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		Interagency Report Control No. 0180-DOA-AN	
		Fiscal year:	2022
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE Annual Report of Research Facility Column E Explanation <i>(TYPE OR PRINT)</i>			
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		2. Research Facility Headquarters address	
86-R-0002		Arizona State University 550 E. Orange St. Mail Code: 2204 Tempe, AZ. 85287	
3. Number of animals used in the study.		4. Species (common name) of animals used in the study.	
14		Rock pocket mouse, white-throated woodrat, deer mouse, brush mouse, desert pocket mouse, and bailey's pocket mouse.	
5. Explain the procedure producing pain and distress.			
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.			
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.			
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.			
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):			
None.			
Agency		CFR	
N/A		N/A	