinois.

April 30 -- AAALAC held its organizational meeting.

Articles of Incorporation defined AAALAC as a not for profit corporation; the Bylaws were adopted.

First Board of Trustees meeting was held.

The 12 persons serving on the AFAB were asked to accept appointment to the Council on Accreditation.

American College of Surgeons was admitted as a founding member.

Mr. J. J. Garvey was asked to serve as Executive Secretary of AAALAC.

Mr. Harvey Sarner was asked to serve as legal counsel.

1965 May 1 -- The Council held its first meeting.

June 28 -- Mr. J. J. Garvey was appointed as Executive Secretary.

Mr. Harvey Sarner was appointed as legal counsel.

Application fees were established.

The Council authorized solicitation of contributions from member organizations.

The Council decided to seek financial support from foundations and philanthropic and governmental organizations.

The Council approved Application for Accreditation.

The Council approved Manual for Site Visitors.

December 13 -- The American Association for the Advancement of Science was accepted as a member.

1966 An informational brochure was published.

April 18 -- NIH personnel discussed possibility of issuing a contract to AAALAC to accredit laboratory animal facilities for the federal government.

The concept of conducting a training program for Council and consultant site visitors was approved.

Contributions from more than 80 foundations were requested.

1967 Public information consultant, Mr. Peter C. Goulding, was hired.

Logo was developed.

The Council discussed the need for units being site visited to provide more descriptive information.

December -- A letter describing accreditation program was published in Science.

December 15 -- The American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy was approved for membership.

Mr. James W. Albrecht was hired as assistant Executive Secretary.

An annual request for $100 contribution from accredited was initiated.

1968 An exhibit for use at scientific and professional meetings was procured.

July -- The first list of accredited units was published.

December -- Provisional accreditation was set not to exceed 24 months.

Routine site revisits to accredited units were set at five year intervals.

1969 The exhibit at scientific and professional meetings was discontinued.

1970 A promotional brochure was developed.

Mr. Peter Goulding resigned as public information consultant, and Mr. Heinz Kuehn was hired.

December -- Probation was added as a possible status in the accreditation program.

December 10 -- American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine, American Dairy Science Association, American Society of Animal Science, and The Poultry Science Association were approved as member organizations.

1971 Advertisements promoting AAALAC were placed in Federation Proceedings and Laboratory Animal Science.

The ad hoc Committee examined structure, finances, and future direction of AAALAC.

A graduated annual fee structure based on size of facility was adopted.

NIH issued "Policy on the Humane Care of Laboratory Animals" in which compliance could be assured by AAALAC accreditation.

1972 NIH awarded a contract to AAALAC for partial support of the program.

August -- The newsletter entitled Activities Report was initiated.

A position statement regarding adequate veterinary care was issued.

Council meetings were increased to three per year.

Council member's term was increased from three to four years.

November -- AAALAC/AALAS conjoint office was relocated to 2317 W. Jefferson Street, Joliet, Illinois.

1973 Mr. Robert A. Wadkins was hired as Executive Director.

April 14 -- A contract was approved with Veterans Administration to site visit VA hospital animal facilities.

1974 AAALAC set up autonomous office separate from AALAS.

December 1 -- Mr. Lee A. Heilman was hired as assistant Executive Secretary (ES).

1975 Lee Heilman was appointed ES, and Joe Garvey was retained as a special consultant.

December 2 -- A restated policy regarding offsite and contract facilities was issued.

December 7 -- Dr. McPherson from NIH Animal Resources Branch met with the Trustees.

1976 December 7 -- The American Society of Laboratory Animal Practitioners was approved as member organization.

1977 August 1 -- Society of Toxicology was approved as member organization.

December -- The Council was increased from 12 to 14 members.

December 6 -- The Association for Gnotobiotics was approved as member organization.

1978 The informational brochure was revised.

December 5 -- Accreditable unit and laboratory animal care facility were redefined and the definition of laboratory animal was reaffirmed.

1979 January 1 -- The revised NIH Animal Policy became effective.

September -- The first workshop for consultants was held at the AALAS meeting, Atlanta, Georgia.

December 4 -- The maximum period of probationary accreditation was extended from 12 to 24 months.

The Council was increased from 14 to 16 members.

1980 October -- A workshop for consultants was held at AALAS meeting, Indianapolis, Indiana.

December 9 -- The American Physiological Society was approved as a member organization.

1981 A position statement on farm animals was adopted.

September -- The seminar entitled "The AAALAC Accreditation Program: Organizational and Functional Characteristics" was given at the AALAS meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah.

1982 December 7 -- Dr. William F. Raub, Associate Director, Extramural Research and Training Programs, NIH, addressed the Board of Trustees.

An additional category of accreditation status, Deferred Continued Accreditation, was approved.

1983 June 21 -- The American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics was approved for membership.

November -- The seminar entitled "AAALAC Standards, Definitions and Policies" was given at AALAS meeting, San Antonio, Texas.

December 6 -- The Teratology Society was approved as member organization.

1984 June 4 -- The ad hoc committee was appointed to study internal operations, financial status, and the accreditation program.

The Association office moved to 208 North Cedar Road, New Lenox, Illinois.

1984 October -- A workshop for consultants was held at the AALAS meeting, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The ad hoc committee to study AAALAC recommended relocating and reorganization of Association office, hiring a professional Executive Director, and strengthening public image.

1985 The Council was increased from 16 to 18 members.

September 16 -- In a special called meeting, the Board decided to hire an Executive Director, relocate Association office to Washington, DC area, restructure financing, revise Bylaws, and write Rules of Accreditation.

December 3 -- Restated Bylaws and Rules of Accreditation were adopted.

Solicitation of financial contributions from member organizations was discontinued.

Accreditable unit was redefined and definitions of satellite and contract programs were clarified.

1986 May -- A position statement on facilities for major survival surgery was issued.

1986 June -- Application for accreditation was revised and included a complete description of facilities and programs to be completed by the applicants.

October 1 -- Dr. Albert E. New was appointed Executive Director.

October 24 -- The association office relocated from New Lenox, Illinois to Bethesda, Maryland.

December 8 -- The Board held its first meeting after relocation of the Association office to Bethesda, Maryland.

The Society of Neuroscience was approved as member organization.

The policy regarding site visitor access to program information and facilities was clarified and restated.

The policy regarding inactive units and criteria for accreditation was adopted.

1987 November -- The first Former Council Chairperson's Luncheon was held at the AALAS meeting in Denver, Colorado.

December 7 -- A revised agreement for avoidance of conflict of interest for site visitors was adopted.

1987 Limited Council membership was limited to two full four year terms.

Four new member organizations were approved: American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists, The Society for Pediatric Research, American Diabetes Association, and The Endocrine Society.

Strategic planning was initiated.

1988 September -- Site visitors began using portions of the Agricultural Guide as a reference document.

October -- A workshop for consultants was held at AALAS meeting, Detroit, Michigan.

1989 Exit briefings during site visits were initiated.

October -- A workshop for consultants was held at AALAS meeting, Little Rock, Arkansas.

December -- A new Strategic and Financial Plan was adopted.

Member organization dues were reinstituted.

A committee to plan activities to commemorate the Silver Anniversary was appointed.

1990 AAALAC celebrated its 25th Anniversary.

October -- A special topics lecture entitled "A Look at AAALAC on It's 25th Anniversary - It's Past, It's Present, and It's Future" was given at the AALAS meeting in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

A seminar entitled "AAALAC Accreditation - A Process That Works" was given at the AALAS meeting in Milwaukee.

October 16, 1990 -- The 25th Anniversary Celebration Banquet was held at Hyatt-Regency Hotel in Milwaukee. The Bennet J. Cohen Award was presented to Dr. Charles C. Lobeck.

VIII. List of Accredited Units

A listing of units accredited from 1965 through 1990 is provided in Appendix C. At year end 1990, there were 540 accredited units.

IX. References

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Flynn, R. J. 1962. Press Release of Animal Care Panel, Argonne, IL.

NCR (National Research Council). 1965. Guide for Laboratory Animal Facilities and Care. A report of the Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources Committee on the Guide for Laboratory Animal Facilities and Care PHS Pub. No. 1024 Washington, DC, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. 45 pp.

Certificate Number

STATE OF ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

To all to whom these Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

Whereas, Articles of Incorporation duly signed and verified of

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ACCREDITATION OF LABORATORY ANIMAL CARE

have been filed in the Office of the Secretary of State on the 8th day of April A. D. 19 65, as provided by the "GENERAL NOT FOR PROFIT CORPORATION ACT" of Illinois, approved July 17, 1943, in force January 1, A. D. 1944.

Now Therefore, I, PAUL POWELL, Secretary of State of the State of Illinois, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby issue this Certificate of Incorporation and attach thereto a copy of the Articles of Incorporation of the aforesaid corporation.

In Testimony Whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Illinois. Done at the City of Springfield this 8th day of April A.D. 1965 and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and 89th.

