

Animal Welfare Institute ANNUAL REPORT 2013





ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE

62nd Annual Report
July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013



WHO WE ARE

For over 60 years, the Animal Welfare Institute (AWI), a non-profit charitable organization, has been dedicated to alleviating suffering inflicted on animals by humans.

AWI'S AIMS

Through engagement with policymakers, scientists, industry, and the public, AWI seeks to:

Abolish factory farms, support high-welfare family farms, and achieve humane slaughter for animals raised for food;

Improve the housing and handling of animals in research, and encourage the development and implementation of alternatives to experimentation on live animals;

End the use of steel-jaw leghold traps and reform other brutal methods of capturing and killing wildlife;

Preserve species threatened with extinction, and protect wildlife from harmful exploitation and destruction of critical habitat;

Protect companion animals from cruelty and violence, including appalling conditions in commercial trade; and

Prevent injury and death of animals caused by harsh transport conditions.

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Wildlife

AWI seeks to safeguard wild animals and their habitats, and minimize or eliminate the impacts of detrimental human activities. We advocate for increased funding for and better enforcement of wildlife protection laws, as well as humane solutions to human-wildlife conflicts.

AWI AT CITES: PROTECTING SPECIES SUBJECT TO TRADE

The 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP16) to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) was held in March 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand. AWI has played an active role in shaping implementation of CITES since the treaty's inception in

1973, attending every CoP and most gatherings of the CITES Standing and Animals Committees, which meet between CoPs. AWI's D.J. Schubert and Rosalyn Morrison attended CoP16 this year to engage with national delegations and advocate for restrictions on legal trade and enhanced law enforcement against poachers and wildlife traffickers—in order to stem the wanton slaughter of elephants, rhinos, and a host of other endangered wild animals. (For oceanic species addressed at CoP16, see the Marine Life section.)

As at prior CITES meetings, AWI gave Clark R. Bavin Wildlife Law Enforcement Awards to those who engage in exemplary law enforcement actions to protect wildlife around the globe. The awards—beautiful elephant sculptures generously

A wild burro in southwestern Nevada, near Death Valley. AWI strives to reform federal management of these resilient animals in order to secure their rightful place on the range.





donated by artist John Perry—were presented by John Scanlon, Secretary-General of CITES. Recipients this year included wardens in the field; a scientist in a forensic lab; individuals who oversee and coordinate law enforcement investigations and enforce wildlife laws; police and forestry departments; and a non-profit organization that cares for confiscated wildlife, trains enforcement officers, and investigates wildlife crime. Tragically, some recipients gave their lives for the cause, and were thus recognized posthumously.

DEFENDING WILD HORSES & BURROS

AWI works to compel the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and other federal agencies to comply with the protections mandated for wild equines by the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971. This year, a scientific committee assembled by the National Research Council of the National Academies of Science

completed a two-year study of the BLM's Wild Horse and Burro management program. At the committee's request, AWI's D.J. Schubert, who testified before the committee the prior year, submitted a detailed and extensively researched analysis, consisting of more than 400 pages, that addressed each of the questions assigned to the committee. The analysis focused on the BLM's population measurement techniques, the models used for predicting impacts on populations, the effects on genetic diversity in herds, predator impacts, fertility control techniques, potential for management of populations as non-reproducing,

Pol. Maj. Gen. Kiattipong Khaosamang of the Royal Thai Police Central Investigations Bureau holds his 2013 Bavin Award. Standing with him are AWI's D.J. Schubert (left) and CITES Secretary-General John Scanlon.





A young golden eagle soars over Suisun Marsh in California.

AWI Christine Stevens Wildlife Awards have fueled research to determine how raptors and other predators are affected when prey species are poisoned.

establishment of Appropriate Management Levels, and other legal and societal considerations.

In the end, the committee's June 2013 final report was severely critical of the way the BLM manages wild equines on the range, and called for major changes. Many of the committee's recommendations—which include greater reliance on immunocontraceptives and other less intrusive alternatives to the BLM's repeated disruptive and often brutal roundups and removals—closely follow the reforms promoted by AWI. It is hoped that this comprehensive National Research Council evaluation will lead to new management strategies, scientific research, and changes in program direction and policy relevant to these animals.

CHRISTINE STEVENS WILDLIFE AWARDS

In September 2012, AWI announced the recipients of its Christine Stevens Wildlife Awards, a program that annually provides grants to spur

innovative techniques to study and solve human-wildlife conflicts. Awards this year fund studies to (1) prevent humpback whale entanglements in fishing gear, (2) develop and disseminate flood control devices that reduce the call to trap and kill beavers, (3) evaluate the effects of habitat destruction and disturbance on caribou, (4) understand the risks of rodenticides to birds of prey, and (5) determine the sub-lethal consequences of anticoagulant rat poison exposure in bobcats near urban areas.

PREDATOR MANAGEMENT

Reports surfaced in late October 2012 that a trapper employed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Wildlife Services program in Wyoming had posted graphic images and commentary online indicating that he was allowing his dogs to menace, maul, and disembowel coyotes, raccoons, and other wild animals caught in his steel-jaw leghold traps. AWI and Project Coyote called upon the Wyoming state director of Wildlife Services to address this sadistic behavior, and started an online petition to Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack, demanding termination of the trapper's employment and an investigation not only into this incident but into other reports of intentional cruelty by Wildlife Services employees.

As an alternative to lethal control, AWI wildlife consultant and president of Project Coyote, Camilla Fox, assisted communities across the United States—from San Francisco, California, to Biddeford, Maine—that are seeking to live with coyotes and other native carnivores in increasingly urbanized and human-dominated landscapes. Providing training, presentations and science-based information, Camilla

Camilla and D.J. Schubert led an effort in California this year to expose the brutal practice of coyote killing contest hunts. Galvanizing a grassroots force of more than 25 wildlife conservation and animal protection organizations representing more than 1 million Californians, AWI and Project Coyote helped generate national media scrutiny of “Coyote Drive 2013”—a three-day coyote-killing spree that



has helped these communities choose non-lethal coexistence strategies. In addition, Camilla co-organized and co-chaired a session titled “Linking Animal and Conservation Ethics: A Challenge in Conservation” at The Wildlife Society meeting in Portland, Oregon, in October 2012. It represented the first time ethics and animal welfare were featured in a session at this annual wildlife science meeting that involves state and federal agencies, academic institutions, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

took place in February in Modoc County in the far northeastern corner of the state. AWI and Project Coyote generated more than 20,000 letters and emails condemning the gratuitous slaughter, bringing the issue to the attention of the California Fish and Game Commission and the newly formed Wildlife Resources Committee, which is currently reviewing predator management policies and practices statewide.

Caribou in the Steese National Conservation Area in Alaska. AWI helped fund a study examining historical ecological evidence of caribou habitat to aid conservation efforts.

THE SCHWEITZER MEDAL

On June 27, 2013, AWI presented journalist Tom Knudson of the *Sacramento Bee* with the Schweitzer Medal for his outstanding investigative journalism and commitment to both thorough research and candor in writing and publishing a series of articles examining USDA's Wildlife Services program.

For over 60 years, the Schweitzer Medal has been a symbol of outstanding achievement in the advancement of animal welfare. In 1951, Dr. Albert Schweitzer gave his permission to AWI to strike a medal in his honor to be presented to others who have made substantial contributions to the protection of animals and to raising public awareness about relevant issues. In December 1953, a gold replica of the medal was presented to Dr. Schweitzer by Dr. Charles Joy in Oslo,

Norway, where Dr. Schweitzer had gone to accept the Nobel Peace Prize.

In 2012 and 2013, Mr. Knudson wrote a series of articles examining Wildlife Services, the federal program responsible for trapping and killing countless animals. Through interviews and materials obtained through the Freedom of Information Act, he vividly documented how the program's practices and culture are profoundly out of line with both sound environmental policy and fiscal responsibility. The articles shed light on issues of great significance to animal welfare, in particular the indiscriminate and inhumane methods—including the use of dangerous poisons, cruel steel-jaw leghold traps, strangling snares, and aerial gunning—employed by agents of the program.

By exposing Wildlife Services' irresponsible wildlife management methods, Mr. Knudson demonstrated a commitment not only to exceptional investigative journalism, but also to raising public awareness about the federal government's ongoing, taxpayer-funded wildlife killing practices. His dedication to exhaustive research and objective writing has provided an essential avenue for the American public to become engaged on an issue of critical importance to the advancement of animal welfare.

Coyote pups in eastern Washington. Schweitzer Medalist Tom Knudson exposed how USDA's Wildlife Services program uses inhumane methods to target coyotes and other native predators.



Companion Animals



AWI promotes responsible care of companion animals and develops resources for law enforcement officials to help them prosecute crimes of animal abuse.

