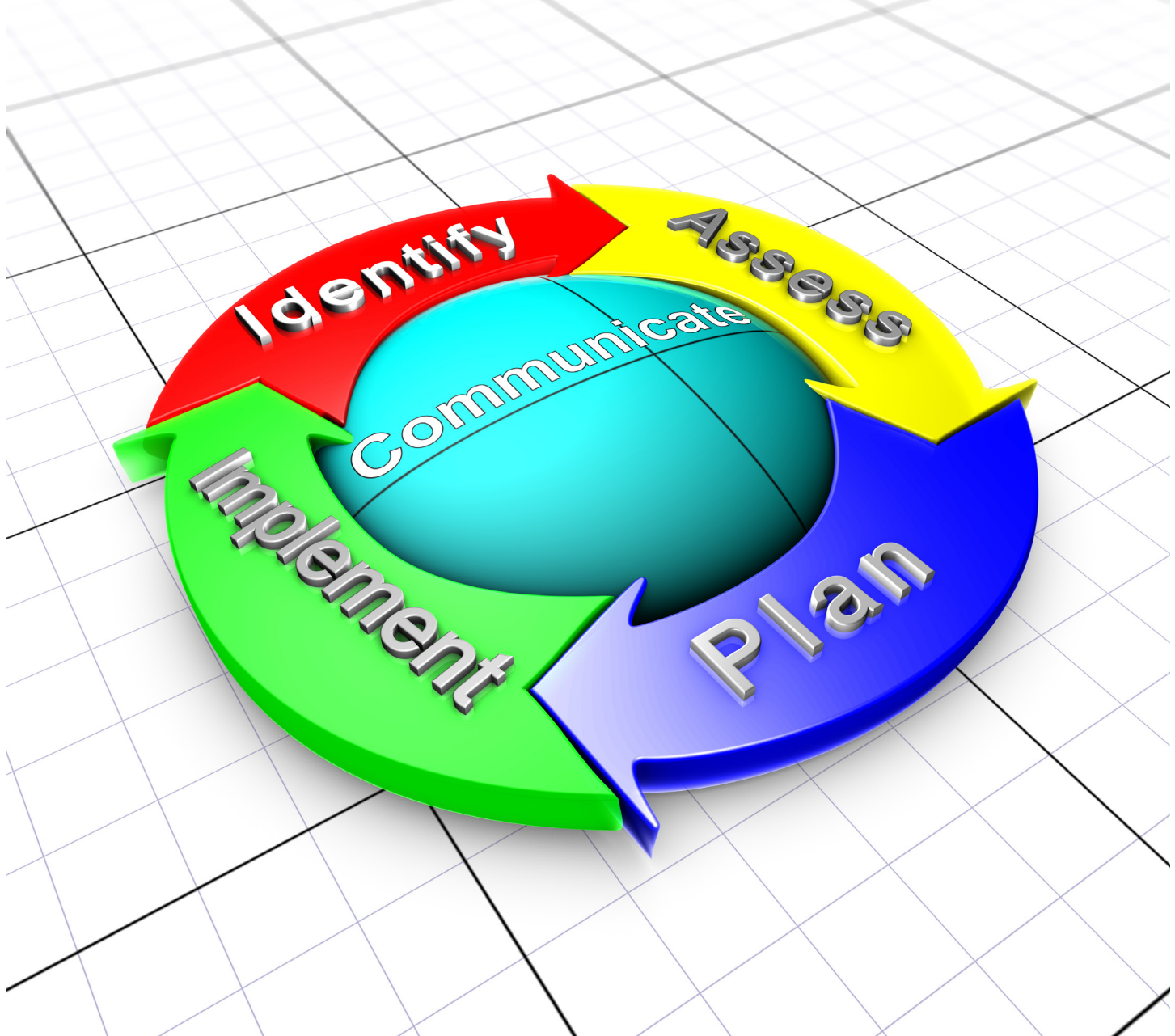


THE THREAT OF EXTREMISM TO MEDICAL RESEARCH



BEST PRACTICES TO MITIGATE RISK THROUGH PREPARATION AND COMMUNICATION



FASEB
Federation of American Societies
for Experimental Biology



9650 Rockville Pike • Bethesda MD 20814 • www.faseb.org

2014

FASEB Mission

A federation of 26 scientific societies, FASEB's mission is to advance health and welfare by promoting progress and education in biological and biomedical sciences through service to our member societies and collaborative advocacy.

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American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics
American Society for Investigative Pathology
American Society for Nutrition
American Association of Immunologists
American Association of Anatomists
The Protein Society
Society for Developmental Biology
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Department of Health and Human Physiology
University of Iowa

Matthew Bailey
Vice President
National Association for Biomedical Research

Kathryn Bayne, MS, PhD, DVM
Global Director
Association for Assessment and Accreditation
of Laboratory Animal Care International

Jeffrey Everitt, DVM
Worldwide Director
Comparative Biology & Medicine
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Covance Inc.

Sam Nicholls
Director
Support4rs

Francisco Tadeu Rantin, PhD
Professor of Comparative Physiology
Department of Physiological Sciences
Federal University of São Carlos

Gina Schatteman, PhD
Associate Professor Emeritus
Department of Health and Human Physiology
University of Iowa
Director of iExploreSTEM

William T. Talman, MD
Professor of Neurology and Neuroscience
University of Iowa

FASEB Staff

Anne M. Deschamps, PhD, Project Director; Senior Science Policy Analyst

Gregory M. Frank, PhD, Science Policy Fellow

Yvette R. Seger, PhD, Director of Science Policy

Howard H. Garrison, PhD, Deputy Executive Director for Policy; Director, Office of Public Affairs

Preface

The use of animal models in biomedical research is essential to our ability to develop treatments and cures for those suffering from debilitating diseases. Breakthroughs in treatments for illnesses such as diabetes, heart disease, cancer, HIV/AIDS, and Parkinson's disease would not have been possible without the use of animals in research. Moreover, biomedical research directly benefits animals themselves. The majority of veterinary advances are a direct result of research involving animal models.

The Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology (FASEB) understands that the use of animals in research and education is a privilege, which imposes a responsibility to provide for their proper care. Good scientific research requires strict adherence to the ethical and humane treatment of research animals. We endorse the principles of the 3Rs where biomedical researchers search for ways to **R**eplace animals in research when feasible, **R**educe the numbers of animals used, and **R**efine methods to improve animal welfare. FASEB and its member societies affirm that the humane use of animals in research is vital in achieving the medical advances that will continue to improve both human and animal health.

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Introduction

Virtually all research-based advances in human health have relied on animal studies as an integral part of their development. Yet the use of animals in research is a divisive issue in many public settings. Most of those who oppose research with animals participate in ethical, legal, and civil discourse to promote their viewpoint. However, a small minority have rejected legal, civil discourse. These are animal rights (AR) extremists who resort to illegal, threatening, and violent action in support of their goal.

Campaigns of violence by AR extremists are a major cause for concern for researchers, their institutions, and funding agencies that support their work. Along with physical damage to research laboratories and personal property, extremists' tactics may include sending threatening emails, making hostile phone calls, delivering dangerous materials through the mail, publishing personal information, and intimidating family members and neighbors. AR extremists have placed bombs in cars, sent "AIDS-tainted" razor blades in the mail, and desecrated the graves of their targets' relatives. These actions represent a significant personal burden for scientists and have the potential to become a serious impediment to the progress of biomedical research.

AR extremism is not limited to a single nation. Evidence indicates extremists travel between countries to train in tactics, increasing the global threat of AR extremism. In June 2012, FASEB organized a symposium of key stakeholders from across the globe to:

1. Initiate an exchange of information within the international scientific community about the targeting of researchers and laboratories by AR extremists.
2. Share experiences and information with regard to preventing and responding to AR extremism, including informing the public about the value of research involving animals.
3. Foster international scientific networks to work together on this and related issues of concern in the future.

The overarching objective of this effort was to improve the climate for animal research on an international scale by sharing experiences and best practices for addressing AR extremism directed at the scientific community. These best practices are the result of the symposium and provide broad-based recommendations to mitigate the risk of AR extremism through preparation and communications strategies. This document serves as a starting point for organizations and individuals concerned about the threat of AR extremism.

Targets of AR extremism

AR extremists target three distinct aspects of the animal research enterprise, classified as primary, secondary, and tertiary targeting.

Primary Targeting: Organizations

These are organizations that either conduct scientific research involving animals or breed research animals. AR extremists target these organizations seeking to disrupt research activities and publicly discredit the organization. Through targeting of these organizations' employees and their families, extremists also pressure individuals to halt their contributions to the organization, further undermining their research effort.



Secondary Targeting: Supply and support chain

These can range from animal transportation services to financial backers such as charity organizations that support the primary target. The principal goal is to halt the services provided to the primary target organization, thereby weakening the supply and support chain, and negatively impacting the primary target's ability to conduct research with animals. In many cases, these organizations are not major stakeholders in the animal research enterprise, and the services provided may represent only a small aspect of their business. The goal of AR targeting is to raise the personal, financial, and public opinion cost and dissuade companies from continuing to provide their services.

Tertiary Targeting: Supply and support to secondary targets

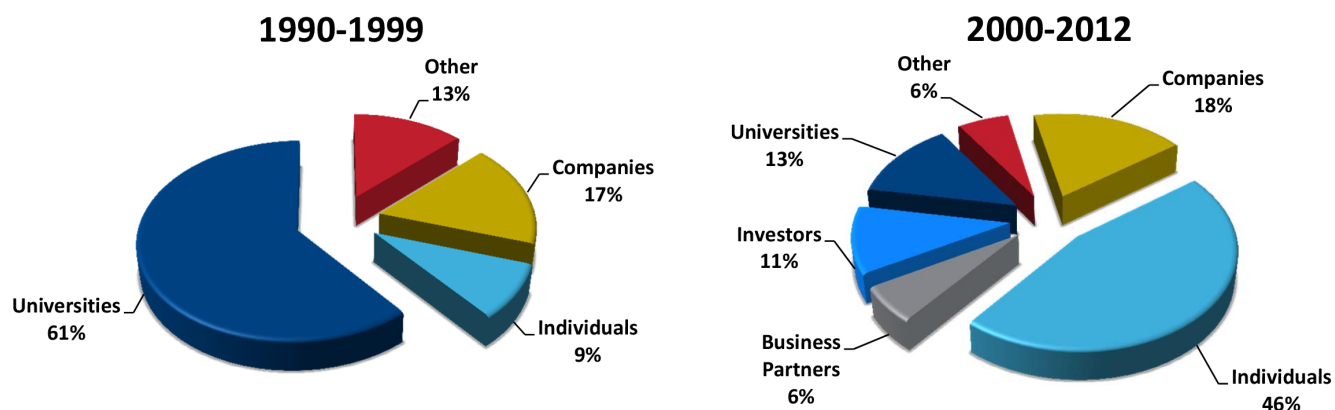
These are organizations that provide support to the secondary target organization and have no relationship with the primary target organization (e.g., banks, investors). In many cases, these organizations are unaware of any targeted action by AR extremists toward the primary organization. AR extremists seek to force these organizations to end their relationship with the secondary target, placing further pressure on the secondary target in continuing its support of the primary target organization.