Paul Powell

SECRETARY OF STATE

Filing Fee $10.00 FORM NP-

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
UNDER THE
GENERAL NOT FOR PROFIT CORPORATION ACT

(These Articles Must Be Filed in Duplicate)

(Do Not Write in This Space)
Date Filed
Filing Fee $
Clerk

PAUL POWELL

To ~~WILLIAM H. CHAMBERLAIN~~, Secretary of State, Springfield, Illinois

We, the undersigned,

Name	Address: Number Street	City	State
Joseph J. Garvey	4 East Clinton St.	Joliet	Illinois
Mrs. Helen Reynolds	2174 W. Giddings St.	Chicago	Illinois
Mrs. Carol Angerbauer	1334 Grove St.	Berwyn	Illinois

being natural persons of the age of twenty-one years or more and citizens of the United States, for the purpose of forming a corporation under the "General Not For Profit Corporation Act" of the State of Illinois, do hereby adopt the following Articles of Incorporation:

1. The name of the corporation is: American Association For the Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care
2. The period of duration of the corporation is: Perpetual
   (Please state "perpetual" or a definite number of years)
3. The address of its initial Registered Office in the State of Illinois is: 4 East Clinton St. Street in the CITY of JOLIET (P.O.) County of WILL and the name of its initial Registered Agent at said address is Mr. Joseph J. Garvey
4. The first Board of Directors shall be Three in number, their names and addresses being as follows
   (Not less than three)

Name	Address: Number Street	City	State
Dr. Leslie R. Burrows	222 East Superior St.	Chicago	Illinois
Dr. Maurice B. Visscher	U. of Minnesota	Minneapolis,	Minnesota
Dr. Bennett J. Cohen	U. of Michigan	Ann Arbor,	Michigan

5. The purpose or purposes for which the corporation is organized are: Professional, educational and scientific, and in furtherance of said purposes the corporation will have powers to engage in the promotion of a program for the accreditation of laboratory animal care facilities which will encourage, promote and facilitate scientific research which includes the use of experimental animals, provided that the corporation shall not engage in activities which are not in furtherance of one or more of the purposes exempt pursuant to Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

6. No part of the net income of the corporation shall enure to the benefit of or be distributable to its members, trustees, officers, or other private persons, except that the corporation shall be authorized to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and make payments and distributions in furtherance of the purposes for which the corporation has been formed.

(over)

7. Upon dissolution of the corporation, the Board of Trustees shall, after paying or making provision for the payment of all of the liabilities of the corporation, dispose of all of the assets of the corporation

exclusively for the purposes of the corporation in such manner, or to such organization or organizations organized and operated exclusively for charitable, educational, literary or scientific purposes as shall at the time qualify as an exempt organization or organizations under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as the Board of Trustees shall determine.

B. No substantial part of the activities of the corporation shall be the carrying on of propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, and the corporation shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distribution of statements) any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office. Notwithstanding any other provision of these articles the corporation shall not carry on any other activities not permitted to be carried on by a corporation exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

(NOTE: Any special provision authorized or permitted by statute to be contained in the Articles of Incorporation, may be inserted above.)

(INCORPORATORS MUST SIGN BELOW)

Joseph J. Garvey

Incorporators

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook } ss.

I, _____, a Notary Public do hereby certify that on the 6th day of April 65, Joseph J. Garvey,
(Names of Incorporators)
Mrs. Helen Reynolds and Mrs. Carol Angerbauer

personally appeared before me and being first duly sworn by me severally acknowledged that they signed the foregoing document in their respective capacities therein set forth and declared that the statements therein contained are true.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written.

(PLACE NOTARIAL SEAL ABOVE)

_____
Notary Public

FILED

APR

(Secretary of State)

FORM NP-1

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
under the
GENERAL NOT FOR PROFIT
CORPORATION ACT
of

[illegible] Avenue Education for the [illegible] Laboratory

[illegible]

(Three Articles Must Be Executed and Filed in Duplicate)

Filing Fee $10.00

[illegible]

BYLAWS OF THE

April 30, 1965

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR ACCREDITATION OF LABORATORY ANIMAL CARE

ARTICLE I Purposes. The American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care is both organized and operated exclusively for one or more of the purposes specified in Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The purposes as stated in this Article are not intended to include purposes or authorize powers different from or in addition to those provided in the Articles of Incorporation of the American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care, hereafter referred to as the American Association.

The purpose of the American Association, as stated in its articles of incorporation, is to promote a program for the accreditation of laboratory animal care facilities which will encourage, promote and facilitate scientific research which includes the use of experimental animals.

ARTICLE II Offices. The American Association shall have and continuously maintain in Illinois a registered office and have a registered agent whose office is identical with such registered office, and may have other offices, within or without the State of Illinois, as the Board of Trustees may from time to time determine.

ARTICLE III Members.

Section 1. Qualifications. Members of the American Association shall be national organizations, hereafter referred to as member organizations, professionally concerned with the care, study and use of laboratory animals in scientific research.

Section 2. Original Members. The original members of the American Association shall be:

American Association of Dental Schools
American College of Physicians
*American College of Surgeons
American Dental Association
*American Heart Association
American Hospital Association
*American Medical Association
American Veterinary Medical Association
American Association of Colleges of Veterinary Medicine
Animal Care Panel
Association of American Medical Colleges
*Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges
Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology
*Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association
National Society for Medical Research

*Subject to confirmation

Section 3. Additional Members. Additional organizations may be admitted to membership in this American Association upon the written approval of two-thirds of all trustees.

Section 4. Resignation of Members. Any member which is not delinquent in payment of any amount owing to this American Association may resign, effective 60 days after notice of intention to resign is filed with the American Association. In the event of any such resignation, the resigned member shall have no claim upon any assets of this American Association.

Section 5. Appointment of Trustees. Each member organization shall be entitled to appoint one trustee on the Board of Trustees of the American Association, provided that each member organization shall be responsible for the total financing of their trustee's attendance at meetings of the Board of Trustees.

Section 6. Transferability or assignability. Membership in this American Association is not transferable or assignable.

ARTICLE IV Board of Trustees.

Section 1. Appointment of Trustees. The affairs of the American Association shall be managed by a Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees shall consist of trustees each appointed by the member organization which they represent on the Board. Each member organization will be responsible for the selection of its own trustee.

Section 2. Number of Trustees. The number of trustees shall always be equal to the number of member organizations except that the failure of one member organization to appoint a trustee, or the failure of an appointed trustee to take office, shall result in a vacant position and not a diminution of the number of trustees.

Section 3. Term of Office. Each member organization shall appoint its trustee for a term of three complete years. The member organization shall notify the American Association of the term of office of its trustee and of the replacement of the trustee. A complete year for the purpose of this Section shall be considered to run from the commencement of one annual meeting of the Board of Trustees to the commencement of the next subsequent annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, however, the interim terms of office of trustees shall be determined as follows: one-third (1/3) for a three year period; one-third (1/3) for a two year period; one-third (1/3) for a one year period.

Section 4. Quorum. A majority of the members of the Board present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business.

Section 5. Expenses. Trustees will serve without pay except as pointed out in Article III Section 5. Expenses incurred incident to American Association activity may be reimbursed by the American Association.

ARTICLE V. Powers and Responsibilities of the Board of Trustees.

Section 1. General Powers. The trustees shall possess all powers specifically granted to the Board of Trustees by operation of law or common to good corporate practice to achieve the purposes stated in Article I of the Bylaws and enumerated in the Articles of Incorporation.

Section 2. Specific Powers. The Board of Trustees shall have the exclusive powers and responsibilities, as are otherwise described and limited by these Bylaws to:

(1) appoint members to the Council on Accreditation;

(2) employ the Executive Secretary, fix and alter the amount of his compensation and dismiss the Executive Secretary from the employ of the American Association;

(3) amend these Bylaws;

(4) distribute the assets upon the dissolution of the American Association;

(5) after consultation with the Council on Accreditation, the Board shall establish general principles and policies for accreditation for laboratory animal care facilities and practices;

(6) confirm the action of the Council on Accreditation in granting, denying or revoking accreditation;

(7) serve as an appellate body to review decisions of the Council on Accreditation which result in the denial or revocation of accreditation or in the granting of provisional accreditation.

ARTICLE VI. Meetings of the Board of Trustees.

Section 1. Regular. Regular meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be held annually in conjunction with and at the same place as the annual meeting of the Council on Accreditation.

Section 2. Special. Special meetings of the Board of Trustees may be called by the Chairman or the Secretary upon legal notice given in conformance with this article.

Section 3. Mail Ballot. Any action required to be taken at a meeting of the Board of Trustees may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by two-thirds (2/3) of the trustees.

Section 4. Proxy. Any member of the Board of Trustees may vote by proxy executed in writing. A proxy may be issued in favor of another member of the Board or to another individual representing the same member organization.

Section 5. Notice. Notice of any meeting of the Board shall be given at least ten (10) days previous thereto by written notice sent to each trustee at his address as shown by the records of the American Association.

ARTICLE VII. Officers.

Section 1. General. The officers of the Board of Trustees shall be a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer and such other officers as the Board may authorize, all of whom, should be elected from and by members of the Board of Trustees.

Section 2. Term. At each annual meeting the Board shall elect officers. The term of office shall be for one year commencing at the conclusion of the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees and continuing through the conclusion of the next subsequent annual meeting.

Section 3. Corporate. The officers of the Board of Trustees shall serve in their respective capacities as the corporate officers of the American Association.

Section 4. Removal. Any officer may be removed from office by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the trustees attending any annual or special meeting of the Board at which a quorum is present.

Section 5. Vacancy. A vacancy in any office shall be filled by election at the annual or special meeting of the Board next following or by a mail ballot.

Section 6. Chairman. The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Trustees. He may sign on behalf of the American Association all contracts, documents and instruments as authorized by the Board of Trustees. The Chairman shall be responsible for the general conduct and welfare of the American Association.

Section 7. Vice-Chairman. The Vice-Chairman shall act as Chairman in the absence or incapacity of the Chairman, and when so acting, shall have all the responsibility, power and authority of the Chairman.

Section 8. Secretary. The Secretary shall be responsible for the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Trustees; preparation of the agenda for each meeting; sending of notices duly given; custody of corporate records and corporate seal; keeping a register of the name and address of each trustee; and in general perform all duties incident to the office of Secretary. The Secretary may delegate the administration of these responsibilities to the Executive-Secretary subject to the direction and control of the Secretary.

Section 9. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall have charge and custody of and be responsible for all funds and securities of the American Association; receive and give receipts for monies due and payable to the American Association from any source whatsoever, and deposit all such monies in the name of the American Association in such banks or other depositories as may be designated by the Board of Trustees; see that all authorized accounts payable are paid promptly; see that an adequate accounting system is maintained to give a true and accurate accounting of the financial transactions of the American Association and that reports of such transactions are presented to the Board; and in general perform all duties incident to the office of Treasurer.