UNDERSTANDING AND ADDRESSING ANIMAL CRUELTY CRIMES

For the past several years, AWI has worked closely with the Association of Prosecuting Attorneys (APA) and other organizations to bring greater understanding of the connection between family violence and animal abuse, and to provide resources to help law enforcement officials and other professionals aid victims and prosecute abusers. AWI also helps design, edit and produce *Lex Canis*, the newsletter of the APA's National Animal Cruelty and Animal Fighting Initiative.

In October, the APA's 3rd National Animal Cruelty Prosecution Conference was held in Universal City, California, and cosponsored by AWI. The conference brought together prosecutors; veterinarians; and law enforcement, domestic violence, and animal welfare professionals, with sessions that included advice on preparing a successful animal cruelty case, veterinary forensics, and dealing with hoarders and their often critically neglected animals.

AWI also addresses the psychological aspects of crimes against animals. AWI's Mary Lou Randour is co-founder and current chair of the Section on Human Animal Interaction (HAI) of the American Psychological Association's Society of Counseling Psychology. At the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, held in August 2012, Mary Lou organized a section symposium, "The Forensic



SAFE HAVENS FOR PETS PROJECT ACHIEVES NATIONWIDE COVERAGE

AWI's Safe Havens for Pets of Domestic Violence Victims Mapping Project has been in the works for several years, as staff and a contingent of dedicated volunteers identified programs across the country that provide care for the companion animals of domestic violence victims who are seeking shelter themselves. Domestic violence victims often dread leaving behind beloved companion animals, fearing they will become retaliatory targets of the abusers. This year, AWI completed its nationwide review of such programs and compiled a database of over 1,400 safe havens in all 50 states and the District of Columbia—available on the AWI website and searchable by zip code. It is hoped that by facilitating access to safe haven options, AWI can help remove an obstacle that might otherwise delay human and animal victims of abuse from leaving dangerous situations. AWI will continue to revised and update the database and is launching a national publicity effort to inform potential users—victims, their advocates, shelter personnel, and law enforcement officials—of the availability of this important resource.

AWI partners with law enforcement officials to help put away dog fight organizers and other animal abusers.

Use of Animal Cruelty to Understand Deviant Behavior: Research and Practice.” This symposium presented the most recent research on the link between animal cruelty and other crimes. As HAI chair, Mary Lou also was instrumental this year in launching an online, international, peer-reviewed publication, *Human-Animal Interaction Bulletin*.



CRACKING DOWN ON THE DOG MEAT TRADE

To call attention to the horrific conditions under which dogs and cats are raised and slaughtered for food in South Korea, AWI cosponsored an International Day of Action for South Korean Dogs and Cats on August 7, 2012. At a rally we organized in Washington, D.C., AWI was joined by Amy and Raelyn Nelson, daughter and granddaughter of Willie Nelson and longtime supporters of AWI. In November, AWI's Cathy Liss and Rosalyn Morrison met with the veterinary attaché at the South Korean Embassy in Washington for a discussion on how to address this notoriously cruel trade, including stronger action by the national and provincial governments to enforce South Korea's existing animal welfare laws.

In December 2012, Rosalyn and AWI's Chris Heyde met with Dave Kush from the office of Rep. Chris Smith (D-NJ) and Ariel Penaranda, Minister for Legislative Affairs and Consul at the Embassy of the Philippines, concerning the illegal and equally cruel dog meat industry in that country. AWI is advocating for stricter enforcement of the Philippines' 1998 Animal Welfare Act and 2007 Anti-Rabies Act—laws enacted in order to crack down on the trade—and is enlisting members of the U.S. Congress to push for U.S. aid in the effort. In March 2013, Rosalyn and our international coalition partners traveled to the Philippines and to Thailand to meet with local activist groups and staff from the Philippines National Bureau of Investigation and Bureau of Animal Industry to discuss ways to shut down the dog meat industry.

Above left: Amy and Raelyn Nelson sang and performed at AWI's International Day of Action for South Korean Dogs and Cats in Washington, D.C. Below: Protesters march on the South Korean Embassy to call on the government to shut down the notorious dog and cat meat trade.



Farm Animals

AWI works to improve conditions for the billions of animals raised and slaughtered each year for food in the United States. AWI supports solid enforcement of existing welfare laws and replacement of cruel practices with compassionate husbandry and humane slaughter methods.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND TRADE

When the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) initiated an effort to set a technical specification for the raising of animals for food, AWI elected to participate in the process so as to influence the outcome in a way that protects international progress toward higher welfare standards. AWI secured a seat on the U.S. working group for animal welfare, and sent a representative to

the first meeting of the international ISO working group, held in Paris in October 2013.

One goal of the process is to facilitate adoption by developing countries of the animal welfare guidelines of the World Organization for Animal Health (or "OIE"). AWI had previously assisted in the drafting of recommendations to the United States and European Union on proposed OIE animal welfare guidelines for dairy cattle and calves. As a member of the Transatlantic Animal Welfare Council, AWI's farm animal program manager, Dena Jones, also participated in a high-level regulatory meeting convened to discuss trade negotiations between the United States and the European Union. In May, Dena submitted recommendations to the U.S. Trade Representative on ways to protect animal welfare through international trade agreements.





HUMANE SLAUGHTER

AWI has worked to reduce the suffering experienced by animals slaughtered for food since before passage of the original Humane Slaughter Act in the 1950s. AWI continued this effort in 2013 by petitioning USDA to revise its humane slaughter regulations to require that every slaughter plant develop and maintain a written comprehensive animal handling plan. AWI also recommended several other changes, including a requirement that all slaughter plant workers who come in contact with animals receive regular training in humane handling procedures. The recommended revisions are based on AWI's investigation of more than 1,000 incidents of inhumane handling and slaughter occurring at state and federally inspected slaughter establishments over a six-year period.

Unconscionably, chickens, turkeys, and other birds are not even covered under the federal humane slaughter law. AWI has analyzed hundreds of federal meat inspection records in

order to recommend changes that could reduce the pain and stress these animals experience during slaughter. In 2013 AWI lent its expertise to the drafting of both federal legislation and a rulemaking petition aimed at making poultry slaughter more humane.

In addition to stricter rules concerning slaughter methods, AWI advocates for more accountability and transparency. A victory was achieved in this arena when USDA assented to AWI's request to post on the USDA website documents related to incidents of inhumane poultry slaughter, thereby putting pressure on the poultry industry to improve the manner in which it handles birds.

LONG DISTANCE TRANSPORT

In 2012, nearly 190,000 farm animals were shipped overseas via ocean voyages—some lasting weeks, and quite often at great physical discomfort for the animals. This was a three-fold increase over the number shipped just two years prior.

In contrast to the industrial model under which most farm animals are raised, high-welfare farms allow animals to engage in natural behaviors. Above: A downed branch makes a natural resting perch for chickens raised outdoors. Opposite: pasture-raised piglets enjoy a good mud bath.

Warned of the coming increase in live-animal exports, AWI petitioned USDA in 2011 to require that animals exported from the United States meet internationally recognized “fitness to travel” standards—so that lame, sick, or heavily pregnant animals would not be forced to endure these grueling journeys. USDA is considering, but has yet to act on AWI’s petition.

The importance of this issue was cast in stark relief when, in August 2012, more than 1,000 breeding dairy cattle shipped to Russia from Galveston, Texas, died during the voyage or shortly after arrival. AWI broadcast this egregious incident to the press, and called on its members to contact Agriculture Secretary Vilsack and demand that USDA stop approving such long-distance ocean voyages unless it can ensure the well-being of the animals involved. Following this, AWI met with USDA officials to urge a comprehensive review of U.S. live animal export regulations. AWI also contacted Russian officials, urging them to cease imports of cattle from

the United States until measures to prevent similar occurrences are undertaken.

TRUTH IN LABELING

AWI works to inform consumers about the conditions under which farm animals are raised, and ensure that consumers who seek out products from higher welfare sources are not deceived by misleading or false claims. AWI files legal challenges against claims on food packaging such as “humanely raised” when the methods of the producer do not materially differ from those common to large-scale industrial farms—where animals are treated as units of production rather than as sentient beings.

In addition to legal challenges, AWI seeks to educate consumers about what food packaging labels actually mean. This year, AWI released *A Consumer’s Guide to Food Labels and Animal Welfare*—downloadable for free from our website. The detailed new guide aims to help consumers who purchase meat, dairy and eggs interpret the meaning of label claims and locate products from farms that adhere to authentically higher welfare standards. The guide helps consumers understand the meaning of claims such as “free range,” “cage free,” and “pasture raised,” and know which claims are backed by independent certifications—as opposed to claims that are unverified or, in many cases, essentially meaningless from a welfare standpoint.





ANIMAL WELFARE APPROVED

Through its Animal Welfare Approved (AWA) free audit and certification program, AWI identifies, audits and promotes independent family farmers who meet the most rigorous and progressive farm animal care standards in the world. Through this program, AWI seeks to ensure that individuals who consume meat, dairy and/or eggs can support farming systems in which the animals are

raised outdoors, on pasture or range, in an environment that provides proper space and opportunities to express natural behaviors.