Trends in AR extremism targeting

In the 1990s, AR extremists tended to focus on academic research organizations. In most instances, university facilities were the targets of extremist incidents, such as break-ins and theft of animals. However, in recent years, AR extremist targeting has undergone two major shifts. First, individual targeting, defined as AR extremist incidents occurring at an individual's home or involving personal property, has grown to represent nearly half of all AR extremist incidents—up from nine percent in the 1990s. Second, targeting has shifted to encompass more secondary and tertiary targets, such as business partners and investors.

Targets of illegal action by AR extremists in the U.S.



There were approximately 220 reported illegal incidents within the United States between 1990 and 2012. Data for individuals include primary, secondary, and tertiary targets from both academia and industry; incidents occurred at their homes and involved personal property, such as vehicles. All other incidents occurred at the locations shown. Graphs reproduced with the consent of the Foundation for Biomedical Research.

Tactics of AR extremists

AR extremists use a variety of legal and illegal tactics. While some of these tactics are directed against one target, there is substantial overlap in the approaches. Below is a list of some (but not all) of the tactics AR extremists use against each of the three targets (primary, secondary, and tertiary).

TACTIC	DESCRIPTION
Demonstrations and protests	Range from peaceful and lawful to violent and illegal.
Email campaigns; petitions	Focus “bad publicity” on an organization and create public pressure on the organization to end animal research related activities. These activities are generally legal.
Disruption of business	Bomb threats; cyber-attacks, such as denial of service, email bombardment, and “black faxes;” and high volume of freedom of information requests to organizations subject to open records laws.
Direct contact and engagement	Personal confrontations, threats, or spreading defamatory information to target’s neighbors, business associates, and other close contacts.
Home harassment	Range from silent vigils to violent disruptive demonstrations.
Infiltrations	Infiltrators may seek employment in a facility to obtain information or take photos and/or video footage with the goal of producing propaganda.
Location visits	Location visits include clandestine break-ins or more confrontational forced entry into the facility with the aim of disrupting research. Forced entry involves overwhelming security measures with mass numbers and can escalate from demonstrations and protests.
Property damage and theft	Can be directed at both personal and organizational property. Encompasses the destruction, vandalism, and theft of property. Includes the release of animals from research facilities.
Physical violence	Examples include razor blades in the mail, improvised explosive devices, and incendiary devices.

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide broad recommendations that can be used by the international animal research community to reduce the risk of AR extremism. Guidance in this document is organized into two main categories:

- 1) Mitigation of the AR threat through preparation**
- 2) Promotion of communication and public outreach**

Based on the experiences and perspectives of laboratory animal veterinarians and technicians, researchers, media relations officials, and law enforcement officers, we anticipate that this document will serve as a starting point for organizations and individuals to tailor their own AR preparedness and outreach policies. A section with region- and topic-specific resources is provided to encourage further policy development.

Our intent is for these best practices to be distributed widely. Therefore, the document may be freely copied, transmitted, forwarded, printed, or communicated provided that it is not changed in any way without permission and that the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology is acknowledged as the owner.

Recommendations to mitigate targeted action

Targeted action campaigns are carried out to disrupt the ability of an organization to conduct research. As highlighted in the Introduction, AR extremism can cause severe setbacks to scientific research and represents a major threat to the animal research enterprise.

The first line of defense against threats of AR extremism is an impeccable animal welfare program. An animal research program should strictly adhere to all applicable laws and regulatory guidance. An excellent record of compliance cannot protect an organization from AR extremism, but it may reduce the likelihood of being targeted.

Development of a crisis management plan is also crucial in mitigating AR extremism. Addressing the potential for AR extremism should be one component of an overall crisis management plan that facilities have in place to cover every threat (i.e., natural disasters, fires, injuries, etc.). In addition, actions that promote organizational and personal security awareness can reduce the risk of malevolent action.

In this section, we provide recommendations for formulating an organizational crisis management plan as well as recommendations for lessening the risk of AR extremism to both organizations and its associated individuals.

Recommendations for organizational crisis management

Form an incident/crisis management team

- Assemble a crisis management team that encompasses expertise at all levels of the animal research enterprise
 - This team should include individuals from the legal, human resources, security, public relations/communications, and information technology departments, as well as organizational leadership, researchers, and others responsible for animal care

Conduct a thorough assessment of the threat of AR extremism to your organization

- Consider the public image of your organization
 - Does your organization have a high public profile?
 - Has there been a recent incident with negative press?

- Assess the likelihood of AR extremist targeting
 - Has your organization previously been targeted?
 - Have any collaborators been recently targeted by AR extremists?
 - Does your organization conduct research with dogs, cats, or nonhuman primates?
 - Is there a recent history of queries about research activities at your institution?
- Evaluate which types of AR extremism could most likely or most effectively be carried out against your organization
- Determine which types of AR extremism would have the most impact on your organization

Identify security vulnerabilities and establish procedures to strengthen any potential weaknesses

- Identify vulnerabilities to the kinds of AR extremism that are most likely to be conducted against your organization
- Balance the likelihood of action with the degree of disruption to your organization
- Implement defenses to deter the most likely and most damaging AR extremist methods