The Treasurer may delegate the administration of these responsibilities to the Executive-Secretary subject to the direction and control of the Treasurer.

Section 10. Bonds. All officers and agents of the American Association responsible for the receipt, custody or disbursement of funds shall give bond for the faithful discharge of their duties in such sums and with such sureties as the Board of Trustees shall determine.

ARTICLE VIII Council on Accreditation.

Section 1. Members. The Council on Accreditation, hereafter referred to as the Council, shall consist of twelve members appointed by the Board of Trustees of the American Association.

Section 2. Appointments. All appointments to the Council shall be for a period of three years, except that one-third (1/3) of the initial appointments shall be for a one year period and one-third (1/3) of the initial appointments shall be for a two year period. All appointments shall take effect at the commencement of the annual meeting of the Council, except that interim appointments shall take effect upon appointment. Members of the Council shall be eligible for reappointment.

Section 3. Qualifications. The Board of Trustees shall appoint as members of the Council such persons who have the qualifications, skills and capacities through education or experience to conduct evaluations of laboratory animal care facilities applying for or renewing accredited status. Consultants to the Council shall possess these same qualifications as members of the Council.

Section 4. Chairman and Vice-Chairman. A Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be elected at the commencement of the annual meeting of the Council. The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Council and shall be responsible to the Board of Trustees for the general conduct and welfare of the accreditation program. The Vice-Chairman shall act as Chairman in the absence or incapacity of the Chairman, and when so acting, shall have all the responsibility, power and authority of the Chairman.

Section 5. Purpose. The Council shall organize and operate a voluntary program of accreditation of laboratory animal care facilities in accordance with these Bylaws.

Section 6. Meetings. A regular annual meeting and special meetings of the Council shall be held, notice given, and conducted, including voting and quorum requirements, as in the manner provided in Article VI of the Bylaws for meetings of the Board of Trustees.

Section 7. Reports. The Chairman of the Council shall report on the activities and status of the accreditation program at each annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care.

Section 8. Recommendations. The Council shall recommend to the Board of Trustees any actions necessary to further the accreditation program, including the amendment of these Bylaws, when such action requires the execution of powers reserved to the Board of Trustees under operation of law or a provision of these Bylaws. Such recommendation shall not be binding upon the Board of Trustees.

Section 9. Consultants. Consultants to the Council shall be appointed by the Council, at the Council's discretion. The duties and functions of the Consultants shall be as provided for by the Board and by these Bylaws, except that the Consultants may not act as voting members of the Board of Trustees or as voting members of the Council except that any trustees also serving as a consultant shall not forfeit his rights and duties as a trustee.

Section 10. Expenses. Members of, and Consultants to the Council shall be reimbursed for all expenses incurred pursuant to attendance at Council meetings.

ARTICLE IX Accreditation Program

Section 1. Standards. The American Association, acting through the Council, shall establish and publish the specific standards and requirements for accreditation of laboratory animal care facilities. In doing so, this Council shall be governed by the following general principles:

a. The care and management of laboratory animals should be directed by qualified persons.

b. All animal care personnel should be suitably qualified by training and experience in the care of laboratory animals.

c. Physical facilities and the methods of care for animals should permit their maintenance in a state of well-being and comfort.

d. The "Guide for Laboratory Animal Facilities and Care:, Public Health Service Publication No. 1024 Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, or current revision thereof, shall serve as a basic guide to the establishment of specific standards for accreditation.

e. The applicant laboratory animal care facility shall be observing any and all statutes and governmental regulations which bear upon its activities including, but not limited to the prevailing standards of sanitation, health, labor and safety of the state and community in which it is located.

f. Membership in an association or organization of laboratory animal care facilities or in an association of persons dedicated to the care of laboratory animals or membership in any association or organization shall not be required as a condition for gaining or maintaining accredited status under the accreditation program.

Section 2. Procedure.

a. The American Association shall receive applications for accreditation from laboratory animal care facilities accompanied by reasonable fees pursuant to a schedule to be established and promulgated by the Board of Trustees. The fee schedules thus established may be amended from time to time.

b. Before adopting any new standard or requirement for accreditation, or changes there in the American Association shall cause to be published in the official Journal of the Animal Care Panel the text of any proposed new or changed standard or requirement together with a notice that any interested person can submit to the American Association written comments, data, views or arguments in opposition to or in support of such proposals within thirty (30) days from the publication of the notice. The American Association shall consider all such written submissions before adopting the new or changed standard or requirements.

c. The American Association, acting through the Council, shall adopt uniform application and survey report forms and shall establish a reporting system which shall be used by the persons conducting the site visits in submitting to the Council reports of inspections.

Section 3. Site Visits. All laboratory animal care facilities shall be evaluated by a team of not less than two site visitors chosen by the Chairman of the Council from among the members of and consultants to the Council. The Council shall neither employ nor utilize any site visitor to inspect any given laboratory animal care facility who (1) is engaging or using the services of such laboratory animal care facility or (2) is employed by the laboratory animal care facility or (3) is employed by the same person or institution or agency which owns, manages or operates the laboratory animal care facility or (4) is engaging or using the services of another laboratory animal care facility which is in direct commercial competition with the laboratory animal care facility to be surveyed or (5) is an employee, agent, director or owner of any commercial laboratory animal care facility.

No site visitor certified by the Council shall have authority to perform or conduct an evaluation of any laboratory animal care facility except upon and in accordance with an assignment made by the Council. No site visitors shall disclose any of his findings to any person or agency except the American Association.

Section 4. Granting or Denying Accreditation. The Council shall review all applications and evaluation reports received by the American Association and shall have final authority to determine the status of individual laboratory animal care facilities subject to confirmation by the Board of Trustees, and subject to the rights to appeal otherwise provided for in these Bylaws.

Section 5. Status of Accredited Facility. Accreditation may be granted or withheld by the American Association. Accreditation once granted shall not expire until revoked as hereinafter provided. Any laboratory animal care facility previously accredited shall be evaluated as often as deemed necessary by the American

Association. Provisional accreditation may be granted by the American Association. Provisional accreditation shall not be continued in excess of a reasonable period of time. Accreditation may be withdrawn by the American Association from any previously accredited laboratory animal care facility at any time for due cause.

Section 6. Hearings and Appeals. Before rendering any decision to deny or revoke accredited status, the Council shall notify the laboratory animal care facility in writing of the Council's proposed decision and the factual findings and reasons supporting the proposed decision. The Council shall also indicate in such notice that all reports, documents and records considered by the Council in reaching its proposed decision and factual findings will be promptly made available or supplied to the laboratory facility or its representative upon receipt of a written request. Such notice shall be sent to the laboratory facility by registered or certified mail. Within 30 days after receipt of such notice the laboratory facility may offer written evidence or argument tending to refute or overcome the factual findings and proposed decision of the Council and, in addition, or in the alternative may apply in writing for an oral hearing. The Council or a subcommittee thereof designated by the Council shall hold such hearing within thirty (30) days after receipt of such request, and the laboratory facility shall be given an opportunity at such hearing to present evidence or argument tending to refute or overcome the factual findings and proposed decision of the Council and may be represented by counsel. The Council shall render its decision after considering all the facts and matters before it and shall send a copy of its final decision to the laboratory facility by registered or certified mail.

In the event the decision of the Council is a denial or revocation of accredited status, the laboratory facility shall, upon written request to the Board of Trustees within thirty (30) days after receipt of the Council's decision, be entitled to an appeal to the Board of Trustees. The hearing, notice and decision requirements provided for by this action for an appeal to the Council shall be equally applicable to an appeal to the Board of Trustees, provided that an appeal to and decision of the Council shall be a prerequisite to an appeal to the Board of Trustees.

In the event the final decision of the Board of Trustees is a denial or revocation of accredited status, the laboratory facility shall upon written request to the Board of Trustees within thirty (30) days after receipt of the Board's decision, be entitled to have the matter submitted anew for decision in accordance with the Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association. The decision rendered by the arbitrator shall be final and binding except that any court having jurisdiction thereof may set aside such decision when bias, fraud or misconduct of the arbitrator is established.

Section 7. Certificates. The American Association shall issue a certificate of accreditation to each accredited laboratory facility but such certificate shall remain the property of the American Association. If a laboratory facility shall have its accreditation revoked the certificate of accreditation previously issued to such laboratory is to be returned to the American Association.

Section 8. Confidential Records. All files and records of this corporation shall be held in confidence by the American Association and its members and no such confidential data shall be released by the American Association except pursuant to direction of the Board of Trustees or as provided in Section 6 of this Article of the Bylaws.

ARTICLE X Executive Secretary.

Section 1. Qualifications. The Executive Secretary shall have administrative qualifications and experience. The Executive Secretary may, but need not necessarily be, the Executive Secretary of the Animal Care Panel.

Section 2. Duties. The Executive Secretary shall be the chief administrative officer of the American Association. The Executive Secretary shall be given authority and shall be held responsible for the administration of the accreditation program in all its activities and departments, subject only to such policies as may be adopted and such orders as may be issued by the Council or the Board of Trustees. In addition, the Executive Secretary shall have the following specific authority and duties:

a. to prepare an annual budget showing expected receipts and expenditures;

b. to select, employ, supervise and discharge all employees as authorized by the Board of Trustees;

c. to see that all physical properties of the American Association shall be kept safe and in a good state of repair and operating condition;

d. to supervise all business affairs of the American Association;

e. to submit reports of activities to the Council or Board of Trustees as requested;

f. to serve as liaison officer and to channel all official communications between the American Association and the members;

g. to sign contracts, documents and instruments as authorized by the Board of Trustees, and

h. to perform such other duties as may be assigned by the Board.