AWA farmers thrive without resorting to inhumane practices such as debeaking chickens, tail docking dairy cows and piglets, and dehorning goats—mutilations common in industrial systems to control aggression, frustration, and

AWA across America (clockwise from top left): Ming Adams, Canyon of the Ancients Guest Ranch, CO; Cordell Witherspoon, Shire Gate Farm, MO; Albert D. Jones, Albert D. Jones Farm, NC; Christine Abbey, Sprawling Oaks Farm, FL.





The opportunity to forage is a hallmark of high-welfare AWA farms. Left: A cow munches grass at Rare Earth Farms in Bunn/Zebulon, NC. Right: Chickens on the prowl for worms and insects at Grazin' Angus Acres in Ghent, NY.

other negative behaviors and physical maladies that occur because of intensive indoor confinement and poor system design. By contrast, AWA farmers design and manage their farms to accommodate the physiological and behavioral needs of the animals, making such drastic measures unnecessary: On AWA farms, pigs and chickens can range freely and forage—and do not attempt to maim each other as they would in cramped, stressful indoor confines. On AWA pastures, dairy cows with tails left intact keep cleaner and have been shown to have fewer incidences of mastitis and lameness.

GOOD HUSBANDRY GRANTS

The AWA Good Husbandry Grants initiative has helped to fund almost 200 projects to improve animal welfare on farms and in slaughter plants across the United States and Canada since it was introduced five years ago. This year, 42 grants

of up to \$5,000 were awarded to support a range of welfare-oriented projects, including the development of specialized mobile housing facilities, mobile shading, and other infrastructure; updating slaughter equipment and facilities to incorporate more humane methods; and implementing breeding programs to produce healthy animals geared to life outdoors under natural conditions.

AWA ACHIEVES ISO RECOGNITION

ISO is the world's largest developer of voluntary international standards for quality assurance. This year, the AWA farm animal welfare certification program was audited by the International Organic Accreditation Service for compliance with ISO Guide 65, which was established to ensure that product certifications are impartial, consistent with international standards, and based on objective testing. AWA passed



the audit and is now the only animal welfare certification program in the United States thus accredited by ISO.

NEW CERTIFICATIONS TO PROTECT WILDLIFE ON THE FARM

In addition to the welfare of domesticated animals on the farm, AWI promotes the welfare of wild animals who live on and around the farm, as well. The AWA program seeks ways to help its farmers profit by accommodating wildlife and promoting healthy ecosystems. Pursuant to this, the AWA program began this year to conduct audits for two new third-party certifications—Certified Wildlife Friendly™ and Predator Friendly®. Predator Friendly® standards focus on the protection of native predators; the Certified Wildlife Friendly™ standards also incorporate predator protection, but include additional measures to protect

a broader spectrum of wildlife. These new certifications, resulting from a three-year partnership involving AWI, the Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network, and the Predator Friendly program, will enable consumers to choose products from farms dedicated to wildlife conservation and non-lethal predator management.

CONSUMER CHOICE AND FOOD LABELING

In March, the AWA program cosponsored the Harvard Law School Food Law Society's second annual conference, "Forum on Food Labeling: Putting the Label on the Table." The conference brought together law and policy experts to explore how food labeling affects consumer knowledge, choice and behavior. AWA's program director, Andrew Gunther, spoke at the event on AWI's experience in creating a high-integrity food label that enables consumers to confidently support high welfare family farmers.

AWA farms accommodate animals' emotional and physiological needs. Left: young lambs find comfort in companionship at Barinaga Ranch in Marshall, CA. Right: A good wallow keeps this pig cool at Parker Family Farms in Hurdle Mills, NC.

Marine Life

AWI works to strengthen national and international efforts to protect animals in the oceans. We are committed to preventing destructive and inhumane commercial exploitation of marine species and degradation of their habitats.

OPPOSITION TO COMMERCIAL WHALING AND TRADE IN WHALE PRODUCTS

Although the International Whaling Commission (IWC) did not meet in 2013—having elected at the 2012 conference to move to biennial meetings—AWI remained busy defending the world’s whales against commercial whaling.

When Kristján Loftsson, head of the Hvalur whaling company and Chairman of the Board of HB Grandi—one of Iceland’s largest

fishing companies—announced plans to kill up to 184 endangered fin whales during the summer of 2013 (after a two-year hiatus on fin whaling), AWI led a coalition of NGOs urging the Obama administration to implement stronger punitive trade measures against Iceland pursuant to a U.S. law known as the Pelly Amendment to the Fisherman’s Protective Act. (The Pelly Amendment allows the president to apply economic sanctions against countries certified by members of his cabinet to be undermining international fisheries and environmental treaties.)

After AWI discovered that Norway had resumed exports of whale meat to Japan—Norway’s first such exports to Asia since the 1980s—and that Norway was importing whale meat from Iceland, we notified the IWC commissioner for the United States, and called on the administration to initiate trade sanctions against Norway, as well.

To highlight ties between seafood companies and whalers, AWI co-organized a rally on May 31, 2013, in Portland, ME, on Maine’s International Trade Day—which featured Iceland President Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson, who keyed the event and toured the port facilities of an Icelandic shipping company,



In May 2013, AWI exposed the sale of Icelandic fin whale meat as dog treats in Japan. Our publication of this news led to one of the Japanese companies ending such sales. The story was further used by Icelandic conservation NGOs as the basis for banners displayed at the whaling station in Hvalfjörður to protest the arrival that season of the first whaling vessel.

In addition to international trade in whale meat, AWI has found significant links between whaling interests and Norwegian and Icelandic seafood companies. With more than a dozen international partners, AWI began a campaign this year to broadcast these ties and persuade commercial seafood buyers—including those buyers attending the April 2013 European Seafood Exposition and Seafood Processing Europe convention in Brussels—to refuse to do business with seafood suppliers tied to whaling. In response, a number of major buyers pledged not to purchase from such companies.

Finally, AWI worked with the online activist group Avaaz to create and disseminate an online petition calling on the Dutch government to halt transshipment of whale meat through Rotterdam, and an additional call on the Obama administration to put sanctions in place against Hvalur-linked companies exporting to the United States. Over 1 million individuals signed on to the petition worldwide, and the Dutch



government subsequently agreed to ban shipments of whale meat through its ports.

PROTECTING MARINE SPECIES AT CITES

At the CITES meeting in March (see Wildlife section for more details), AWI worked to win protections for a sizeable number of commercially valuable and heavily exploited marine species that were proposed for listing in the appendices. In contrast to the disappointments of the previous CITES meeting, the parties at Cop16 agreed to international protections for a number of species at risk, including a variety of shark species—among them the oceanic whitetip, hammerhead, and porbeagle sharks (added to Appendix II, which signifies that international trade in these species is to be closely controlled). Unfortunately, the parties did not—despite U.S. and Russian support and advocacy efforts

A great hammerhead shark swims in the Bahamas, where shark fishing is banned. AWI seeks to protect sharks from the ravenous shark fin trade—which is taking a heavy toll on shark species worldwide—through its involvement in CITES and a domestic campaign to discourage U.S. restaurants from serving shark fin products.

by AWI—extend much needed protections to polar bears.

The West African manatee was upgraded from Appendix II to Appendix I, meaning international trade in the animal is now prohibited. AWI worked extensively with other conservationists and the countries of Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Benin to achieve this conservation victory, which was vitally important in order to stem the population's decline due to loss of habitat and illegal slaughter for domestic and international trade. Following the CITES meeting, AWI's graphics team developed an educational poster—with versions in French and English—to build

At the CITES meeting in Bangkok, AWI helped strengthen protections for West African manatees and other species affected by international trade. Below, a rescued manatee calf is tended to in Gabon.

support within local communities in the West African range nations for manatee conservation.

DIALING DOWN OCEAN NOISE

At the 11th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), held in Hyderabad, India, in October 2012, AWI helped sharpen the focus on human generated ocean noise and its significant impacts on endangered marine mammals and other marine species. We hosted a panel discussion on the issue and worked with delegates on a proposal to address the problem within the CBD framework. The resulting decision called for parties to synthesize current knowledge and develop practical tools to reduce the adverse impacts of anthropogenic underwater noise on coastal and marine biodiversity.

AWI also advocated for United Nations action on this issue. AWI's Susan Millward attended an April 2013 meeting at the UN headquarters—part of the UN's ongoing global assessment of the marine environment. At the meeting, Susan pushed to ensure that the assessment address the severe impacts of human-generated ocean noises. Since 2005, Susan has been working with International Ocean Noise Coalition partners to foster greater UN involvement in regulation and global management of ocean noise.





