

<p>According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0579-0036. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average .5 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.</p>		<p>OMB APPROVED 0579-0036</p>	
		<p>Interagency Report Control No. 0180-DOA-AN</p>	
		<p>Fiscal year: 2022</p>	
<p align="center">UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE</p> <p align="center">Annual Report of Research Facility Column E Explanation (TYPE OR PRINT)</p>			
<p>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.</p>			
<p>1. REGISTRATION NUMBER</p> <p align="center">86-R-0002</p>		<p>2. Research Facility Headquarters address Arizona State University 550 E. Orange St. Mail Code: 2204 Tempe, AZ. 85287</p>	
<p>3. Number of animals used in the study.</p> <p align="center">14</p>		<p>4. Species (common name) of animals used in the study. Rock pocket mouse, white-throated woodrat, deer mouse, brush mouse, desert pocket mouse, and bailey's pocket mouse.</p>	
<p>5. Explain the procedure producing pain and distress.</p> <p>When they function as designed, kill traps serve as a form of "humane killing" (Sikes et al. 2016), but there is the possibility that an animal will receive a non-lethal injury as a result of the trap closing on a non-lethal part of the body (e.g., limb or tail). In these instances, the animal are euthanized promptly after detection of the injury. Because of this risk, kill traps are only used in areas where live traps cannot be placed (e.g., in small cavities, in or near streams, underground) and consist of no greater than 10% of the traps used at each site.</p>			
<p>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.</p> <p>The pain and distress was not an intended component of the research. The choice of snap traps (Museum special, Victor, Trapline traps) was based on recommendations of other field mammalogists (L. Heaney, E. Rickart, pers. comm. January 2021) and the published guidelines of the American Society of Mammalogists for the use of wild mammals in field research (Sikes et al. 2016). These traps are the best for limiting incidental non-fatal injuries to individuals, but are not 100% effective. Therefore, these traps are only used in places where live traps cannot be used effectively.</p>			
<p>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):</p> <p>None.</p>			
<p>Agency</p> <p align="center">N/A</p>		<p>CFR</p> <p align="center">N/A</p>	