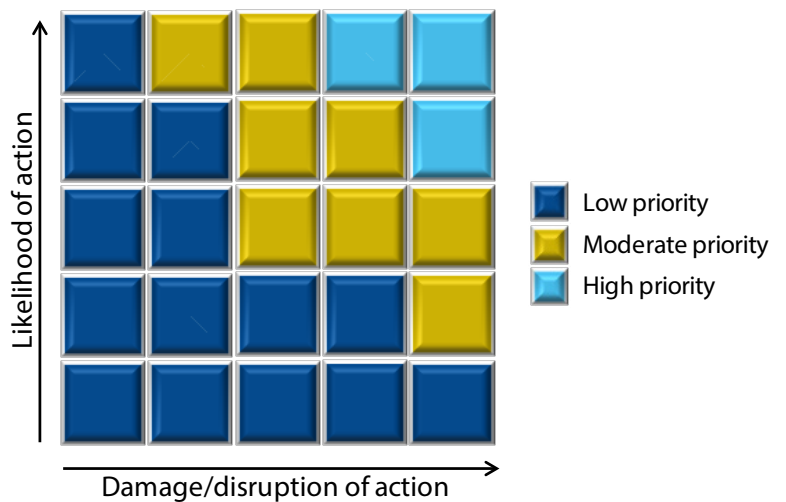


Figure reproduced with the consent of Support4Rs

Define and implement crisis responses; promote internal communication

- Create appropriate crisis plans to address the vulnerabilities identified during the assessment of your organization
 - Be aware that a break-in or vandalism of a laboratory will require different responses than a home harassment of a staff member
- Promote internal coordination by identifying barriers to communication within your organization
 - Ensure that everyone within your organization knows what to do in the event of a crisis
 - Schedule regular drills and exercises to promote coordination
 - Identify roadblocks to crisis response plans

EXAMPLE: Addressing internal communication barriers

Unclear delineation of crisis management responsibilities by staff could result in mixed signals and conflicting directives, impairing an effective response.

Utilizing strong public relations

In the aftermath of a 2001 AR extremist infiltration, slow action by Oregon Health & Science University (OHSU) resulted in an AR extremist propaganda victory, negative press, and years of public mistrust.

Learning from this previous experience, OHSU carried out a rapid and thorough public relations response, which dominated news reporting after another infiltration in 2007. The concerted action of the media, government relations, and public safety officials rendered AR extremist propaganda ineffective.

Provide a strong public relations component to your organization's crisis management plan

- Identify a media-trained spokesperson to communicate with the public
- Be prepared to counteract AR extremist propaganda against your organization with rapid public disclosure of facts in the event your organization is targeted by direct action
- Develop explanations of practices and procedures that can be rapidly prepared and released in the event of an incident

Recommendations for individuals to mitigate risk from AR extremists

Take charge of your own personal safety

- Limit your personally identifiable information available on the Internet and public listings
 - AR extremists can use this information for targeted action
- Use Internet tools to monitor personal AR extremist risks
 - Set up Internet search alerts (e.g., Google alerts) to inform you if AR extremists are posting about you
 - This may provide individuals with early warning of impending AR extremist activity
- Familiarize yourself with your local laws and ordinances
 - Know what is allowable under local laws concerning demonstrations, trespassing, and harassment as well as what activities cross the line from legal to illegal
- Document any hostile or threatening encounters you have had with AR extremists. However, do not engage them directly or compromise your personal safety
 - Recording events and their impact accurately is necessary to document what has transpired and provides a basis for future legal action

Never use business contact information in a personal setting or vice versa

Avoid "out of office" autoreplies and other indications that you are out of town

Remove your contact information from phone listings and other publicly available directories

Restrict personal information that is available on social media

Recommendations for organizations to mitigate risk from AR extremists

Become familiar with local laws and ordinances before your organization is targeted by AR extremists

- As in the case for individuals, an organization's security staff should be knowledgeable about local laws and noise ordinances to aid in delineating when AR extremist activity becomes illegal
- Establish ties with local law enforcement agencies and give them a clear understanding of why your organization is a potential target for AR extremists
- Acquire your local law enforcement agency's understanding and support
 - Highlight how the efforts of your organization benefit society
 - Arrange tours of your facility
- Inform local law enforcement officials of any relevant local or national laws pertaining to AR extremism

Improve your organization's personnel screening procedures

- Be aware that infiltrations are a risk
 - Not only can infiltrations be difficult to identify, but they can also represent a major disruption to an organization's research enterprise
- Encourage staff awareness that new employees may pose a security risk; implement a confidential reporting and investigation process

EXAMPLE: Leveraging knowledge of local laws

During a spate of AR extremist demonstrations at University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) researchers' homes, the UCLA Police Department used their expert knowledge of local laws, noise ordinances, and temporary restraining orders to blunt home harassments.



Photo courtesy of the UCLA Police Department

EXAMPLE: Improving personnel screening procedures

- Highlight the use of background checks when advertising positions. This may deter potential infiltrators
- Allow adequate time to review applications for warning signs, such as over-qualification, unusual gaps in unemployment, transition from a higher wage job, or unexplained long-distance relocation for the job
- Phase in the integration of new employees by setting a probationary period in which they do not have unsupervised access to high-risk areas, such as your organization's vivarium

Ensure that administration and staff understand the importance of your organization's animal research program

- Obtain complete support of your organization's leadership
 - Without top-level endorsement, it will be difficult to achieve support from the entire organization on the benefits of animal research
- Make sure all members of the staff are aware that your organization is conducting animal research and they understand why it is necessary
 - Staff members who understand the importance of research tend to have better compliance with security procedures
 - Several organizations have observed that AR extremists have targeted individuals who are not actively involved in animal research and may not even be aware it is occurring at their organization
- Ensure all employees are well-versed in security protocols and hold regular security refresher courses