AWI works to promote better care of animals in research facilities. We seek to strengthen and broaden the protections provided in the federal Animal Welfare Act, and encourage pioneering efforts to provide animals in research with more comfortable quarters; greater opportunity to engage in natural, species-typical behaviors; and relief from unnecessary pain, fear and distress.

As part of our outreach to practitioners in the field, AWI President Cathy Liss attended the March 2013 Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee Conference in Baltimore, themed “Research Animal Oversight: Creating a Collaborative and Cooperative Culture.” Cathy co-facilitated a session on finding common ground between animal welfare and animal research communities and

engaged with scientists, researchers, technicians, and others on practices that would improve the welfare of animals in research.

AWI SEEKS SANCTIONS AGAINST FACILITY ACCUSED OF ABUSE

In January 2013, AWI petitioned USDA to revoke the dealer license of Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. (SCBT), a registered research facility and also one of the world’s largest suppliers of research antibodies. USDA inspection reports over a period of more than five years portray a chronic problem of SCBT failing to provide proper veterinary care to its goats (who are used to produce antibodies). USDA reports further allege that SCBT management and veterinarians deliberately deceived inspectors about the very existence of an entire facility housing more than



solve the problem of animal treatment violations by lying to the USDA (but it doesn't work)."

In March, Cathy met with USDA officials. AWI is pressing USDA to take action commensurate with the grave nature of the allegations by filing a second or amended complaint to include additional charges and by revoking SCBT's dealer license and levying a substantial fine. AWI also alerted thousands of its members to the situation and urged them to contact USDA as well.

REINING IN BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH ON CHIMPANZEES

In September 2012, NIH announced that it planned to "retire" 110 chimpanzees from the New Iberia Research Center—but only 10 would go to Chimp Haven, a 200-acre sanctuary; the remaining 100 were to go to Texas Biomedical Research Institute (TBRI), a facility that experiments on thousands of nonhuman primates annually and uses NIH funds for "educating the public" on the "importance of chimpanzees in biomedical research." NIH declared that the animals going to TBRI would be "permanently ineligible" for experimentation; however, the agency also admitted to AWI that these chimpanzees—unlike the ones going to Chimp Haven—would not have the same legal protection of permanent retirement under the federal CHIMP Act.

AWI championed the cause of chimpanzees in research this year—helping to win a comfortable sanctuary retirement for 110 former research chimpanzees, and rallying support for a groundbreaking decision by NIH to end nearly all research on these animals.

800 goats. USDA filed a complaint against SCBT and the investigation is open and ongoing.

In connection with this case, AWI also called on the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to close a loophole in the Public Health Service (PHS) Policy on the Humane Care and Use of Laboratory Animals. The loophole allows PHS-funded researchers to purchase "off-the-shelf" antibodies from sources such as SCBT, regardless of whether the source complies with the Animal Welfare Act.

AWI's actions caught the attention of the premier science journal, *Nature*, which quoted Cathy in its story on the alleged abuse at SCBT. Multiple media outlets then picked up on the *Nature* exposé, including *Popular Science*, which scathingly titled an article on the subject "Herd Of Secret Drug Goats Discovered At Biotech Ranch: In which a large company tries to

AWI and other animal protection organizations pressed NIH to send all 110 chimpanzees to Chimp Haven. This campaign, like the SCBT campaign, caught the attention of the journal *Nature*, which interviewed AWI's Eric Kleiman for a piece on NIH's decision. AWI sent an alert out to its members to ask their legislators to press NIH into reversing its decision. Victory was achieved: After much publicity and public pressure, the agency announced in December 2012 that it would indeed send all 110 chimpanzees to Chimp Haven.

More good news for chimpanzees came in January 2013, when the NIH Council of Councils Working Group issued groundbreaking recommendations for hundreds of NIH-owned chimpanzees in research. The recommendations included permanent retirement for most. These recommendations followed a December 2011 Institute of Medicine report that concluded chimpanzees were unnecessary in nearly all areas of biomedical research. AWI submitted detailed comments, in large part supporting the Working Group recommendations, and persuaded thousands of AWI members to contact NIH to voice

their support also. On June 26, 2013, NIH responded by embracing nearly all of the Working Group's recommendations.

LAREF

AWI continues to sponsor the Laboratory Animal Refinement & Enrichment Forum (LAREF), an online venue founded by AWI Scientific Committee member Viktor Reinhardt that for more than a decade has allowed hundreds of animal care personnel, technicians, students, attending veterinarians, and researchers to share expertise, experience, and ideas on the refinement of traditional housing and handling practices for animals in research. A wide range of topics were covered in the discussions over the course of the year, including—

- Dealing with behavioral pathologies in dogs and cats;
- Rodent preferences for bedding and nesting materials;
- Species-appropriate caging for social housing of rabbits;
- Facilitating rooting behaviors in pigs;
- Helping animals cope with losing a cage mate;
- Training primates to voluntarily cooperate with procedures;
- Establishing a bond with rodents;
- Safely and successfully establishing rank relationships for pair housing primates;
- Opportunities for retirement and adoption of rodents after studies; and
- Socialization and exercise for dogs.



Since the 1950s, AWI has been a leader in securing landmark laws and building bipartisan support in the U.S. Congress and in state legislatures for measures to shield animals from cruelty and needless suffering.

With a new Congress ascending Capitol Hill at the beginning of 2013, AWI legislative staff members were busy meeting with freshman members and introducing them to AWI's animal welfare priorities. In January, AWI cohosted a reception for the bipartisan Congressional Animal Protection Caucus to highlight animal protection issues and encourage new members of Congress to join the caucus.

FARM ANIMALS

AWI worked with Rep. Louise Slaughter (D-NY) and Sen. Dianne

Feinstein (D-CA) to build support for the Preservation of Antibiotics for Medical Treatment Act in the House and the Preventing Antibiotic Resistance Act in the Senate—bills aimed at phasing out the profligate (and dangerous) misuse of antibiotics to speed growth and enable intense confinement of farm animals, at the expense of their effectiveness to treat serious human and animal illness.

In late July 2012, AWI cohosted a congressional briefing to highlight the urgent need to address this issue. Veteran NFL linebacker Will Witherspoon—who tends pasture-raised cattle on his Animal Welfare Approved farm in Missouri when he is not on the gridiron—testified on AWI's behalf at the briefing. Will spoke of the disastrous implications of weakening precious medical resources, and how high-welfare farming on pasture eliminates



the need to continuously pump antibiotics into farm animals.

AWI also worked this year to promote farm animal welfare in state legislatures across the country. In four states— Indiana, Tennessee, California, and New Hampshire— AWI rallied opposition to help defeat “ag-gag” bills that sought to criminalize the undercover investigation of animal abuses at factory farms.

PROTECTING AMERICAN HORSES

AWI worked with Sens. Mary Landrieu (D-LA) and Lindsey Graham (R-SC), and Reps. Patrick Meehan (R-PA) and Jan Schakowsky (D-IL) to introduce the Safeguard American Food Exports (SAFE) Act in March 2013. The SAFE Act would prevent the introduction of horse slaughter operations in the United States, end the current export of American horses for slaughter abroad, and protect the public from consuming toxic horse meat. In May



2013, AWI cosponsored a “Horses on the Hill” event at the U.S. Capitol, bringing members of Congress, celebrities, local school children, young equestrians, and advocates together to strengthen support for tougher equine protection laws.

WILD ANIMAL CAPTIVITY

In September 2012, AWI cohosted a congressional briefing on the Big Cats and Public Safety Protection Act, a bill to prohibit individuals from keeping lions, tigers, and other big cats as “pets” in private residences and impoverished backyard cages. AWI’s Nancy Blaney spoke in support of the bill, along with actress Tippi Hedren and Sheriff Matt Lutz of Muskingum County, Ohio—who last year was forced to deal with the tragic fallout after dozens of big cats and other wild animals were released by a private owner into an urban area and subsequently killed by emergency responders.

Opposite page: Philadelphia Police Department’s Mounted Patrol Unit joined AWI at a press conference in support of the SAFE Act.

Top right: AWI’s Chris Heyde and Rosalyn Morrison, and House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee Policy Director Amy Smith with Bugaboo—a horse they helped rescue.

Bottom left: AWI’s Nancy Blaney, Anna Harbom (intern), and Carson Barylak with actress and animal welfare activist Tippi Hedren (front) on Capitol Hill.





AWI is part of a coalition of animal welfare groups pushing to reform USDA's cruel and costly Wildlife Services lethal predator control program. Here, AWI's Cathy Liss (third from left) and Camilla Fox (third from right) stand with coalition members.

MILITARY WORKING DOGS

On the last day of November 2012, in response to months of advocacy by AWI, the Senate followed the House in adding language to its version of the Defense Authorization bill to provide retired Military Working Dogs with better treatment and veterinary care, as well as greater opportunities for adoption and transport home from overseas. On January 2, 2013, President Obama signed the reconciled bill into law with its new protections for these deserving and heroic dogs.