ARTICLE XI Miscellaneous

Section 1. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the American Association shall begin on January 1 and end on December 31 in each year.

Section 2. Gifts. The Board of Trustees may accept on behalf of the American Association any grant, contribution, gift, bequest, or demise for the general purpose or for any special purpose of the American Association, except no gift shall be accepted by a member of the Council or Board of Trustees from any laboratory facility.

Section 3. Indemnity. Each trustee, Council member, consultant and other agent of the American Association shall be held harmless and indemnified by the American Association against all claims and liabilities and all costs and expenses, including attorney's fees, reasonably incurred or imposed upon him in connection with or resulting from any action, suit or proceeding, or the settlement or compromise thereof, to which he may be made a party by reason of any action taken or admitted to be taken by him as a trustee, Council member, consultant or other agent at the time such liabilities, costs or expenses are imposed or incurred and, in the event of his death, shall extend to his legal representative. To the extent available, the American Association shall insure against any potential liability hereunder.

Section 4. Political Activity. No substantial part of the activities of the corporation shall be the carrying on of propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, and the American Association shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distribution of statements) any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

Section 5. Dissolution and Liquidation. Upon dissolution of the American Association, the Board of Trustees shall, after paying or making provision for the payment of all of the liabilities of the corporation, dispose of all of the assets of the corporation exclusively for the purposes of the corporation in such manner, or to such organization or organizations organized and operated exclusively for charitable, educational, literary or scientific purposes as shall at that time qualify as an exempt organization or organizations under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law), as the Board of Trustees shall determine.

Section 6. Amendments. These Bylaws, may be altered, amended or repealed and new Bylaws may be adopted by the affirmative vote of three-fourths (3/4) of the members of the Board of Trustees.

Section 7. Audit. All accounts of the American Association shall be audited annually by independent Certified Public Accountants who shall be selected by the Board of Trustees. A copy of the report of said audit shall be delivered to the American Association for review annually by its Board of Trustees.

Section 8. Checking Account. Funds of the American Association on deposit with any bank or trust company shall be subject to withdrawal on the signature of such person or persons as may be determined by resolution of the Board of Trustees.

Section 9. Use of Funds. All funds of the American Association shall be used only for the administration of the American Association and in the furtherance of the purposes for which the American Association was created. No part of the net income of the American Association shall enure to the benefit of or be distributable to its members, trustees, officers, or other private persons, except that the American Association shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and to make payments and distributions in furtherance of the purposes set forth in Article I of these Bylaws.

Section 10. Definitions.

a. Laboratory Animal Care Facility: A Laboratory Animal Care Facility shall mean a commercial or non-commercial facility maintaining or using laboratory animals for purposes of scientific research or investigation. A laboratory animal care facility shall mean a unit or operating division of an institution, i.e. a large institution such as a state university may have a considerable number of laboratory animal care facilities, including one in each of the medical, dental and veterinary medicine schools. Accreditation shall be granted on the basis of a single or multiple facilities and not on an institutional or organizational basis. A commercial laboratory animal care facility shall mean a laboratory animal care facility, as defined in this section, which engages in scientific research or investigation on a commercial basis, by contract or otherwise as a major portion of its business operation.

ACCREDITATION HISTORY- ACTIVE UNITS
(Chronological)

PARENT ORGANIZATION	ACCREDITED UNIT	LOCATION		ACCREDITED
University of Louisville		Louisville	KY	12/13/65
Howard University	College of Medicine	Washington	DC	12/13/65
City University of New York	The Mount Sinai Medical Center	New York	NY	04/18/66
Tufts-New England Medical Center	Div. of Laboratory Animal Medicine	Boston	MA	04/18/66
Wake Forest University		Winston-Salem	NC	04/18/66
Harvard Medical School	Harvard Medical Area	Boston	MA	04/18/66
University of Rochester	School of Medicine & Dentistry	Rochester	NY	04/18/66
University of Kentucky	Albert B. Chandler Medical Center	Lexington	KY	04/18/66
Oregon Health Sciences University	Dept. of Animal Care L-110	Portland	OR	04/18/66
University of Southern California	Vivaria	Los Angeles	CA	04/18/66
University of Florida	J. Hillis Miller Health Sci Ctr & VAMC	Gainesville	FL	04/18/66
Johnson & Johnson Consumer Products	Johnson & Johnson Research Found	New Brunswick	NJ	04/18/66
NIH-Nat'l Ctr for Research Resources	Veterinary Resources Program	Bethesda	MD	04/18/66
The Ohio State University	Univ Lab Ani Res/Col of Med Dent Phar	Columbus	OH	04/18/66
University of California-Davis		Davis	CA	04/18/66
Armstrong Aerospace Med Rsrch Lab/THV		Wright Patt AFB	OH	04/18/66
University of Nebraska Medical Center	College of Medicine	Omaha	NE	04/18/66
Cornell University	Cornell University Medical College	New York	NY	04/18/66
The Upjohn Company		Kalamazoo	MI	08/03/66
Virginia Commonwealth University	Division of Animal Resources	Richmond	VA	08/03/66
Wyeth-Ayerst Research	Animal Health Services	Philadelphia	PA	08/03/66
State University of NY at Buffalo		Buffalo	NY	08/03/66
RW Johnson Pharm Rsrch Inst-Spring House		Spring House	PA	08/03/66
Los Alamos National Laboratory	Life Sciences Division	Los Alamos	NM	08/03/66
Loma Linda University	School of Medicine - ACF	Loma Linda	CA	08/03/66
Merck & Company, Inc.	Merck Sharp & Dohme Research Labs	Rahway	NJ	08/03/66
Merck & Company, Inc.	Merck Institute for Therapeutic Rsrch.	West Point	PA	08/03/66
Merck & Company, Inc.	Merck Pharmaceutical Manufact Div	West Point	PA	08/03/66
Brookhaven National Laboratory		Upton	NY	08/03/66
Union University	Albany Medical College	Albany	NY	08/03/66
Great Lakes Chemical Corp.	WIL Research Laboratories, Inc.	Ashland	OH	08/03/66
American Cyanamid Co.	Agricultural Research Div.	Princeton	NJ	08/03/66
Naval Aerospace Medical Research Lab		Pensacola	FL	08/03/66
Argonne National Laboratory	Div. of Biological & Medical Research	Argonne	IL	08/03/66
State University of New York	Health Science Center at Brooklyn	Brooklyn	NY	08/03/66
3M Company	3M Company Life Science Sector	St. Paul	MN	08/03/66
Merck & Company, Inc.	MSD Research Labs-Branchburg Farm	Somerville	NJ	08/03/66
Centers for Disease Control		Atlanta	GA	05/05/67
Cedars-Sinai Medical Center		Los Angeles	CA	05/05/67
Alton Ochsner Medical Foundation	Division of Research	New Orleans	LA	05/05/67
ICI Americas, Inc.	ICI Pharmaceuticals Group	Wilmington	DE	05/05/67
West Virginia University	West Virginia Univ. Health Sci. Ctr.	Morgantown	WV	05/05/67
USAF School of Aerospace Medicine		San Antonio	TX	05/05/67
Indiana University	School of Dentistry	Indianapolis	IN	05/05/67
Oak Ridge National Laboratory	Biology, Health & Safety Research Div	Oak Ridge	TN	05/05/67
Fisons Pharmaceuticals	Divisional Research & Development	Rochester	NY	05/05/67
The Jackson Laboratories		Bar Harbor	ME	05/05/67
University of Montana		Missoula	MT	12/15/67
Schering-Plough Corporation	Schering-Plough Research	Bloomfield	NJ	12/15/67
Eli Lilly & Company	Lilly Research Laboratories	Indianapolis	IN	12/15/67
Evanston Hospital Corporation	Animal Care Facilities	Evanston	IL	12/15/67
Yale University School of Medicine	Division of Animal Care	New Haven	CT	12/15/67
Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center		New York	NY	12/15/67
Bausch & Lomb Co.	Charles River Laboratories - Kingston	Stoneridge	NY	12/15/67
RW Johnson Pharm. Rsrch. Inst.-Raritan		Raritan	NJ	12/15/67