Be cyber-aware

- Make sure your organization's Information Technology staff have up-to-date training in cyber-security measures
 - Cyber-attacks are quickly becoming the method of choice by AR extremists
 - These attacks are relatively easy to undertake and difficult for victims to track
- Be aware of Denial of Service attacks, mass email bombardment campaigns, and "black fax" campaigns
 - These can be highly disruptive to your organization

Prepare for open records requests

- Be aware that certain organizations may be subject to open records request laws
 - AR extremists can use freedom of information requests to obtain intelligence on an organization's animal research activities for future targeted action
- Be prepared for high-frequency information requests, which can be disruptive and require screening large volumes of information within a short time-frame

EXAMPLE: Preparing for open records requests

- Ensure documents subject to disclosure do not have personally identifiable information
- Only include the requested information in documents that may be subject to disclosure. Extraneous information may inadvertently provide valuable data to AR extremists
- Information requests can often be anticipated. Pre-empt such requests by preparing in advance commonly requested information, such as animal welfare reports, noncompliance complaints, and institutional animal care and use committee minutes

Recommendations for promoting communication and effective public outreach

Preparation is only one strategy recommended to mitigate the risk of AR extremism. Effective communication practices by your organization can also reduce the odds of being targeted.

Organizations should strive to develop a culture of transparency. Open communication with the public on how animal research is conducted can foster good will and correct public misconceptions. Several excellent examples are discussed in this section highlighting how organizations have adopted a policy of transparency. This culture of openness, combined with a strong public relations component, provides a counterweight to AR extremist propaganda. Individuals can also serve as advocates to communicate the benefits of humane animal research in their local communities.

Additionally, organizations can advise each other in developing methods to mitigate the threat of AR extremists. By sharing experiences of past incidents and successful tactics as well as effective communication initiatives, organizations can better prepare themselves against AR extremism.

In this section, we provide recommendations for improving organizational and individual communication strategies and emphasize the effectiveness of public outreach.

Recommendations to improve public communication

Pro-actively promote the benefits of animal research conducted by your organization. By moving from a reactive to proactive stance, organizations can educate the public about the value of animal research

- Regularly communicate research successes achieved by your organization and emphasize the role of animals in these discoveries
- Highlight translational and animal research that is directly benefiting animals (e.g., pets)

EXAMPLE: Compelling story

“Jen’s Story” is a Foundation for Biomedical Research (FBR) TV spot released in 2009. The spot depicted Jen, a cancer researcher and breast cancer survivor, who conducts research with animal models to study possible cures for cancer.



Advocacy by individuals

In 2006, a 16-year-old student was exasperated by AR extremist campaigns aimed at halting construction of a biomedical research building at the University of Oxford. He launched a campaign entitled “Pro-Test, Standing Up for Science,” which countered animal rights arguments and raised public awareness about how animal research is humanely conducted. This movement helped create a groundswell of support for scientific research as well as the proposed biomedical research facility at Oxford.

- Promote research by humanizing the scientists performing the research, which can provide a compelling story
 - By combining facts with sympathetic portraits, organizations can overcome public misconceptions about animal research
- Build relationships with both local and national reporters
 - During a crisis, a management team that has a good relationship with the media can get its perspective quickly disseminated and counter any AR extremist propaganda that is simultaneously released

Individuals should take the initiative to communicate the benefits of animal research in their local community

- Ensure your organizational leadership supports your public advocacy plans before taking action
- Look for opportunities to visit local establishments (e.g., schools, community centers, places of worship, etc.) and explain the benefits of animal research
 - Some organizations have launched initiatives to identify appropriate opportunities and forums for individuals interested in speaking to their community about animal research

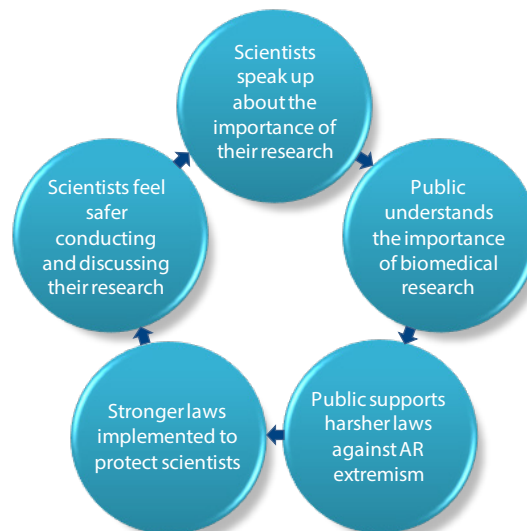


Figure reproduced with the consent of Speaking of Research

Transparency equals success. Communicating with the public provides a counterpoint to inaccurate AR statements

- Make known that animals are treated humanely at your organization by highlighting Association for the Assessment Accreditation of Animal Laboratory Care International (AAALAC) accreditation and national and local (if applicable) regulatory compliance
- Highlight your organization’s commitment to the “3Rs,” which aim to replace, reduce, and refine the use of animals in research

If you or your organization has been targeted by AR extremists, contact your local and national law enforcement agencies.