IN COURT: AWI MAKES CASE(S) FOR WILD CANIDS

Protecting Red Wolves

After the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC) approved a temporary rule in August 2012 to allow night hunting of coyotes in the state, a number of

critically endangered red wolves—similar in size and coloring to coyotes—were shot and killed. AWI, Defenders of Wildlife, and the Red Wolf Coalition took the NCWRC to court in October, with a preliminary injunction motion filed on our behalf by the Southern Environmental Law Center. On November 21, the motion was granted and the night hunt halted in the five-county area of eastern North Carolina inhabited by 100 or so red wolves—the world's only wild population of the species. In the coming year, AWI will work to ensure that coyote night hunting does not recommence in red wolf habitat.

Coyote and Fox Penning

AWI, Project Coyote, and the Animal Legal Defense Fund brought suit against the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) in 2010 over the agency's decision to waive state permit requirements for a major coyote and fox penning facility in the state—the WCI Foxhound Training Preserve. "Penning" involves setting packs of hunting dogs loose to chase wild coyotes and foxes within enclosed areas, supposedly as a training exercise. Often, the dogs are allowed to corner and tear the wild canids apart. In December 2012, we obtained a default ruling declaring that the possession of coyotes by WCI is indeed unlawful. Fresh off this victory, AWI and the other plaintiffs are now working to compel enforcement by the state in accordance with the court order.



AWI Quarterly

The AWI Quarterly magazine is distributed to approximately 23,000 individuals and organizations, including public libraries, deans of medical and veterinary schools, laboratory technicians, scientists, farmers, teachers, shelters, animal protection organizations, members of Congress, and AWI members. The following are summaries of some of the articles featured in the magazine this year.



SUMMER 2012 VOLUME 61 NUMBER 3

- Industrial pig farms are a study in homogeny. Not so on Animal Welfare Approved farms—where farmers adjust to the vagaries of landscape and weather and the varied personalities of pigs. Randall and Renee Parker of Parker Family Farms in Hurdle Mills, North Carolina; and John and Laurie Hussey and Ann VanArsdale of High Meadows Farm in the Catskills region of New York can attest that farming pigs on pasture using high welfare methods pays off—financially and in a host of other ways.
- Longtime AWI Laboratory Animal Advisor Viktor Reinhardt, though now retired, remains dedicated to refining housing and handling methods for animals in research—to better meet their psychological and physical needs and free them from unnecessary pain and stress. In this article, AWI President Cathy Liss pays tribute to Viktor, recounting his lifetime of research into, implementation of, and passionate advocacy for such refinements. David Morton, Emeritus Professor at the University of Birmingham, UK, chimes in: “Viktor’s impact has been considerable and affected the quality of lives of millions of animals.”
- SeaWorld was dealt a blow in May 2012 when Judge Ken S. Welsch of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission upheld a prior OSHA ruling that stemmed from the death of orca trainer Dawn Brancheau in February 2010. In the prior ruling, OSHA found SeaWorld’s safety protocols inadequate and ordered changes to protect trainers. As this put a crimp

in the “show,” SeaWorld appealed—but lost. A public opinion survey commissioned by AWI and others in June showed more Americans opposed than in favor of keeping orcas in captivity.

- The U.S. Department of Transportation ordered Three Angels Farms of Tennessee to cease all transportation operations following their second deadly crash in six months, both involving horses bound for slaughter. In June 2012, a horse trailer loaded down with 37 horses broke in half while traveling an interstate highway south of Nashville. One of the injured horses was euthanized. The prior crash, in January of that year, involved a trailer loaded with 38 horses; three were killed and two more seriously injured.
 - Six people and 14 rare okapi at a conservation center in the Democratic Republic of Congo were brutally murdered June 24 by Mai Mai rebels. The killings occurred in retaliation against staff at the Institute in Congo for the Conservation of Nature for thwarting the rebels’ elephant poaching operations in the region. The Institute is home to the Okapi Wildlife Reserve—a center devoted to conserving the okapi and helping improve the lives of local people.
 - For animals in laboratory settings, day often begins with a jolt of intense light accompanied by the unannounced appearance of humans, and ends with abrupt darkness and sudden solitude.
- OPR Coastal Primate Sanctuary’s founder and president, Polly Schultz, found that cortisol levels (a measure of stress) in monkeys could be significantly reduced through employment of a gradual lighting system that more faithfully mimicked the day’s natural light and dark cycles.
- Exotic and endangered animal species are trophy hunted on U.S. ranches—mostly in Texas—as part of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s captive-bred wildlife registration program. The supposed justification for the program is to aid conservation in the wild. The reality, however, is that these commercial captive hunting operations cause pain and suffering to individual endangered animals, while actually compromising the survival of wild populations. AWI and other animal welfare organizations are pushing for tighter regulations and compliance with the Endangered Species Act.
 - In memorium: Alberta “Binki” Nora Thompson was a Makah tribal elder. In the 1990s, she became internationally known for her opposition to the tribe’s desire to kill gray whales—a practice the Makah had abandoned in the 1920s. She rallied other elders to her side, and attended five IWC meetings. At home, she suffered persecution. Through it all, she maintained her will, sense of humor, and gentle, loving spirit. Binki touched the lives of many people. Her courage provides inspiration for those who advocate for whales, other species, people, and ecosystems.

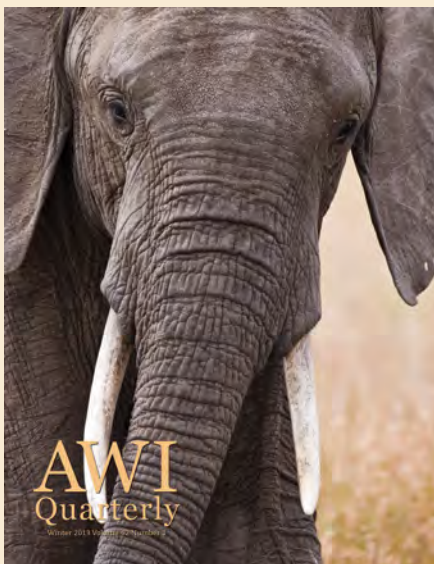


FALL 2012

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- As an apex predator, the mountain lion (a.k.a. cougar, puma, or catamount) is considered by many biologists to be a critical component of a balanced and healthy ecosystem. Since the 1990s, however, most western states have liberalized lion hunting practices by increasing quotas, extending hunting seasons, and reducing lion tags to bargain-basement prices. According to premier lion researcher Dr. Howard Quigley, “Across the West, [state] commissions are ... turning back some of the advances we’ve made in managing the cougars.”
- Georgia Aquarium and its partners, SeaWorld and Shedd Aquarium, announced plans this year to import 18 wild-caught Russian beluga whales for commercial display—despite the fact that nearly two decades ago, the U.S. aquarium industry (under public pressure) ceased importing healthy wild-caught cetaceans for such purposes. AWI testified against the import at a public hearing held by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and sent an action alert out to its members, calling on them to contact Georgia Aquarium and urge it to abandon its ill-conceived plan.
- AWI joined researchers from around the world at the Wild Horse Symposium and 7th International Conference on Fertility Control in Wildlife in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, from August 28 to September 1, 2012. Symposium and conference participants discussed the latest in scientific, regulatory, and practical developments concerning the use of contraceptives to manage wildlife populations in place of traditional lethal methods.
- Scientists at *Fundación Cethus* are using passive acoustics to study the potential effects of anthropogenic noise on Commerson’s dolphins in Bahía San Julián, Argentina. Preliminary results show that boat noises in the proximity of animals overlap with their high-frequency “clicks” they use to echolocate—potentially preventing the dolphins from homing in on prey. Financial support from AWI helped enable the scientists to present their results to an Acoustic Communication graduate course at the Institute of Biology, University of Southern Denmark.

- At the 64th meeting of the IWC, held in Panama City, Panama, aboriginal subsistence whaling (ASW) was a dominant theme. The parties weighed proposals for renewal of ASW quotas by the United States, St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG), Greenland, and the Russian Federation; all were approved, notwithstanding the grave misgivings on the part of some delegates concerning the legitimacy of some of these quotas. Prior to the meeting, AWI prepared two reports for the delegates: the first—in both English and Spanish—detailing the cruel, commercial, and non-aboriginal elements of the SVG hunts; the second exposing the blatant commerciality of the Greenland hunts.
- The ScottsMiracle-Gro Company was ordered in September to pay \$12.5 million in civil and criminal fines and perform community service in connection with 11 criminal violations of the federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Scotts illegally treated its wild bird food products with insecticides known to be toxic to birds, fish, and other wildlife to guard against insect infestation during storage. Scotts also admitted to intentionally submitting false documents to the EPA and state regulatory agencies.
- After multiple serious and disturbing Animal Welfare Act citations by USDA veterinary inspectors at Harvard's New England Primate Research Center (NEPRC)—including deaths and injuries due to neglect and cage sizes significantly smaller than federally mandated—the Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care (AALAC) International elected in June 2012 to put Harvard on probation. *(Editor's note: In April 2013, faced with mounting criticism, Harvard announced the closure of the NEPRC.)*
- Just as wild horses should be celebrated for their proud splendor, wild burros deserve respect for their dignified grace and amazing resilience. Yet the BLM continues to remove hundreds of wild burros from their home on the range each year. Since passage of the 1971 Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act—which supposedly affirmed the burro's status as an integral (and protected) part of the wild landscape—burros have been evicted from millions of acres of public lands.
- Endangered reptiles are being scooped up in alarming numbers to serve as pets. Many of them do not long survive the transition into captivity. A new scientific analysis of the exotic pet trade in the United Kingdom—detailed in an article published in the August issue of *The Biologist*—has found that at least 75 percent of pet snakes, lizards, tortoises and turtles die within one year in the new surroundings. Stressful, inhumane storage and transport conditions in trade also mean many die even before they arrive.