Vanderbilt University	Animal Care Facilities	Nashville	TN	12/18/67
Newark Beth Israel Medical Center	Animal Research Facility	Newark	NJ	01/11/68
Louisiana State University	Louisiana State Univ. Medical Center	New Orleans	LA	05/17/68
Dow Chemical Company	Toxicology Research Laboratory	Midland	MI	05/17/68
G.D. Searle & Co.		Skokie	IL	05/17/68
William Beaumont Army Medical Center	Biological Res Svc-Dept. of Clin. Inv.	El Paso	TX	05/17/68
Norwich-Eaton Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Veterinary Services	Norwich	NY	05/17/68
Pfizer, Inc.	Pfizer Central Research	Groton	CT	05/17/68
Marion Merrell Dow, Inc.-Cincinnati		Cincinnati	OH	05/17/68
Smith Kline Beecham Pharmaceutical R&D	Dept. of Laboratory Animal Science	King of Prussia	PA	05/17/68
Bausch & Lomb Co.	Charles River Laboratories-Wilmington	Wilmington	MA	05/17/68
Hoffman-LaRoche, Inc.	Dept. of Laboratory Animal Resources	Nutley	NJ	05/17/68
Bausch & Lomb Co.	Charles River Laboratories - Lakeview	Newfield	NJ	05/17/68
Medical College of Wisconsin	Oscar Peterson Animal Resources Ctr	Milwaukee	WI	05/17/68
Carter-Wallace, Inc.	Wallace Laboratories	Cranbury	NJ	05/17/68
Worcester Foundation for Exp. Biology		Shrewsbury	MA	12/12/68
Rhone-Poulenc Rorer Pharm. Corp.	Rhone-Poulenc Rorer Central Research	Horsham	PA	12/12/68
The Pennsylvania State University	Milton S. Hershey Medical Center	Hershey	PA	12/12/68
Tulane University	School of Medicine	New Orleans	LA	12/12/68
Amer. Dental Assoc. Health Foundation	Research Institute	Chicago	IL	12/12/68
Warner Lambert Co.	Parke-Davis Pharmaceutical Rsrch Div	Ann Arbor	MI	12/12/68
Sandoz Pharmaceuticals Corp.	Sandoz Research Institute-Animal Res.	East Hanover	NJ	12/12/68
Bristol-Myers Squibb Co./Evansville		Evansville	IN	12/12/68
Bristol-Myers Squibb Co.	Bristol-Myers Squibb-Lawrenceville	Princeton	NJ	12/30/68
Bristol-Myers Squibb Co.	Bristol-Myers Squibb-New Brunswick	New Brunswick	NJ	12/30/68
University of Utah	School of Medicine	Salt Lake City	UT	05/29/69
University of Arizona	Arizona Health Sciences Center	Tucson	AZ	05/29/69
Fox Chase Cancer Center	Institute for Cancer Research	Philadelphia	PA	05/29/69
TSI Corporation	TSI Mason Laboratories	Worcester	MA	05/29/69
Whittaker Bioproducts Inc.	Dept. of Laboratory Animals	Walkersville	MD	05/29/69
Hospital for Special Surgery		New York	NY	05/29/69
Taconic Farms, Inc.		Germantown	NY	05/29/69
New England Deaconess Hospital	Animal Research Facilities	Boston	MA	05/29/69
Loyola University of Chicago	Stritch School of Medicine	Maywood	IL	05/29/69
Hazleton Research Products	Hazleton Research Prod. - Cumberland	Cumberland	VA	05/29/69
University of Texas	M.D. Anderson Cancer Center	Houston	TX	05/29/69
Miles, Inc.		Elkhart	IN	12/11/69
US Army Rsch. Inst. of Environ. Med.		Natick	MA	12/11/69
University of Tenn Med Ctr - Knoxville		Knoxville	TN	12/11/69
Nassau County Medical Center	Animal Research Laboratory	East Meadow	NY	12/11/69
Baxter Healthcare Corporation	Applied Sciences	Round Lake	IL	05/18/70
University of Illinois at Chicago		Chicago	IL	05/18/70
Madigan Army Medical Center	Dept. of Clinical Investigation	Tacoma	WA	05/18/70
Dept. of Energy	Inhalation Toxicology Research Inst.	Albuquerque	NM	05/18/70
The Miriam Hospital		Providence	RI	05/18/70
Bausch & Lomb Co.	Charles River Primates Corp.	Pt. Washington	NY	12/10/70
Procter & Gamble Company	Miami Valley Laboratories	Cincinnati	OH	12/10/70
Corning Laboratory Services, Inc.	Hazleton Washington, Inc.-Rockville	Rockville	MD	12/10/70
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology	Div. of Laboratory Animal Medicine	Washington	DC	12/10/70
Bristol-Myers Squibb Co.	Bristol-Myers Products Research & Dev	Hillside	NJ	12/10/70
Miles, Inc.	Miles Pharmaceuticals	West Haven	CT	12/10/70
New Orleans VA Medical Center		New Orleans	LA	12/10/70
Corning Laboratory Services, Inc.	Hazleton Washington, Inc.-Vienna	Vienna	VA	06/04/71
Univ. of Alabama - Birmingham & VAMC		Birmingham	AL	06/04/71
John B. Pierce Laboratory, Inc.	Animal Care Unit	New Haven	CT	06/04/71
Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation		Oklahoma City	OK	06/04/71
Army Medical Research Inst-Infec. Dis.		Frederick	MD	06/04/71
University of California-Irvine California	College of Medicine	Irvine	CA	06/04/71
Life Sciences, Inc.		St. Petersburg	FL	06/04/71
Kansas City Veterans Affairs Med. Ctr.		Kansas City	MO	06/04/71
Washington DC VA Medical Center		Washington	DC	06/04/71

Cincinnati VA Medical Center		Cincinnati	OH	06/04/71
Hazleton Research Products-Denver		Denver	PA	09/28/71
Boston University Medical Center	Laboratory Animal Science Center	Boston	MA	12/09/71
Brown University	Div. of Biological & Medical Science	Providence	RI	12/09/71
Hoechst Celanese Corporation	Hoechst-Roussel Pharmaceuticals Inc.	Somerville	NJ	12/09/71
Massachusetts Institute of Technology		Cambridge	MA	05/24/72
Beth Israel Hospital		Boston	MA	05/24/72
Purdue University	School of Pharm & Pharmacal Science	West Lafayette	IN	05/24/72
Scott & White Memorial Hospital		Temple	TX	05/24/72
University of Vermont	College of Medicine	Burlington	VT	05/24/72
Midwest Research Institute		Kansas City	MO	05/24/72
Huntington Medical Research Institute		Pasadena	CA	05/24/72
Southwest Research Institute		San Antonio	TX	05/24/72
Sinai Hospital of Detroit	Research Institute	Detroit	MI	05/24/72
Center for Blood Research, Inc.		Boston	MA	05/24/72
U. S. Army	U.S. Army Aeromedical Research Lab.	Fort Rucker	AL	05/24/72
American Type Culture Collection		Rockville	MD	05/24/72
Houston Veterans Affairs Medical Ctr.		Houston	TX	05/24/72
USDOT/FAA Aeronautical Center	Civil Aeromedical Institute AAM-3	Oklahoma City	OK	10/23/72
University of Wisconsin-Madison	Center for Health Sciences	Madison	WI	10/23/72
Harbor-UCLA Medical Center	Research & Education Institute, Inc.	Torrance	CA	10/23/72
Dow Corning Corporation	Health & Environmental Sciences	Midland	MI	10/23/72
Nashville Veterans Affairs Medical Ctr		Nashville	TN	10/23/72
University of Health Sciences	College of Osteopathic Medicine	Kansas City	MO	10/24/72
University of Michigan		Ann Arbor	MI	10/24/72
Oklahoma City VA Medical Center		Oklahoma City	OK	10/24/72
University of Cincinnati		Cincinnati	OH	11/07/72
SW Foundation for Biomedical Research		San Antonio	TX	12/14/72
NIH-Natl Institute Envir. Health Sci.		Research Tri Pk	NC	12/14/72
Meharry Medical College		Nashville	TN	12/25/72
Department of the Army	US Army Environ Hygiene Agency	Aberdeen Prov Grd	MD	01/09/73
University of New Mexico	Univ. of New Mexico Medical Center	Albuquerque	NM	04/27/73
University of Maryland	Dental School	Baltimore	MD	04/27/73
Kirksville College-Osteopathic Med.	Animal Care Facility	Kirksville	MO	04/27/73
Univ. of Arkansas for Medical Sciences	Div. of Laboratory Animal Medicine	Little Rock	AR	04/27/73
Schering-Plough Corporation	Research Safety Evaluation Center	Lafayette	NJ	04/27/73
John L. McClellan Mem. VA Hospital		Little Rock	AR	04/27/73
Martinez Veterans Affairs Medical Ctr.		Martinez	CA	07/12/73
St. Joseph's Hospital & Medical Center	Barrow Neurological Institute	Phoenix	AZ	09/20/73
Univ. of Oklahoma Health Science Ctr.	Animal Resources	Oklahoma City	OK	09/20/73
University of Colorado	Health Sciences Center	Denver	CO	09/20/73
International Research & Dev. Corp.	Animal Services	Mattawan	MI	09/20/73
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	Biomedical Engineering Laboratory	Troy	NY	09/20/73
Southern Illinois University	Graduate School	Carbondale	IL	09/20/73
West Haven Veteran Affairs Medical Ctr		West Haven	CT	09/20/73
The Menninger Clinic	Research Department	Topeka	KS	10/09/73
William S. Middleton VA Hospital		Madison	WI	10/09/73
Clement J. Zablocki VA Medical Center		Milwaukee	WI	10/09/73
University of North Carolina		Chapel Hill	NC	11/07/73
Wilmington VA Medical Center		Wilmington	DE	11/14/73
Medtronic, Inc.	Physiological Research Laboratories	Minneapolis	MN	01/28/74
Albuquerque VA Medical Center		Albuquerque	NM	01/28/74
Asheville Veterans Affairs Medical Ctr		Asheville	NC	01/28/74
Sepulveda Veterans Affairs Medical Ctr		Sepulveda	CA	01/28/74
State University of New York		Stony Brook	NY	02/01/74
Baxter Healthcare Corporation	Hyland Division	Los Angeles	CA	02/01/74
University of Texas	Health Science Center-San Antonio	San Antonio	TX	02/01/74
Shriver Ctr for Mental Retardation,Inc		Waltham	MA	02/27/74
SRI International	Lab Animal Medicine Dept	Menlo Park	CA	03/24/74
George Washington University		Washington	DC	03/24/74
Ciba-Geigy Corporation	Ciba-Geigy Pharmaceutical Div.	Summit	NJ	05/03/74

