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		Interagency Report Control No. 0180-DOA-AN
		Fiscal year: 2021
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE Annual Report of Research Facility Column E Explanation (TYPE OR PRINT)		
This information is required by law (7 U.S.C. 2143 and 9 C.F.R. §2.36). Failure to report according to the regulations can result in an order to cease and desist.		
1. REGISTRATION NUMBER 74-G-0002	2. Research Facility Headquarters address Knipling-Bushland U.S. Livestock Insects Research Laboratory PO Box 290941 Kerrville, TX 78028	
3. Number of animals used in the study. 113	4. Species (common name) of animals used in the study. cattle	
5. Explain the procedure producing pain and distress. Young healthy cattle are used to feed ticks and/or to produce waste that is needed to propagate flies and other insects needed for our research activities. To minimize grooming behaviors that could disrupt feeding ticks and/or to facilitate collection of animal waste that is free of contamination, the cattle are stanchioned in covered barns for extended intervals that can last up to several weeks. The stanchion limits backward movement of the animal's head, but does not interfere with the animal's ability to rise, lie down, or otherwise move freely within the stanchion sides. Every animal undergoes an acclimation process prior to being held in the stanchion for an extended period of time. Animals who cannot be successfully acclimated are not used in this activity. Stanchioned animals also have full visual and auditory contact with other cattle at all times and receive positive forms of enrichment (e.g., handbrushing, food treats, soothing music, hydrotherapy, etc.) to minimize added stress that can occur during confinement.		
6. Provide the scientific justification for not providing the appropriate anesthetics, analgesics, or tranquilizing drugs during procedures where the animal experienced accompanying pain or distress greater than momentary or slight. In our experience, most cattle do not need supplemental analgesics or anesthetics while stanchioned, and these agents may complicate or confound efforts to raise insects and/or the efficacy of test articles that are being evaluated for insect control. Most cattle adapt quickly to stanchioning and rarely develop stress as a result of the daily enrichment protocols that are routinely followed. These measures include companion stanchioning (animals are never housed in isolation), soothing music in the barns, daily hand-brushing, hand feeding of special treats, and joint hydrotherapy.		
7. What, if any, Federal regulations require this procedure? Cite the agency, the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) title number, and the specific section number (e.g., APHIS, 9 CFR 113, 102):		
Agency NA		CFR NA