- Provide resources for the public to learn about the animal research performed at your organization
 - Some organizations have disclosed inspection information and animal welfare reports with non-technical explanations of the information within the documents
- Consider organizing tours of your animal facilities for members of your community
 - Firsthand observation of how animal research is conducted at your organization can effectively dispel public misconceptions of the welfare of animals used in research

Recommendations to improve coordination and communication between organizations

Seek input from previously targeted organizations

- Talk with other organizations if you have been targeted
 - Some targeted organizations are reluctant to report AR extremist activity or seek available help
 - By recounting experiences and lessons learned from extremist activity, previously targeted organizations can impart valuable information to organizations in need
- Overcome barriers to inter-organizational communication
 - Identify points of communication between organizations
 - These can provide the foundation for a relationship through which collaborative sharing of AR extremist practices can eventually occur
- Build on current inter-organizational collaborative efforts to communicate AR extremist practices
 - Many organizations have pre-existing collaborative efforts in place to advance common interests
 - These may provide a foundation on which to build points of communication
- There are excellent resources that specialize in public communications, such as Understanding Animal Research (U.K.), Americans for Medical Progress (U.S.), and Foundation for Biomedical Research (U.S.)
 - Take advantage of these resources if they are available

EXAMPLE: Existing inter-organizational communication efforts

- Academic research organizations, such as those within the U.S., have existing collaborative entities by region, such as the Association of American Universities (AAU) and the Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC)
- Private sector institutions also have collaborative frameworks in place, such as the European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industry (EFPIA), the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry (APBI), the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA), and the Biotechnology Industry Organization (BIO)

Transparency equals success

Below are three cases in which research organizations made a concerted effort to be transparent regarding their animal research activities. In all three cases, these efforts resulted in diminished AR extremism while also providing a strong foundation of public trust and understanding.

Oregon Health & Science University (OHSU), U.S.

OHSU regularly provides the opportunity for area residents to visit the primate research center to learn not only about the research conducted but also to see first-hand that animal welfare is a high priority at the center. Approximately 3,500 individuals, ranging from high school students to teachers to legislators, visit the primate center each year. Additionally, OHSU has several summer programs, such as Monkey Camp, which provide opportunities for young students to gain first-hand experience of scientific research with animals.

In 2006, OHSU released all of its primate center records, animal histories, and welfare reports. A sample record with detailed, non-technical descriptions to facilitate public understanding of the information was included. AR extremists were unable to use this information to allege animal cruelty. OHSU also maintains regular contact with the media and systematically releases all United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) inspection and AAALAC accreditation reports.



Photo courtesy of Oregon National Primate Research Center

University of Leicester, U.K.

In 2009, the University of Leicester started construction on a new biomedical research facility devoted to animal research. Shortly after construction began, animal rights advocates launched the “Stop the Leicester Animal Lab” campaign. This campaign was rooted in several false allegations about the nature of the animal research to be conducted there.

The University responded by undertaking a policy of complete transparency, even going so far as to allow a local journalist unfettered access of the existing animal facility slated for replacement. Not only did the resulting article give a balanced perspective on the animal research conducted at Leicester, but it also countered the false statements made by the “Stop the Leicester Animal Lab” campaign. The campaign ground to a halt soon thereafter.

The University has continued its policy of openness. More recently, when the facility was completed in 2012, the University gave full access to journalists to observe first-hand how humane animal research was conducted.



Photo courtesy of Richard Bianco, ESS

University of Minnesota Medical School, U.S.

Following a 1999 AR extremist attack on several animal research laboratories, the director of the University of Minnesota’s Experimental Surgical Services (ESS) spearheaded a community outreach project. While initially directed at students, in recent years the campaign has grown to include adult members of the local community, media representatives, and state legislators. This program aims to combat public misconceptions of animal research while also highlighting scientific research and methodologies. Visitors are given hands-on opportunities to learn more about the scientific aspects of the ESS, along with a chance to see live surgical research. In addition, visitors can view the animal housing facilities and are encouraged to ask the researchers questions.

Resources

An index of supplemental materials is provided as a resource for organizations looking to combat AR extremism as well as promote communication and public outreach. These resources can help further develop a policy against AR extremism and can be adapted to your local organization's situation, laws, and customs. Due to the higher prevalence and long history of AR extremism within the United Kingdom and the United States, most of the resources are focused within these countries.

This appendix can also be found electronically at FASEB's website: (www.animalrightsextremism.org). It will be updated to include new resources as they are developed.



Selected resources

This set of resources is highlighted to aid individuals and organizations in quickly identifying further recommendations to mitigate the risk of AR extremism.

Animal Rights Extremism

Speaking of Research has a resource page discussing AR extremism and recommendations to protect yourself if you are targeted.

<http://speakingofresearch.com/extremism-undone/ar-extremism/>

Best Practices for Protecting Researchers and Research

The Society for Neuroscience (SfN) has created a best practices document with preparation strategies to reduce the threat of AR extremism.

<http://www.sfn.org/Advocacy/Animals-in-Research/Support-for-Members-and-Institutions/Best-Practices-for-Protecting-Researchers-and-Research>

Crisis Management Guide

National Association of Biomedical Research (NABR) has developed a detailed manual on crisis management preparation. Must be a NABR member to view.

<http://www.nabr.org/PB1Col.aspx?pageid=272>

Freedom of Information Act Polices

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare (OLAW) held a seminar with recommendations on responding to freedom of information act (FOIA) requests. This resource focuses on U.S. FOIA policies.

<https://webmeeting.nih.gov/p23125953/>

Institutional Care and Use Committee Guidebook

The NIH has a guide with recommendations for researchers to prepare for and manage crises by AR extremist targeted action.

<http://grants1.nih.gov/grants/policy/air/preparedness.htm>

Preparing for Animal Rights Extremist Activities at Your Institution

The NIH OLAW held a seminar on preparing organizations for AR extremism.

<https://webmeeting.nih.gov/p14648513/>

Responding to FOIA Requests: Facts and Resources

FASEB, NABR, and SfN co-developed a document providing best practices for responding to FOIA requests in the U.S. Some recommendations may be applicable to organizations subject to open records requests.