WINTER 2013

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- African elephants are being killed at a greater rate than at any time since the worldwide ban on the ivory trade was adopted in 1989. Every 15 minutes, on average, an elephant is killed illegally in Africa to feed an insatiable demand for ivory, principally from Asia. More ivory is being smuggled than at any time since 1989, as well. While some nations in Africa are promising to crack down on poaching, the slaughter will not stop until the market forces and mechanisms that drive it are also addressed.
- The so-called Sportsmen's Act—an attempt to undermine longstanding wildlife, land conservation, and public health laws—was blocked from passage in the U.S. Senate in November 2012. Among other things, the act would have weakened the Toxic Substances Control Act by eliminating the EPA's authority to regulate hazardous substances—including lead—released by hunting and fishing gear. AWI actively opposed this legislation during the 112th Congress, as well as efforts to insert similar provisions into other bills.
- The Watamu Marine Association and its partners have begun collecting and organizing data on Kenya's marine life to better understand the distribution and abundance of marine mammal species inhabiting Kenya's inshore and coastal waters. The organization hopes to enlist the local community in addressing significant threats to the animals such as loss of habitat, overfishing, bycatch, unregulated dolphin/whale watching activities, and the oil and gas industry.
- *Consumer Reports* recently analyzed pork products from factory farms in the United States and found significant levels of various bacteria capable of causing serious illnesses in people. More than three-quarters of the samples tested contained bacteria that cause foodborne illnesses, and nearly 90 percent of the bacteria isolated from the samples were found to be resistant to one or more antibiotics. One-fifth of pork products sampled in a separate test showed low levels of ractopamine, a growth-promoting drug banned in the European Union, China, Taiwan, and Thailand.
- After a public outcry, the chefs at M. Wells Dinette—which opened

in the fall of 2012 at the Museum of Modern Art's PS1 gallery (MoMA PS1) in Long Island City, New York—announced that they will not go through with their original plan to serve horse meat at the gallery restaurant. AWI and others had written to the members of the MoMA PS1 board of directors individually, urging them to keep horse meat (and foie gras) off the café's menu.

- Marineland, a marine park in Niagara Falls, Canada, was ordered in January 2013 by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment to stop burying animals from the facility on park grounds. Former Marineland employees told *The Toronto Star* that Marineland had been quietly shoveling animal remains into unauthorized mass graves for decades. The previous August, *The Star* published an exposé on multiple animal welfare issues at Marineland. Former employees told the paper that they witnessed animal suffering brought on by a pattern of neglect, chronic staff shortages, and poor conditions.
- Intensive and industrial pig, poultry, and beef/dairy cattle production factories are getting larger, and their tentacles are spreading into countries like Brazil, Thailand and China. It is not surprising, therefore, that many organizations look for any change for the better, however incremental, because small changes can affect the conditions in which billions of animals are kept and killed. Peter Melchett of the UK's Soil Association

argues, however, that this may only make matters worse, by entrenching atrocious systems and delaying the revolutionary changes that are really required.

- At the June 2012 IWC meeting, Denmark—on behalf of its territory, Greenland—sought not only to renew, but to increase the existing aboriginal subsistence whaling quota for Greenland natives—despite clear evidence the hunt was being heavily used for commercial rather than subsistence purposes. After the quota was voted down, Greenland announced plans to “self-allocate” a whaling quota for 2013 and 2014, with more humpback and fin whales taken than under its previous IWC quota. AWI is engaging with colleagues and IWC parties to demand that Denmark and Greenland abide by IWC rules.
- Book review: Wenonah Hauter's *Foodopoly* weaves nearly every aspect of the food system—from retail and fast food to the indentured nature of farming contracts—into a unique and highly accessible analysis of not just America's food systems, but how they fit into what is now a global corporate food web. Hauter shows how the interconnectivity of today's food industry often dictates the way farmers interact with the land, and examines the enormous animal welfare costs of modern confinement systems.



SPRING 2013

VOLUME 62 NUMBER 2

- Agriculture Secretary Vilsack told reporters in March 2013 that “Congress should come up with a better solution for handling unwanted horses than slaughtering the animals for meat for human consumption.” Vilsack noted that in his home state of Iowa, horses work with inmates in prisons to help them acquire job skills for when they rejoin society. In 2009, AWI—which has long advocated for slaughter alternatives such as inmate rehabilitation and therapeutic riding programs—screened a documentary called *Homestretch* on Capitol Hill, highlighting a successful program in 10 states that involves prisoners working with rescued horses.
- The painted dog ranks among Africa’s most endangered species—the victim of traps, snares, cars, domestic canid diseases, habitat destruction, poaching, and land management practices. In Zimbabwe, however, the efforts of Painted Dog Conservation (PDC) and the local communities have helped enhance the image of the painted dog and raise the nation’s painted dog population from 400 to 700 individuals since the project’s inception. As such, PDC serves as a potent model for community-based conservation.
- When high school student Brittany Wallace went online to do research for a paper she was writing on horse slaughter, she received quite a shock. On a rescue facility’s social media page, she came across images of a severely injured horse who had been slated for slaughter in Canada. She was alarmed to see it was Scribbles, who once had been *her* horse. In March 2013, Brittany joined AWI in Washington, D.C., to share the tale of Scribbles’ narrow escape and recovery, and to advocate for a permanent ban on horse slaughter.
- Mice have long been a preferred species to test drugs to treat human diseases. But a recent study finds that the mouse model has been a false indicator for at least three major killers—sepsis, burns and trauma. When the authors compared the activity of the human sepsis-trauma-burn genes with that of the equivalent mouse genes, there was very little overlap. The study authors assert that as a result, years and billions of

dollars—not to mention untold animal lives—have been wasted following false leads.

- The U.S. Navy has requested authorization from the National Marine Fisheries Service to allow it to harass, harm or kill many tens of millions of marine mammals incidental to thousands of training and testing activities in the massive Atlantic Fleet Training and Testing Study Area. AWI is calling on the Navy to—at minimum—limit proposed activities to periods of good visibility, reduce the number of exercises, avoid biologically sensitive habitats (with appropriate buffer zones), and vastly improve and expand other mitigation methods.
- Circuses, animal acts, carnivals, petting zoos, and other animal exhibitors are now required to file itineraries with USDA at least 48 hours in advance if they will be keeping any of their animals off-site for one or more nights. This change in regulation under the Animal Welfare Act will help USDA monitor traveling exhibits, more easily respond to public complaints of animal abuse, and conduct unannounced inspections.
- The Illinois legislature has taken steps to protect animal welfare and public safety by advancing HB 83, a bill to restrict the tethering of dogs throughout the state. In February 2013, AWI's Rosalyn Morrison testified before the Illinois House Executive Committee, which

approved the measure by a unanimous 11-0 vote. On April 15, the Illinois House approved the bill by a vote of 78-38. (*Editor's note: the bill later passed the Senate and was signed by Governor Quinn in July.*)

- AWI continues to work with NGOs and individuals in St. Vincent and the Grenadines to bring an end to that nation's cruel and wasteful humpback whale hunt. We are particularly supportive of local efforts to encourage the few remaining whalers to transition to a much more sustainable whale watching industry. In March, a team of five St. Vincentians, led by a government official and including a whaler, traveled to the Dominican Republic for training in how to establish and run a whale watch operation.
- AWI was deeply saddened to learn of the death of Dr. Earnest Johnson, a dedicated veterinary inspector with USDA. In the words of then-acting administrator of USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Kevin Shea, "Earnest believed in the noble work of Animal Care: ensuring humane treatment of animals used in research and exhibition and those to be sold as pets, and working to eliminate the cruel and inhumane practice of horse soring. ... If they could, thousands of horses would thank Earnest for what he did. Millions of Americans who love horses would also do so."