Ann Arbor Veterans Affairs Medical Ctr		Ann Arbor	MI	05/06/74
Miami Veterans Affairs Medical Center		Miami	FL	05/06/74
Virginia Mason Research Center		Seattle	WA	06/06/74
Pomona College		Claremont	CA	09/20/74
Bay Pines Veterans Affairs Medical Ctr		Bay Pines	FL	09/20/74
Buffalo Veterans Affairs Medical Ctr.		Buffalo	NY	09/20/74
Harry S. Truman Memorial VA Hospital		Columbia	MO	09/20/74
Richard L. Roudebush Medical Center		Indianapolis	IN	09/20/74
Lexington Veterans Affairs Hospital		Lexington	KY	09/20/74
Perry Point VA Medical Center	Pavlovian Research Laboratory	Perry Point	MD	09/20/74
Portland Veterans Affairs Medical Ctr.		Portland	OR	09/20/74
Syracuse VA Medical Center		Syracuse	NY	09/20/74
The Johns Hopkins University	The Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions	Baltimore	MD	09/23/74
Research Inst., Palo Alto Med. Found.		Palo Alto	CA	10/04/74
Charleston VA Medical Center		Charleston	SC	10/04/74
New York Veterans Affairs Medical Ctr.		New York	NY	10/07/74
Castle Point VA Medical Center		Castle Point	NY	12/05/74
Dayton Veterans Affairs Medical Center		Dayton	OH	12/05/74
Des Moines VA Medical Center		Des Moines	IA	12/05/74
Veterans Affairs Medical Center		Jackson	MS	12/05/74
Medical Research Foundation of Oregon	Oregon Regional Primate Research Ctr.	Beaverton	OR	01/08/75
Fairleigh Dickinson University University	Animal Resource Facility	Rutherford	NJ	01/15/75
Hope Heart Institute		Seattle	WA	01/20/75
University of Nebraska at Omaha		Omaha	NE	01/20/75
New York Blood Center		New York	NY	02/10/75
Abbott Laboratories		Abbott Park	IL	05/20/75
Letterman Army Institute of Research		San Francisco	CA	05/23/75
Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory		Cold Spring Harbor	NY	05/23/75
Berlex Laboratories, Inc.		Cedar Knolls	NJ	09/29/75
I.I.T. Research Institute	Life Sciences Dept.	Chicago	IL	09/29/75
The Dow Chemical Company	Health & Environmental Sciences-TX	Freeport	TX	09/29/75
Brooklyn VA Medical Hospital		Brooklyn	NY	09/29/75
North Chicago VA Medical Center		North Chicago	IL	09/29/75
East Orange VA Medical Center		East Orange	NJ	09/29/75
Memphis Veterans Affairs Medical Ctr		Memphis	TN	09/29/75
San Juan Veterans Affairs Medical Ctr.		San Juan	PR	09/29/75
Coatesville VA Medical Center		Coatesville	PA	10/09/75
NCI-Frederick Cancer Rsrch & Dev Ctr		Frederick	MD	12/28/75
King/Drew Medical Center	C. R. Drew University of Med. & Sci.	Los Angeles	CA	12/28/75
M.B. Research Labs., Inc		Spinnerstown	PA	12/28/75
National Jewish Ctr/Imm & Respir. Med.		Denver	CO	12/28/75
American Health Foundation	Naylor Dana Institute-Disease Prevent.	Valhalla	NY	12/28/75
Becton Dickinson Research Center		RTPk	NC	12/28/75
Mediantic Healthcare Group	Mediantic Research Foundation	Washington	DC	12/28/75
Albany Veterans Affairs Medical Center		Albany	NY	12/29/75
United States Army Medical Center		Tripler AMC	HI	01/06/76
Duke University		Durham	NC	01/06/76
Augusta Veterans Affairs Medical Ctr		Augusta	GA	01/06/76
Cleveland VA Medical Center		Cleveland	OH	01/06/76
Dallas Veterans Affairs Medical Center		Dallas	TX	01/06/76
Overton Brooks VA Medical Center		Shreveport	LA	01/06/76
St. Louis VA Medical Center		St. Louis	MO	01/06/76
James A. Haley Veterans Hospital		Tampa	FL	01/06/76
Michigan Cancer Foundation		Detroit	MI	05/17/76
Dartmouth College	Dartmouth Medical School	Hanover	NH	05/17/76
Microbiological Associates, Inc.		Bethesda	MD	05/17/76
University of California-Los Angeles		Los Angeles	CA	05/17/76
Audie L. Murphy Memorial Veterans Hosp		San Antonio	TX	05/17/76
MA Col.-Pharmacy & Allied Health Sci.		Boston	MA	05/20/76
Mt. Sinai Medical Center		Miami Beach	FL	05/21/76
Ramsey Healthcare Inc. Ramsey Foundation		St. Paul	MN	05/21/76

Iowa City VA Medical Center		Iowa City	IA	05/21/76
Hunter Holmes McGuire VA Medical Ctr.		Richmond	VA	05/21/76
Brockton/West Roxbury VA Medical Ctr.		Brockton	MA	05/21/76
Cleveland Clinic Foundation		Cleveland	OH	10/05/76
Roosevelt Institute for Health Science	Animal Care Facility-St. Lukes	New York	NY	10/05/76
Harlan Sprague Dawley Inc.	Harlan Sprague Dawleyinc-Indianapolis	Indianapolis	IN	10/05/76
Childrens Hospital Research Foundation	Central Animal Facilities	Columbus	OH	10/05/76
Marion Merrell Dow, Inc.-Kansas City		Kansas City	MO	10/05/76
Denver Veterans Affairs Medical Center		Denver	CO	10/05/76
San Diego VA Medical Center		San Diego	CA	10/05/76
Battelle Memorial Institute	Battelle, Pacific NW Laboratories	Richland	WA	02/14/77
University of Arkansas at Little Rock	Basic Animal Services Unit	Little Rock	AR	03/01/77
Boston Veterans Affairs Medical Center		Boston	MA	03/01/77
Lakeside Veterans Affairs Medical Ctr		Chicago	IL	03/01/77
California Dept. of Health Services	Division of Laboratories	Suisun City	CA	03/02/77
Proctor & Gamble Company	Biological Efficacy Testing Laboratory	Cincinnati	OH	06/21/77
Cornell University	NY State College of Veterinary Med.	Ithaca	NY	06/21/77
Wayne State University		Detroit	MI	06/21/77
Univ. of Connecticut Health Center		Farmington	CT	06/21/77
NIH--National Institutes on Aging	Gerontology Research Center	Baltimore	MD	06/21/77
Childrens Hospital of Philadelphia	Joseph Stokes, Jr. Research Institute	Philadelphia	PA	06/21/77
University of S. Florida-Hlth Sci Ctr	Laboratory Animal Medicine	Tampa	FL	06/21/77
Allen Park VA Medical Center		Allen Park	MI	06/21/77
Atlanta Veterans Affairs Medical Ctr.		Decatur	GA	06/21/77
Forsyth Dental Center		Boston	MA	11/03/77
National Ctr. for Toxicol. Rsrch (FDA)	Division of Veterinary Services	Jefferson	AR	11/08/77
Chicago College of Osteopathic Med.		Downers Grove	IL	11/08/77
Sherwood Medical Company		DeLand	FL	11/08/77
Thomas Jefferson University	Jefferson Medical College	Philadelphia	PA	11/08/77
Food and Drug Administration	Center for Biological Evaluation & Res	Bethesda	MD	11/08/77
Edith Nourse Rogers Mem. Vet. Hospital		Bedford	MA	11/08/77
Northport VA Medical Center		Northport	NY	11/15/77
University of Missouri-Kansas City		Kansas City	MO	01/17/78
Long Beach VA Medical Center		Long Beach	CA	01/24/78
St. Jude Children's Research Hospital	Animal Resources Center	Memphis	TN	01/31/78
US Environmental Protection Agency	Health Effect Research Laboratory	Cincinnati	OH	01/31/78
Battelle Memorial Inst.-Columbus Div.	Animal Resources Dept.	Columbus	OH	01/31/78
Medical College of Georgia		Augusta	GA	05/16/78
Springborn Laboratories, Inc.	Life Sciences Division	Spencerville	OH	05/16/78
Univ. of Texas Health Science Center	University of Texas Medical School	Houston	TX	05/31/78
Mallinckrodt, Inc.	Science & Technology Division	St. Louis	MO	06/05/78
Eppley Institute, Univ. NE Med. Ctr.		Omaha	NE	10/17/78
North American Science Associates, Inc	N. American Science Assoc.-California	Irvine	CA	10/21/78
Oak Ridge Associated Universities		Oak Ridge	TN	12/15/78
Georgetown University Medical Center		Washington	DC	02/09/79
Martin Manco & Co., Inc.	Camden Laboratories, L.P.	Camden	NJ	02/09/79
Washington State University	College of Pharmacy	Pullman	WA	02/09/79
Washington State University	College of Sciences and Arts	Pullman	WA	02/09/79
Baxter Healthcare Corporation	Edwards CVS Division	Irvine	CA	05/22/79
North American Science Associates		Northwood	OH	05/22/79
McGaw, Inc.-Irvine		Irvine	CA	05/22/79
Union Carbide Corporation	Bushy Run Research Center	Export	PA	05/22/79
University of Missouri-	Columbia School of Medicine	Columbia	MO	05/22/79
Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center	Animal Health Resources	Seattle	WA	10/31/79
Biotek, Inc.	Animal Care Division	Woburn	MA	10/31/79
Univ. of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Ctr.	Vet. Resources Dept. - Science Park	Bastrop	TX	10/31/79
Bausch & Lomb Co.	Charles River Laboratories - Portage	Portage	MI	11/13/79
E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co.	Haskell Lab for Toxicol & Indus Med	Newark	DE	11/30/79
NIH--Natl Inst.-Allergy & Infec. Dis.	Lab Animal Resources, RML	Hamilton	MT	02/11/80
University of Virginia		Charlottesville	VA	02/11/80
Sutter Hospitals Foundation	Sutter Institute for Medical Research	Sacramento	CA	02/11/80