<http://www.faseb.org/FOIArequest>



International resources

AR extremism and targeted action

These include resources discussing AR extremism as well as tactics used in targeted action. Also listed are resources to reduce the threat of targeted action against your organization.

AREinformation

A global information service, ARE provides up-to-date and objective information on extremist activity. It is intended as a starting point for more coordinated responses to animal rights extremism.

<http://www.animalrightsextremism.info/>

Public awareness and outreach

These resources provide information on communication and outreach practices to educate the public and raise awareness on the importance and societal benefits of animal research. While not all of these resources focus solely on communication concerning animal research, organizations should nonetheless find their recommendations useful in developing their own awareness and outreach policies.

AnimalResearch.info

AnimalResearch.info provides the public with detailed, reliable scientific information on why certain lines of scientific research require the humane use of animals in research.

<http://www.animalresearch.info/en/>

Basel Declaration

Calling for more trust, transparency, and communication on animal research, the Basel Declaration works to delineate the existing medical problems that still require animal research to solve. The Declaration also provides a set of principles on the humane use of animals in research as well as public dialogue on the need for animal research to solve these medical problems.

<http://www.basel-declaration.org/>

International Council for Laboratory Animal Science (ICLAS)

ICLAS is a worldwide resource for laboratory animal science promoting the advancement of laboratory animal science in developing countries. In collaboration with the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS), ICLAS has developed International Guiding Principles for Biomedical Research Involving Animals.

<http://www.cioms.ch/images/stories/CIOMS/IGP2012.pdf>

Speaking of Research

Speaking of Research aims to provide accurate information about the importance of animal research and animal testing in medical and veterinary science.

<http://speakingofresearch.com/>



North and South American resources

AR extremism and targeted action

These include resources discussing AR extremism as well as tactics used in targeted action. Also listed are resources to reduce the threat of targeted action against your organization.

Americans for Medical Progress (AMP), U.S.

AMP offers targeted news, analysis, and protective intelligence to research institutions and law enforcement via its AMP News Service. It also offers confidential consultations with experts on threat assessment, media strategy, and outreach.

<http://www.amprogress.org/contact-amp>

National Association for Biomedical Research (NABR), U.S.

NABR provides a voice for the scientific community on legislative and regulatory issues pertaining to animal research within the U.S.

<http://www.nabr.org/>

Information Network Associations, Inc. (INA, Inc.), U.S.

INA is a company that provides investigative and security services to organizations as well as individuals.

<http://www.ina-inc.com/>



North and South American resources

Public awareness and outreach

These resources provide information on communication and outreach practices to educate the public and raise awareness on the importance and societal benefits of animal research. While not all of these resources focus solely on communication concerning animal research, organizations should nonetheless find their recommendations useful in developing their own awareness and outreach policies.

Canadians for Health Research (CHR), Canada

CHR works to engage Canadians towards understanding scientific research, its challenges, and its potential benefits to society through advocacy and education.

<http://www.chrcrm.org/>

Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology (FASEB), U.S.

A federation of 26 scientific societies, FASEB works to advance health and welfare by promoting progress and education in biomedical sciences. FASEB has also developed a dedicated resource on animal rights extremism.

<http://www.faseb.org/animalsinresearch>

Foundation for Biomedical Research (FBR), U.S.

FBR promotes public awareness and support for animal research, spearheads educational outreach programs, and monitors AR extremism within the U.S.

<http://fbresearch.org/>

Kids 4 Research, U.S.

Kids 4 Research is an online educational resource that provides materials for students, teachers, and parents on the humane use of animals in biomedical research, testing, and education.

<http://www.kids4research.org/>

Partners in Research (PIR), Canada

PIR is a charity founded with the goal of communicating the significance, accomplishments, and promise of biomedical research to the public. PIR also provides education materials to raise public awareness on the humane use of animals in research.

<http://www.pirweb.org/pir/en/>

Science Media Centre (SMC), Canada

The SMC of Canada is a non-profit charitable organization that helps journalists report on science issues, resulting in media coverage that is more informed, accurate, and incisive.

<http://www.sciencemediacentre.ca/>

Scientists Center for Animal Welfare (SCAW), U.S.

SCAW works to address research with animals by providing education and training, while facilitating open discussion to develop best practices, ensuring humane use of research animals in science.

<http://www.scaw.com/>

States United for Biomedical Research (SUBR), U.S.

A network of nonprofit associations, SUBR works to build collaborations between scientific organizations and individuals to promote public awareness of and support for biomedical research, including the humane care and use of research animals.

<http://www.statesforbiomed.org/>



European resources

AR extremism and targeted action

These include resources discussing AR extremism as well as tactics used in targeted action. Also listed are resources to reduce the threat of targeted action against your organization.

Agenda Security Services, U.K.

Agenda Security Services is a contractor specializing in organization employee screening, vetting, and background checks.

<http://www.agenda-security.co.uk/>

Support 4Rs, U.K.

Support 4Rs is the U.K. government's supplier of protective services against AR extremists to biomedical research institutions.

<http://www.support4rs.com/>



European resources

Public awareness and outreach

These resources provide information on communication and outreach practices to educate the public and raise awareness on the importance and societal benefits of animal research. While not all of these resources focus solely on communication concerning animal research, organizations should nonetheless find their recommendations useful in developing their own awareness and outreach policies.

Animal Research for Life, Europe

Animal Research for Life is a resource created to inform the European public on why and how research with animals is conducted as well as progress towards the 3Rs. It is a collaborative project of the pharmaceutical industry and organizations promoting biomedical research.