SPEECHES MADE & MEETINGS ATTENDED

BY AWI REPRESENTATIVES

2012

Sue Fisher, Susan Millward, Kate O'Connell, and D.J. Schubert attended the 64th Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission; Panama City, Panama; July 1–5

Chris Heyde testified before the Texas State Senate Agriculture Committee in opposition to resumption of a horse slaughter industry in that state; Austin, TX; July 10

Nancy Blaney gave a presentation on the links between animal abuse, child abuse, and domestic violence at the Child Maltreatment: Research, Policy, and Practice for the Next Decade meeting hosted by the Institute of Medicine and the National Research Council of the National Academies; July 16–17

Dena Jones moderated a panel for a U.S. Congressional briefing on the use of antibiotics in livestock production; July 24

Melissa Liszewski presented *Scoring Egg Certification Programs in the US: Using a Science-Based Computer Model to Assess Hen Welfare* at the 46th Congress of the International Society for Applied Ethology; Vienna, Austria; July 31–Aug. 4

Mary Lou Randour organized and chaired a section symposium on the forensic use of animal cruelty data at the American Psychological Association's 120th Annual Convention; Orlando, FL; Aug. 2–5

Cathy Liss staffed an exhibit at the American Veterinary Medical Association's annual meeting; San Diego, CA; Aug. 4–6

Rosalyn Morrison organized and spoke at an International Day of Action for South Korean Dogs and Cats rally; Aug. 7

Camilla Fox presented *Coexisting with Coyotes—Celebrating the Marin Coyote Coalition* at the Marin Humane Society auditorium; Novato, CA; Aug. 28

D.J. Schubert and Tara Zuardo attended the Wild Horse Symposium and the 7th International Conference on Fertility Control in Wildlife; Jackson Hole, WY; Aug. 28–31

Nancy Blaney spoke at a press conference on Capitol Hill with Reps. Buck McKeon (R-CA) and Loretta Sanchez (D-CA) to discuss the importance of passing the Big Cats and Public Safety Protection Act; Sept. 20

Dena Jones and Cathy Liss represented AWI in a meeting of the Transatlantic Animal Welfare Council; Sept. 20

Susan Millward and Tara Zuardo spoke at a roundtable hosted by AWI for foreign students studying animal husbandry and conservation; Sept. 27

Camilla Fox testified before the California Fish and Game Commission in support of listing the gray wolf under the California Endangered Species Act; Sacramento, CA; Oct. 3

Mary Lou Randour spoke on the link between animal cruelty and domestic violence at the American Prosecutors

Note: All meetings held in Washington, D.C., unless otherwise noted

Association's 3rd National Animal Cruelty Prosecution Conference, cosponsored by AWI; Universal City, CA; Oct. 3–5

Dena Jones and Cathy Liss met with USDA-APHIS Veterinary Services staff to discuss the long distance transport by ship of cattle to Europe and Asia from the United States; Riverdale, MD; Oct. 4

Mariko Terasaki provided testimony at a public hearing to oppose a permit application by Georgia Aquarium to import 18 wild-caught beluga whales from Russia; Silver Spring, MD; Oct. 10

Camilla Fox co-organized and co-chaired a session entitled *Linking Animal and Conservation Ethics: A Challenge in Conservation* at The Wildlife Society's 19th Annual Conference; Portland, OR; Oct. 16

Mary Lou Randour presented *Animal Cruelty Statistics: Achieving Better Data* at the Virginia Animal Control Association Training Conference; Charlottesville, VA; Oct. 17–19

Susan Millward participated in the Fifth Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee, and the Seventh Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife in the Wider Caribbean Region; Punta Cana, Dominican Republic; Oct. 22–23

AWI Board of Directors meetings; Alexandria, VA; Oct. 25, 2012; Feb. 28 and June 7, 2013

Cathy Liss and Michele Cunneen staffed an exhibit at the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science annual meeting; Minneapolis, MN; Nov. 6–8

Rosalyn Morrison and Cathy Liss met with the veterinary attaché at the South Korean Embassy to discuss potential actions by

the government to shut down the dog meat industry in South Korea; Nov 13

Carson Barylak and representatives from other NGOs met with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service officials to discuss the Service's endangered species priorities for 2013; Nov. 29

Camilla Fox presented *Coyotes in Our Midst—Learning to Live with North America's Native Song Dog* and screened the film *American Coyote—Still Wild at Heart* as part of the Yolo Basin Foundation's Flyway Nights Speaker Series; Davis, CA; Dec. 6

Rosalyn Morrison and Chris Heyde met with Dave Kush of Rep. Chris Smith's office and Ariel Penaranda, Minister for Legislative Affairs and Consul at the Embassy of the Philippines, to discuss potential actions by the government to shut down the dog meat industry in the Philippines; Dec. 13

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Dena Jones gave a presentation about AWI's farm animal welfare activities to members of South Dakota Agricultural and Rural Leadership, Inc.; Feb. 2

Tara Zuardo participated in a Georgetown University Law School panel discussion about careers in Animal Law; Feb. 2

Camilla Fox testified before the California Fish and Game Commission in opposition to a coyote killing contest in Modoc County; Sacramento, CA; Feb. 6

Tara Zuardo gave a presentation on AWI's red wolf campaign and litigation at the 31st annual Public Interest Environmental Law Conference; Eugene, OR; Feb. 28–March 3

D.J. Schubert and Rosalyn Morrison participated in the Sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention

2013

on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and the Sixty-third meeting of the Standing Committee; D.J. Schubert chaired side events on trade in frogs' legs and in rhino horns, and co-organized two side events on trade in West African manatees; Bangkok, Thailand; March 2–14

Chris Heyde spoke at a press conference on Capitol Hill with Sens. Mary Landrieu (D-LA) and Lindsey Graham (R-SC) to announce the introduction of the Safeguard American Food Exports (SAFE) Act to ban the slaughter of American horses here and abroad; March 13

Cathy Liss cohosted a session entitled *Finding Common Ground Between the Animal Protection and Research Communities* at the Public Responsibility in Medicine and Research conference; Baltimore, MD; March 18–19

Dena Jones represented the Transatlantic Animal Welfare Council at the US-EU High Level Regulatory Cooperation Forum hosted by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce; April 10

Cathy Liss and Carson Barylak attended a USDA-APHIS stakeholder meeting; April 11

Mary Lou Randour presented *What Every Mental Health and Animal Health Professional Should Know About Animal Abuse* at the International Veterinary Social Work Summit; Knoxville, TN; April 11–13

Camilla Fox testified before the California Fish and Game Commission in support of non-lethal predator management; Sacramento, CA; April 17

Susan Millward participated in the United Nations' Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socio-economic Aspects: fourth meeting of the General Assembly Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole; New York, NY; April 22

Tara Zuardo gave a presentation on the legal mechanisms to oppose coyote and fox penning at the 4th Annual Maryland State Bar Association Animal Law Symposium; Baltimore, MD; April 22

AWI hosted and facilitated a public presentation by and discussion with David Matilla of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration about whale entanglement response; May 7

Chris Heyde participated in the Homes for Horses Coalition steering committee meeting; Nashville, TN; May 9

Tara Zuardo and representatives of other NGOs met with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service officials to discuss a petition filed by the NGOs regarding the international trade in rhinoceros products and parts; May 10

Chris Heyde spoke at a press conference with Rep. Patrick Meehan (R-PA) and the Philadelphia Police Department's Mounted Patrol Unit in support of the SAFE Act; Philadelphia, PA; May 10

Nancy Blaney and Cathy Liss organized and participated in a meeting between animal protection NGOs and USDA-APHIS Animal Care staff regarding enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act and the Horse Protection Act; Riverdale, MD; May 21

Kate O'Connell and D.J. Schubert organized and attended a rally to oppose Icelandic whaling during a visit and reception for the Icelandic President; Portland, ME; May 31

Tara Zuardo presented *Indiana: Coyote Penning & Rescue* at the AFS Animal Rights Conference; Alexandria, VA; June 1

Dena Jones met with USDA's humane handling enforcement coordinator to present AWI's position on humane slaughter enforcement; June 5

Carson Barylak, Chris Heyde, and Rosalyn Morrison attended the Willie Nelson “Family & Friends” All Star benefit concert for AWI and the Sustainable Biodiesel Alliance at Hard Rock Times Square; New York, NY; June 7

Camilla Fox presented *Coyotes in our Midst—Learning to Live with North America’s Native Song Dog* as part of the Discover Nature lecture series at Pepperwood Preserve; Santa Rosa, CA; June 7

Tara Zuardo testified before the Virginia Department of Game in opposition to fox penning and a proposal to allow pen operators to waive out of permit requirements; Richmond, VA; June 13

Susan Millward participated in the fourteenth meeting of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans

and the Law of the Sea: “Impacts of ocean acidification on the marine environment”; New York, NY; June 17

Camilla Fox presented *Coexisting with Carnivores in the U.S.—Overcoming Prejudice and Persecution* at the 93rd annual meeting of the American Society of Mammalogists; Philadelphia, PA; June 18