Miami Heart Institute		Miami Beach	FL	02/11/80
Ethicon, Inc.	Ethicon Research Foundation	Somerville	NJ	02/11/80
University of California-San Diego		LaJolla	CA	02/11/80
University of Massachusetts Med. Ctr.		Worcester	MA	02/11/80
Salt Lake City VA Medical Center		Salt Lake City	UT	02/11/80
Minneapolis VA Medical Center		Minneapolis	MN	02/11/80
Trudeau Institute, Inc.		Saranac Lake	NY	07/15/80
Childrens Hospital Research Foundation	Laboratory Animal Facility	Cincinnati	OH	07/15/80
Stillmeadow, Inc.		Sugar Land	TX	07/15/80
Albert Einstein Medical Center	Korman Research Pavilion	Philadelphia	PA	07/15/80
Henry Ford Hospital	Department of Bioresources	Detroit	MI	07/15/80
University of Minnesota-	Duluth School of Medicine	Duluth	MN	07/15/80
Rohm & Haas Company	Toxicology Department	Spring House	PA	07/15/80
Philadelphia VA Medical Center		Philadelphia	PA	07/15/80
Mobil Oil Corporation	Mobil Environmental & Health Sci Lab	Princeton	NJ	07/25/80
University of Southwestern Louisiana	New Iberia Research Center	New Iberia	LA	02/11/81
Hill Top BioLabs, Inc.	Toxicology Division	Cincinnati	OH	02/11/81
St. John's University	Animal Care Center	Jamaica	NY	02/11/81
Univ. of Osteo. Medicine & Surgery	Col. of Osteopathic Medicine & Surgery	Des Moines	IA	02/11/81
The Rockefeller University	Laboratory Animal Research Center	New York	NY	02/11/81
University of Utah	College of Science	Salt Lake City	UT	02/11/81
University of Utah	College of Social & Behavioral Science	Salt Lake City	UT	02/11/81
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory		Berkeley	CA	02/11/81
Ciba-Geigy Corp., Agricultural Div.	Environmental Health Center	Farmington	CT	02/11/81
BIOCON, Inc.		Rockville	MD	02/11/81
Research Triangle Institute		RTP	NC	06/09/81
Liberty Research, Inc.	Food & Drug Research Lab	Waverly	NY	06/09/81
Childrens Hospital National Med. Ctr.	Research Animal Facility	Washington	DC	06/09/81
Dana-Farber Cancer Institute		Boston	MA	06/09/81
General Motors Research Laboratories		Warren	MI	06/09/81
Chemical Industry Institute of Toxicol		Research Tri Pk	NC	06/09/81
Unilever Research U.S., Inc.	Unilever Research Center	Edgewater	NJ	06/09/81
VA Medical & Regional Office Center		White Riv Junction	VT	06/09/81
Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals	Boehringer Ingelheim R&D	Ridgefield	CT	11/16/81
Sorenson Enterprises	Utah Biomedical Test Laboratory	Salt Lake City	UT	11/16/81
Univ. of Medicine & Dent of New Jersey		Newark	NJ	11/16/81
Louisiana State University	School of Veterinary Medicine	Baton Rouge	LA	11/16/81
U.S. Navy (Naval Medical R&D Command)	Naval Dental Research Instititue	Great Lakes	IL	11/16/81
Bio-Research Laboratories, Ltd.		Quebec,	CANADA	11/16/81
Pharmakon Research International, Inc.		Waverly	PA	11/16/81
Medical College of Ohio		Toledo	OH	11/16/81
University of Kansas		Lawrence	KS	03/03/82
Uniformed Services Univ. of Health Sci		Bethesda	MD	03/03/82
Arthur D. Little, Inc.	Chemical and Life Sciences	Cambridge	MA	03/03/82
Jerry L. Pettis Mem. Vet. Hospital		Loma Linda	CA	03/03/82
Biodynamics, Inc.		East Millstone	NJ	06/08/82
Environmental Protection Agency	Health Effects Research Laboratory	Research Tri Pk	NC	06/08/82
University of Washington		Seattle	WA	06/08/82
Northeastern Ohio Univ. Coll. of Med.	Comparative Medicine Unit	Rootstown	OH	06/08/82
Monsanto Company	Environmental Health Laboratory	St. Louis	MO	06/08/82
Southern Illinois University	School of Medicine	Springfield	IL	06/08/82
Baxter Healthcare Corporation	Baxter Pharmaseal Division	Irwindale	CA	06/08/82
Hahnemann University	Research Animal Facility	Philadelphia	PA	06/08/82
University of Missouri-Columbia	John M. Dalton Research Center	Columbia	MO	06/08/82
Edward Hines, Jr. Hospital		Hines	IL	06/08/82
American Cyanamid Company	Medical Research Div.	Pearl River	NY	10/13/82
University of Alabama		Tuscaloosa	AL	10/13/82
United States Surgical Corp.		Norwalk	CT	10/13/82
University of Illinois	College of Medicine - Rockford	Rockford	IL	10/13/82
University of Pittsburgh	School of Medicine	Pittsburgh	PA	02/22/83
Yeshiva University	Albert Einstein College of Medicine	Bronx	NY	02/22/83

Whittier Institute-Diabetes & Endocrin	La Jolla	CA	02/22/83
University of Tennessee	College of Veterinary Medicine	Knoxville	TN	02/22/83
Exxon Biomedical Sciences Inc.	Toxicology Laboratory	East Millstone	NJ	02/22/83
University of Tennessee	College of Liberal Arts & Sciences	Knoxville	TN	02/22/83
Seattle Veterans Affairs Medical Ctr.	Seattle	WA	02/22/83
Tucson Veterans Affairs Medical Center	Tucson	AZ	02/22/83
San Francisco VA Medical Center	San Francisco	CA	02/22/83
Graduate Hospital	Bockus Research Institute	Philadelphia	PA	06/03/83
University of Maryland	School of Medicine	Baltimore	MD	06/03/83
Tufts University, USDA	Human Nutrition Rsrch Center-Aging	Boston	MA	06/03/83
Alcon Laboratories, Inc.	Fort Worth	TX	06/03/83
Bayer U.S.A.	Mobay Corporate Toxicology	Stilwell	KS	06/03/83
Tulane University	Tulane Regional Primate Research Ctr	Covington	LA	06/03/83
USAF Medical Center Keesler/SGS	Clinical Research Laboratory	Keesler AFB	MS	06/03/83
Beth Israel Medical Center	New York	NY	06/03/83
Hazleton Corporation	Hazleton Wisconsin, Inc.	Madison	WI	10/11/83
Michael Reese Hospital & Medical Ctr.	Chicago	IL	10/11/83
Johnson & Johnson Consumer Products	Johnson & Johnson CPI - Skillman	Skillman	NJ	10/11/83
Bristol-Myers Squibb Co.	Bristol-Myers Squibb Pharm. Res Inst	Buffalo	NY	10/11/83
Huntington VA Medical Center	Huntington	WV	10/11/83
Omaha Veterans Affairs Medical Center	Omaha	NE	10/11/83
University of Wisconsin-Madison	Graduate School	Madison	WI	10/11/83
Medical College of Hampton Roads	Eastern Virginia Medical School	Norfolk	VA	02/09/84
Mobay Corporation	Animal Health Division	Shawnee Miss	KS	02/09/84
Eastman Kodak Company	Rochester	NY	02/09/84
TSI/Washington Laboratories, Inc.	Springfield	VA	02/09/84
US Army Medical Research Institute of	Veterinary Med. & Lab. Resources Div	Aberdeen Prov Grd	MD	02/09/84
Am. Lake Dept. of Vet. Affairs Med Ctr	Tacoma	WA	02/09/84
Chevron Corporation	Chevron Environmental Health Ctr	Richmond	CA	05/30/84
University of South Carolina-Columbia	Columbia	SC	05/30/84
Biosearch Incorporated	Philadelphia	PA	05/30/84
Denver General Hospital	Surgical Research Facility	Denver	CO	05/30/84
Natl. Inst. for Occup. Safety & Health	Div. of Biomedical & Behavioral Sci.	Cincinnati	OH	05/30/84
University of Puerto Rico, Med Sci Cam	Animal Res Ctr & Inst of Neurbio	San Juan	PR	10/04/84
Akron City Hospital	Surgical Research Vivarium	Akron	OH	10/04/84
Winthrop University Hospital	Animal Research Facility	Mineola	NY	10/04/84
FMC Corporation	Forrestal Toxicology Laboratory	Princeton	NJ	10/04/84
JFK Space Center	Life Sciences Support Facility	JFK Space Ctr	FL	10/14/84
Pacific Northwest Research Foundation	Animal Facility	Seattle	WA	02/06/85
Miles Pharmaceuticals	Hollister-Stier	Spokane	WA	02/07/85
University of Minnesota	Health Sciences-Minneapolis Camp	Minneapolis	MN	02/07/85
University of Wisconsin	School of Veterinary Medicine	Madison	WI	02/07/85
Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine	Ft. Worth	TX	02/07/85
USDA - Agricultural Research Service	National Animal Disease Center	Ames	IA	02/07/85
Emory University	Yerkes Regional Primate Research Ctr	Atlanta	GA	02/07/85
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center	Aurora	CO	02/07/85
Bristol-Myers Squibb Co.	Oncogen	Seattle	WA	02/07/85
University of Health Sciences	The Chicago Medical School	North Chicago	IL	02/07/85
West Los Angeles VA Medical Center	Los Angeles	CA	02/07/85
Louisiana State University Med. Ctr.	School of Medicine	Shreveport	LA	06/13/85
Armed Forces Radiobiology Rsrch. Inst.	Bethesda	MD	06/13/85
DuPont Merck Pharm. Co.-Glenolden	Glenolden	PA	06/13/85
ManTech Corp.	ManTech Environ. Technology, Inc.	Research Tri Pk	NC	06/13/85
NIH--National Institute on Drug Abuse	Addiction Research Center	Baltimore	MD	06/13/85
E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co.	Diagnostic R&D	Newark	DE	06/13/85
Brandeis University	Foster Biomedical Research Labs	Waltham	MA	06/21/85
Ames Research Center-NASA	Animal Care Facility	Moffett Field	CA	10/09/85
BIOQUAL, Inc./Diagnon Corp.	Rockville	MD	10/09/85
Wellesley College	Wellesley	MA	10/09/85
DuPont Merck Pharm. Co.-Exper. Station	Wilmington	DE	10/09/85
University of Maryland	School of Pharmacy	Baltimore	MD	10/09/85