<http://www.animalresearchforlife.eu/>

Dierproeven, Netherlands

Dierproeven is a Dutch website providing information on research with animals, their societal benefits, and the regulations that govern their humane use.

<http://www.informatiedierproeven.nl/home.php>

Djurförsök, Sweden

A collaboration of the Swedish Research Council and eight universities, Djurförsök provides the public with balanced, factually grounded resources for understanding humane animal research.

<http://www.djurforsok.info/>

National Centre for the Replacement, Refinement and Reduction of Animals in Research (NC3Rs), U.K.

NC3Rs encourages humane, ethical research with animals by working with researchers both within the U.K. and internationally to promote the 3Rs.

<http://www.nc3rs.org.uk/>

Science Media Centre (SMC), U.K.

SMC is an independent press office that provides rapid, accurate, scientifically sound information to the media. They focus on controversial news topics where confusion and misinformation occurs, such as animals in biomedical research.

<http://www.sciencemediacentre.org/>

Sense about Science, U.K.

Sense about Science works to steer public discussion of science through campaigns that disseminate the benefits of the scientific method to the public.

<http://www.senseaboutscience.org/>

The Society for Biology: Animal Science Group (ASG), U.K.

ASG works to promote the benefits of animal science by coordinating policy initiatives by animal research stakeholders within the U.K.

<https://www.societyofbiology.org/policy/asg>

Understanding Animal Research (UAR), U.K.

UAR works to raise public understanding and acceptance of the humane use of animals in laboratory animal research.

<http://www.understandinganimalresearch.org.uk/>

Universities Federation for Animal Welfare (UFAW), U.K.

UFAW is a registered charity that works to develop and promote improvements in the welfare of animal research through scientific and educational initiatives.

<http://www.ufaw.org.uk/>



Asian-Pacific resources

AR extremism and targeted action

We are unaware of any Asian-Pacific resources discussing tactics of AR extremism or ways to mitigate its risk.

Public awareness and outreach

These resources provide information on communication and outreach practices to educate the public and raise awareness on the importance and societal benefits of animal research. While not all of these resources focus solely on communication concerning animal research, organizations should nonetheless find their recommendations useful in developing their own awareness and outreach policies.

Australian & New Zealand Council for the Care of Animals in Research and Teaching (ANZCCART), Australia and New Zealand

ANZCCART was formed in response to public concerns over the use of animals in research and teaching. It works to address, in a balanced and considerate way, the scientific, ethical, and social issues associated with animals in research and teaching.

<http://www.adelaide.edu.au/ANZCCART/>

ScienceNet.cn, China

ScienceNet.cn strives to build a global virtual community for Chinese-speaking scientists. It provides timely scientific news, abundant resources and information, and hosts active discussion for Chinese-speaking scientists on all matters of science.

<http://www.sciencenet.cn/>

Australia Science Media Centre (AUSSMC), Australia

AUSSMC is an independent, not-for-profit service for the news media, giving journalists direct access to evidence-based science and expertise. AUSSMC aims to better inform public debate on scientific issues through improved communication between the media and the scientific community.

<http://www.smc.org.au/>

Science Media Centre of Japan (SMC), Japan

The goal of the SMC of Japan is to facilitate scientists' engagement with the media, in the hope that the public will have improved access to accurate, evidence-based scientific information.

<http://smc-japan.org/>

Science Media Centre New Zealand (SMC-NZ), New Zealand

SMC-NZ is an independent organization that facilitates links between the media and the scientific community so that the media has easy access to sound, relevant, scientific information.

<http://www.sciencemediacentre.co.nz/>



Appendix A: FASEB Statement of Principles for the Use of Animals in Research & Education

On June 9 and 10, 1994, representatives from FASEB's Constituent Societies convened the FASEB Consensus Conference on Animals in Biomedical Research. Conferees developed the following Statement of Principles, which has been adopted by the FASEB Board:

The Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology (FASEB) affirms the essential contribution of animals in research and education aimed at improving the health of both humans and animals. The role of animals remains critical in understanding the fundamental processes of life, and in developing treatments for injury and disease. Members of the Constituent Societies of FASEB believe that the use of animals in research and education is a privilege. This imposes a major responsibility to provide for their proper care and humane treatment. Good animal care and good science go hand-in-hand.

Therefore, the members of the Constituent Societies of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology support the following principles:

- *All work with animals shall be designed and performed in consideration of its relevance to the improvement of human or animal health and the advancement of knowledge for the good of society.*
- *The acquisition, care and use of animals must be in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations.*
- *Each institution is responsible for providing a review procedure to insure that the use of animals in research and education conforms to the highest ethical, humane and scientific standards.*
- *The minimum number of appropriate animals required to obtain valid results should be used. Good science demands judicious choices of appropriate methods, such as animals, computer simulations, or tissue and cell cultures.*
- *Animals shall be housed and maintained under conditions appropriate to their species. Veterinary medical care shall be available.*
- *Provision shall be made for the training and education of all personnel involved in the care and use of animals.*
- *Sound scientific practice and humane considerations require that animals receive sedation, analgesia or anesthesia when appropriate. Animals should not be permitted to suffer severe or chronic pain or distress unnecessarily; such animals should be euthanized.*

In supporting these principles, it becomes the responsibility of the members of the Constituent Societies of FASEB to educate the public about the role of animals in understanding life processes and disease, and their vital contribution to human and animal health.

Appendix B: Acknowledgments

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9650 Rockville Pike • Bethesda MD 20814 • www.faseb.org

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