Carson Barylak and Camilla Fox cohosted panel discussions and screenings of *Wild Things*, a film that examines lethal predator control by USDA’s Wildlife Services program; Sacramento, San Francisco, and Berkeley, CA; June 25–27

Carson Barylak and Camilla Fox presented the Schweitzer Medal to Tom Knudson; Berkeley, CA; June 27

AWA PRESENTATIONS & CONFERENCE EXHIBITS

2012

Exhibited at the American Association of Meat Processors Annual Convention; St. Paul, MN; July 26–28

Exhibited at the Florida Small Farms Conference; Kissimmee, FL; July 27–28

Emily Lancaster presented *Understanding Food Labels* at the Farm to Restaurant Workshop and Culinary Fair; Gainesville, FL; Aug. 13

Exhibited at the Farm 2 Fork Festival, where AWA farmer Carole Morison was the keynote speaker; Saranac Lake, NY; Aug. 31–Sept. 1

Exhibited at the Growing Power Urban and Small Farm Conference; Milwaukee, WI; Sept. 7–9

Exhibited at the Natural Products Expo East; Baltimore, MD; Sept. 19–22

Exhibited at the Inland Northwest Small Farms Conference; Spokane, WA; Sept. 28–29

Andrew Gunther spoke on the unsustainability of the modern poultry industry at the Chef’s Collaborative National Summit; Seattle, WA; Sept. 30–Oct. 2

Exhibited at the Hoes Down Harvest Festival; Guinda, CA; Oct. 6

Exhibited at the Carolina Farm Stewardship Association Annual Conference; Greenville, SC; Oct. 26–28

Exhibited at the Quivira Coalition Conference; Albuquerque, NM; Nov. 14–16

Exhibited at the North American Biodynamic Farming Conference; Madison, WI; Nov. 16–18

Emily Lancaster and AWA farmer Jeremiah Jones spoke on sustainable supply chains at the Carolina Meat Conference; Bermuda Run, NC; Dec. 3–4

Exhibited at the Colorado Ag Big and Small Conference; Brighton, CO; Jan. 13–14

Exhibited at the GrassWorks Grazing Conference; Wausau, WI; Jan. 17–19

Exhibited at the Vermont Livestock and Grazing Conference; Fairlee, VT; Jan. 18

Exhibited at the Future Harvest – Chesapeake Alliance for Sustainable Agriculture Conference; Leesburg, VA; Jan. 18–19

Exhibited at the EcoFarm Conference; Asilomar, CA; Jan. 22–26

Exhibited at the Southern Sustainable Agriculture Working Group Annual Conference; Little Rock, AR; Jan. 24–28

Exhibited at the Northeast Organic Farming Association of New York Winter Conference; Saratoga Springs, NY; Jan. 25–27

Exhibited at the Washington State University's Country Living Expo and Cattlemen's Winterschool; Standwood, WA; Jan. 26

Emily Lancaster gave a presentation about food labels, the AWA program, and farm certification at Central Carolina Community College; Pittsboro, NC; Feb. 4

Exhibited at the Organicology Annual Conference; Portland, OR; Feb. 7–9

Exhibited at the Virginia Association of Biological Farming Conference; Richmond, VA; Feb. 8–9

Exhibited at the Northeast Sustainable Agriculture Working Group's "It Takes a Region" conference; Saratoga Springs, NY; Feb. 11–12

Exhibited at the New Mexico Organic Farming Conference; Albuquerque, NM; Feb. 15–16

Exhibited at the Georgia Organics Conference and Expo; Atlanta, GA; Feb. 22–23

Exhibited at the Oregon Small Farms Conference; Corvallis, OR; March 2

Exhibited at the Natural Products Expo West; Anaheim, CA; March 7–10

Andrew Gunther spoke at the Harvard Law School Food Law Society's second annual "Forum on Food Labeling: Putting the Label on the Table" conference, cosponsored by AWA; Cambridge, MA; March 8–9

Exhibited at the California Small Farms Conference; Fresno, CA; March 10–12

Andrew Gunther gave two presentations entitled *Getting Responsibly Produced Chicken on the Menu* and *Organic vs. Conventional Food: Why the Stanford Study is Wrong* at the Good Food Festival & Conference; Chicago, IL; March 14–16

Emily Lancaster spoke at North Carolina A&T State University's Small Farms Week; Greensboro, NC; March 26

Beth Spitler gave a presentation on food labeling and AWA certification and services for farmers at the Taos County Economic Development Corporation Rancher and Producer Forum; Taos, NM; April 5–6

Emily Lancaster presented *Labeling for Farmers* at the Beginning Meat Producers Workshop; Winston-Salem, NC; April 12

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,	
	2013	2012
CHANGES IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS:		
REVENUES:		
Contributions - Foundations and trusts	\$ 495,915	\$ 739,730
- Legacies and bequests	1,901,043	474,607
- Memberships and other	1,629,975	1,150,512
Tenants net rental income	44,948	49,810
Sale of publications and reports	815	2,293
Dividend income	170,388	137,525
Interest income	35,044	5,264
Realized and unrealized (loss) gain on securities	738,525	(93,289)
	<u>5,016,653</u>	<u>2,466,452</u>
NET ASSETS RELEASED FROM RESTRICTIONS:		
Satisfaction of program restrictions:		
Roger L Stevens Publication Fund	11,025	45,843
Animal Welfare Approved program	1,352,220	950,030
Public education and programs	70,051	69,875
Total net assets released from restrictions	<u>1,433,296</u>	<u>1,065,748</u>
Total unrestricted revenues and other support	<u>6,449,949</u>	<u>3,532,200</u>
EXPENSES:		
Program service	4,564,834	4,520,931
Management and general	215,402	225,405
Fundraising	52,672	47,763
Total expenses	<u>4,832,908</u>	<u>4,794,099</u>
(Decrease) Increase in unrestricted net assets	<u>1,617,041</u>	<u>(1,261,899)</u>
CHANGES IN TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED NET ASSETS:		
Grants and contributions	1,429,630	1,023,405
Net assets released from restrictions	<u>(1,433,296)</u>	<u>(1,065,748)</u>
(Decrease) in temporarily restricted net assets	<u>(3,666)</u>	<u>(42,343)</u>
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN NET ASSETS	<u>1,613,375</u>	<u>(1,304,242)</u>
NET ASSETS - beginning of year	<u>13,538,396</u>	<u>14,842,638</u>
NET ASSETS - end of year	<u>\$ 15,151,771</u>	<u>\$ 13,538,396</u>

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

	PROGRAM SERVICES	MANAGEMENT & GENERAL	FUND RAISING	TOTAL
Salaries	\$ 1,584,565	\$ 72,589	\$ 16,739	\$ 1,673,893
Payroll taxes and employment insurance	125,890	6,681	1,207	133,778
Employee benefits	161,886	10,202	1,685	173,773
Retirement plan	30,218	1,595	321	32,134
Advertising	21,019	180	8,123	29,322
<i>AWI Quarterly</i>	91,753	—	1,563	93,316
Printing and publications (except for <i>Quarterlies</i>)	158,695	69	4,527	163,291
Research, writing and editing	24,819	—	—	24,819
Grants	249,250	—	—	249,250
Conferences, meetings and travel	648,376	2,913	(308)	650,981
Postage, mailing and addressing costs (except for <i>Quarterlies</i>)	82,985	—	592	83,577
Telephone, duplicating and office supplies	142,638	10,360	12,450	165,448
Professional services	321,402	17,761	—	339,163
Memberships and subscriptions	23,509	3,648	2,785	29,942
Acquisition of books and other educational materials	419	—	—	419
Consultants	720,763	—	—	720,763
Internet services	44,263	—	—	44,263
Schweitzer Award	467	—	—	467
Occupancy costs	76,864	33,370	354	110,588
Miscellaneous	(3,557)	50,971	102	47,516
Total expenses before depreciation	4,506,224	210,339	50,140	4,766,703
Depreciation	58,610	5,063	2,532	66,205
Total expenses	\$ 4,564,834	\$ 215,402	\$ 52,672	\$ 4,832,908

A complete financial statement audited by Marks Paneth & Shron LLP, Certified Public Accountants, is available from AWI and upon written request from the District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, Business and Professional Licensing Administration, Corporations Division, P.O. Box 92300, Washington, DC 20090

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BEQUESTS

If you would like to help assure AWI's future through a provision in your will, this general form of bequest is suggested:

I give, devise and bequeath to the Animal Welfare Institute, located in Washington, DC, the sum of \$_____ and/or (specifically described property).

Donations to AWI, a not-for-profit corporation exempt under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3), are tax-deductible (FEIN: 13-5655952). We welcome any inquiries you may have. In cases in which you have specific wishes about the disposition of your bequest, we suggest you discuss such provisions with your attorney.

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