St. Louis University		St. Louis	MO	10/09/85
University of Tennessee	College of Human Ecology	Knoxville	TN	10/09/85
St. Joseph's Hospital & Medical Ctr.	Animal Resource Facility	Paterson	NJ	10/09/85
Newington VA Medical Center		Newington	CT	10/09/85
Northwestern University	Ctr for Experimental Animal Resources	Chicago	IL	10/09/85
Providence VA Medical Center		Providence	RI	10/14/85
Toxicol Laboratories, Ltd.		Herefordshire	ENG	02/10/86
University of California-Riverside		Riverside	CA	02/10/86
Scripps Clinic & Research Foundation	Research Institute of Scripps Clinic	La Jolla	CA	02/10/86
Utah State University	College of Science	Logan	UT	02/10/86
Sterilization Technical Services, Inc.	Toxicology Division	Rush	NY	02/10/86
University of Houston System	Animal Care Facility	Houston	TX	02/10/86
Philadelphia College-Pharmacy & Sci.		Philadelphia	PA	02/10/86
WJB Dorn Veterans Hospital		Columbia	SC	02/10/86
Palo Alto VA Medical Center		Palo Alto	CA	02/10/86
Southern Research Institute		Birmingham	AL	06/06/86
Temple University	School of Medicine	Philadelphia	PA	06/06/86
Marshall University	School of Medicine, Animal Res. Fac.	Huntington	WV	06/06/86
Center for Molecular Med. & Immunology		Newark	NJ	06/06/86
DuPont Merck Pharm. Co.-Billerica		North Billerica	MA	06/06/86
Wilford Hall, USAF Medical Center	Clinical Investigation Directorate/SGS	Lackland AFB	TX	06/06/86
Veterans Affairs Medical & Reg Ofc Ctr		Fargo	ND	06/06/86
Hazleton Research Products, Inc.	Hazleton Research Products-Michigan	Kalamazoo	MI	12/09/86
Pfizer, Inc.	Pfizer Hospital Products Group	Groton	CT	12/09/86
East Tennessee State University	Div. of Laboratory Animal Resources	Johnson City	TN	12/09/86
AMC Cancer Research Center	Experimental Pathology Center	Lakewood	CO	12/09/86
Louisville VA Medical Center		Louisville	KY	12/09/86
Kent State University	College of Arts & Sciences	Kent	OH	12/18/86
University of Missouri-St. Louis		St. Louis	MO	12/18/86
Salem Veterans Affairs Medical Center		Salem	VA	12/18/86
West Side VA Medical Center		Chicago	IL	02/13/87
Natl. Institute-Occup. Safety & Health	Div. of Respiratory Disease Studies	Morgantown	WV	02/18/87
US Army Biomedical R&D Lab		Frederick	MD	02/18/87
Environ Health Research & Testing, Inc		Cincinnati	OH	03/04/87
Univ. of Med. & Dent. of New Jersey	School of Osteopathic Medicine	Stratford	NJ	03/11/87
East Carolina University		Greenville	NC	03/26/87
Rutgers University	Camden Campus	Piscataway	NJ	03/30/87
The Lankenau Medical Research Center		Wynnewood	PA	03/30/87
State Univ. of New York-Binghamton	Animal Care Facility	Binghamton	NY	06/09/87
Eli Lilly & Company	Cardiac Pacemakers, Inc.	St. Paul	MN	06/09/87
XOMA Corporation		Berkeley	CA	06/09/87
Kansas State University	Col Vet Medicine & Human Ecology	Manhattan	KS	06/10/87
Wyeth-Ayerst Research	Animal Resources Department	Princeton	NJ	06/10/87
New York State Psychiatric Institute		New York	NY	06/11/87
Syracuse University		Syracuse	NY	06/23/87
Monsanto Company-St. Louis GG2F		St. Louis	MO	07/21/87
Northeastern University		Boston	MA	07/22/87
Medical University of South Carolina		Charleston	SC	11/05/87
Envir. Health Research & Testing, Inc.		Lexington	KY	11/05/87
North Carolina State University	College of Veterinary Medicine	Raleigh	NC	11/05/87
NeoRx Corporation		Seattle	WA	11/05/87
Montana State University	College of Letters and Science	Bozeman	MT	11/05/87
St. Joseph Hospital		Houston	TX	11/05/87
Beckman Research Inst.-City of Hope	Animal Resources Center	Duarte	CA	11/05/87
JFK Special Warfare Center & School		Fort Bragg	NC	02/10/88
Miles, Inc. Cutter Biological		Berkeley	CA	03/18/88
Hippie Cancer Research Center		Dayton	OH	03/18/88
Sinai Samaritan Medical Center	Winter Research Institute	Milwaukee	WI	03/18/88
La Jolla Cancer Research Foundation		La Jolla	CA	03/18/88
University of Notre Dame		Notre Dame	IN	03/18/88
Mayo Clinic	Mayo Foundation	Rochester	MN	03/18/88

Syntex (U.S.A.), Inc.	Syntex Research	Palo Alto	CA	03/18/88
DuPont Merck Pharmaceutical Co-Newark		Wilmington	DE	03/18/88
Allegheny Health Services, Inc.	Medical College of Pennsylvania/EPPI	Philadelphia	PA	04/07/88
SEMA, Inc./Diagnon Corp.		Rockville	MD	06/17/88
U.S. Army Behavioral Rsrch Directorate	Human Engineering Laboratory	Aberdeen Prov Grd	MD	06/17/88
Stanford University		Stanford	CA	06/27/88
US Army Chem. Research Dev. & Eng. Ctr		Aberdeen Prov Grd	MD	07/08/88
Augustana College	Dept. of Biology	Rock Island	IL	11/30/88
Amitech, Inc.		Omaha	NE	11/30/88
Bristol-Myers Squibb Co.	Bristol-Myers Squibb Pharm. Res. Inst.	Wallingford	CT	11/30/88
Wichita VA Medical/Regional Office Ctr		Wichita	KS	11/30/88
Deborah Research Institute		Browns Mills	NJ	03/16/89
Robert Wood Johnson Medical School	Univ. of Med. & Dent. of New Jersey	Newark	NJ	03/16/89
Toxikon Corporation		Woburn	MA	03/16/89
U.S. Naval Hospital - Oakland	Animal Facility, Clinical Inves. Dept.	Oakland	CA	03/16/89
California Biotechnology, Inc.	Preclinical Development	Mountain View	CA	03/16/89
Organon Teknika	Advanced BioScience Laboratories, Inc.	Rockville	MD	04/28/89
Biomembrane Institute		Seattle	WA	05/19/89
Biologic Safety Research, Inc.		Muskegon	MI	06/13/89
Univ. of Texas Southwestern Med. Ctr.		Dallas	TX	06/14/89
Genentech, Inc.		S San Francisco	CA	06/14/89
Columbia University	Health Sciences Division	New York	NY	06/16/89
Hampton Veterans Affairs Medical Ctr.		Hampton	VA	06/22/89
Burroughs Wellcome Co.	Wellcome Research Laboratories	Research Tri Pk	NC	10/10/89
Texas A&M University	College of Medicine	College Station	TX	10/10/89
Spring Valley Laboratories, Inc.		Woodbine	MD	10/10/89
Cornell University	Combined Facilities for Health Science	Ithaca	NY	10/10/89
Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Child.	Shriners Burns Institute-Cincinnati	Cincinnati	OH	10/10/89
Univ. of California-Irvine, Gen Campus		Irvine	CA	10/10/89
Scott Research		Washington	NJ	10/10/89
Sterling Drug, Inc.	Sterling Research Group-Great Valley	Great Valley	PA	10/10/89
Bristol-Myers Squibb Co.	Bristol-Myers Squibb Pharm. Res. Inst.	Syracuse	NY	10/10/89
Long Island Jewish Medical Center	Dept. of Biological Resources	New Hyde Park	NY	10/10/89
University of Minnesota	The Hormel Institute	Austin	MN	04/03/90
Barton's West End Farms, Inc.		Oxford	NJ	04/03/90
RW Johnson Pharm. Rsrch Inst-La Jolla		San Diego	CA	04/03/90
Geisinger Clinic	Sigfried & Janet Weis Ctr for Rsrch	Danville	PA	04/03/90
Hospital of the Good Samaritan	Heart Institute	Los Angeles	CA	06/15/90
Miles Inc.	Miles Research Center-Pharm Div	West Haven	CT	06/15/90
Merck Frosst Canada Inc.	Merck Frosst Ctr for Therapeutic Rsrch	Kirkland	Quebec	06/15/90
Case Western Reserve University	School of Medicine-Hlth. Sci. Program	Cleveland	OH	06/15/90
Washington State University	College of Veterinary Medicine	Pullman	WA	11/16/90
University of Florida	College of Liberal Arts & Science	Gainesville	FL	11/16/90
Harvard University	Faculty of Arts & Sciences	Cambridge	MA	11/16/90
Texas A&M University	Colleges of Science & Liberal Arts	College Station	TX	11/16/90
Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Bioacoustics Resch Lab, Col of Engin.	Champaign	IL	11/16/90
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory		Livermore	CA	11/16/90
Vestar, Inc.		San Dimas	CA	11/16/90
University of Vermont	Votey Eng. Inhalation Toxicology Fac.	Burlington	VT	11/16/90
Arizona State University		Tempe	AZ	11/16/90
Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Beckman Inst. for Adv. Sci. & Tech.	Champaign	IL	11/16/90
White Eagle Laboratories, Inc.	White Eagle Toxicology Laboratories	Doylestown	PA	11/16/90
ZymoGenetics, Inc.		Seattle	WA	11/16/90