



P H Y S I C I A N S  
C O M M I T T E E  
F O R  
R E S P O N S I B L E  
M E D I C I N E

5100 WISCONSIN AVENUE, N.W., SUITE 400

WASHINGTON, DC 20016

T: (202) 686-2210 F: (202) 686-2216

PCRM@PCRM.ORG WWW.PCRM.ORG

## THE GREAT APE PROTECTION AND COST SAVINGS ACT (GAPCSA)

### H.R. 1513 / S. 810

#### FISCALLY RESPONSIBLE

- **This bill will save taxpayers an estimated \$250 million over 10 years.**
- More than \$200 million in federal money were spent on chimpanzee experiments between FY 2000 and 2010. Chimpanzee research has now been deemed medically unnecessary by the Institute of Medicine.
- Fewer than 10% of chimpanzees in labs are used in research, with the remaining 90% warehoused.
- The U.S. government is only liable for 75% of the cost of care in sanctuary, opposed to 100% in labs.
- Supporting a single chimpanzee over the course of his or her lifetime can cost more than \$750,000.
- The average cost of housing a chimpanzee in a U.S. laboratory is \$60 per day compared to \$40 in a sanctuary.
- In order to keep chimpanzees in laboratories that adhere to recent ethologically appropriate housing guidelines, tens of millions of dollars would be needed to bring housing up to code.

#### SCIENTIFICALLY SOUND

- **The Institute of Medicine (IOM) report *The Use of Chimpanzees in Biomedical and Behavioral Research* could not find a single area of biomedical research for which chimpanzees (the only great ape used in biomedical research) are necessary beyond the timeline of GAPCSA's implementation. GAPCSA allows for the phase out of current protocols such as monoclonal antibody development.**
- Although chimpanzees are our closest genetic relatives, there are significant differences in genetic expression, physiology, and disease susceptibility, resulting in very different physiological responses to drugs and pathogens.
- Over 25 years, more than 85 HIV vaccines were developed that demonstrated benefits in nonhuman primates, but all failed in at least 200 human trials. One candidate appeared to increase the likelihood of infection in humans.
- Historically, hepatitis C researchers have favored using chimpanzees. However, the hepatitis C virus behaves very differently in humans and chimpanzees, and many decades of research has failed to produce a human vaccine.
- Currently, leading hepatitis C researchers are using human cell-based research methods instead of chimpanzees
- In 2008, GlaxoSmithKline, a major pharmaceutical company that is currently developing a vaccine for hepatitis C, voluntarily ended the use of chimpanzees in its research
- Research funding would be better spent on superior modern testing methods, such as ethical, human-centered studies, computer simulation and mathematical modeling, microchip technology, microdosing, and *in vitro* testing.

#### ETHICAL

- **The United States is the only nation in the world known to use chimpanzees for large-scale invasive research.**
- Many chimpanzees currently living in U.S. laboratories were captured from the wild and have spent decades in cages the size of an elevator, subject to repeated invasive procedures and breeding.
- Chimpanzees suffer similarly as humans to stress and trauma. Studies have documented symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder and depression in chimpanzees used in research.
- Chimpanzees' biological, emotional, and social needs simply cannot be met in a captive laboratory environment. Chimpanzees are naturally social. Their psychological well-being requires group coordination, kinship structure (families being together), and cultural development.

#### The Great Ape Protection and Cost Savings Act (H.R. 1513 / S. 810) will:

- **Phase out the use of chimpanzees in invasive research in both federally funded and private laboratories**
- **Release the approximately 500 federally owned chimpanzees to sanctuaries**
- **Prohibit future breeding of chimpanzees for purposes of conducting invasive research**

To become a co-sponsor, please contact:

Paul Wolfe in Senator Cantwell's office: 202-224-3441, [paul\\_wolfe@cantwell.senate.gov](mailto:paul_wolfe@cantwell.senate.gov)

Sallie Taylor in Congressman Bartlett's office: 202-225-2721, [sallie.taylor@mail.house.gov](mailto:sallie.taylor@mail.house.gov)

## **The Great Ape Protection and Cost Savings Act: Will Save Taxpayers Approximately \$25,000,000 Annually**

The Great Ape Protection and Cost Savings Act is fiscally responsible legislation. Nearly 1,000 chimpanzees are warehoused in laboratories in the United States. Nearly 600 chimpanzees are owned by the federal government; 478 are kept in laboratories and the remaining 115 live at Chimp Haven—the federally-funded chimpanzee sanctuary. In addition, more than 200 of the privately-owned chimpanzees in laboratories are supported by government funding.

### **Government-owned and -supported chimpanzees are kept in the following facilities:<sup>1</sup>**

- New Iberia Research Center in New Iberia, Louisiana (347 chimpanzees)
- MD Anderson Cancer Center in Bastrop, Texas (176 chimpanzees)
- Southwest National Primate Research Center in San Antonio, Texas (153 chimpanzees)
- Yerkes National Primate Research Center in Atlanta, Georgia (85 chimpanzees)
- Alamogordo Primate Facility in Alamogordo, New Mexico (176 chimpanzees have been housed at the facility for over 10 years. No invasive research is permitted)
- Chimp Haven, the federal sanctuary, in Keithville, Louisiana (115 chimpanzee, no invasive research is permitted)

### **Government Costs Related to the Warehousing and Care of Chimpanzees in U.S. Facilities:**

#### Warehousing of chimpanzees

- Government-owned chimpanzees cost an average of \$60 per day/per chimpanzee, with an annual cost for all animals of \$11 million per year.
- Government-supported chimpanzees in the laboratory cost an average of \$30 per day/per chimpanzee,<sup>2</sup> with an annual cost for all animals of \$2.2 million per year in government subsidies.

#### Inactive government-owned chimpanzees

- At Chimp Haven, the federal sanctuary, current animal care costs \$44 per day/per chimpanzee and that amount will dramatically decrease as more chimpanzees are retired to sanctuary.
- At the Alamogordo Primate Facility, where research has not been conducted for more than 10 years, animal care costs \$67 per day/per chimpanzee.

**The Federal Government is liable for 100% of the cost of care in U.S. laboratories.**

**The Federal Government is liable for only 75% of the cost of care in the federal sanctuary.**

### **The Great Ape Protection and Cost Savings Act will save:**

- **\$1,300,000 per year** by moving the first 100 government-owned chimpanzees to sanctuary.
- **\$2,000,000 per year** by ending government support for privately-owned chimpanzees.
- **\$15,000,000 - \$20,000,000 per year** by ending government-funded research on chimpanzees.
- **\$1,000,000 per year** by ending the breeding of chimpanzees.

**The Great Ape Protection and Cost Savings Act (H.R. 1513/S. 810)  
will save approximately \$25,000,000 in federal funds annually.  
Supporting H.R. 1513/S. 810 is ethically, fiscally, and scientifically responsible.**

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<sup>1</sup> Population numbers are for all chimpanzees at the facilities listed, most, but not all, of whom are federally-owned and – supported.

<sup>2</sup> Approximately half of the total cost.