



↻ Animal Welfare Institute ↻

ANNUAL REPORT · TWENTY FOURTEEN

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Animal Welfare Institute

63RD ANNUAL REPORT  JULY 1, 2013 – JUNE 30, 2014

WHO WE ARE

For over 60 years, the Animal Welfare Institute (AWI), a non-profit charitable organization, has been 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.



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.

TRUTH IN LABELING

In May 2014, AWI released a report, *Label Confusion: How “Humane” And*

“Sustainable” Claims On Meat Packages Deceive Consumers, revealing that the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) is failing to verify the accuracy of label claims on meat and poultry products sold in the United States. AWI evaluated 25 claims appearing on the labels of 19 meat and poultry products. Based on information obtained through Freedom of Information Act requests, AWI found that only two of the claims approved by USDA were

substantiated by anything more than a brief statement by the producer—and over 80 percent of the label claims were backed by no supporting evidence whatsoever.

That same month, AWI submitted a rulemaking petition requesting that USDA require (1) third-party certification for all animal welfare and environmental stewardship claims, (2) that the third-party standards exceed those of the conventional

animal agriculture industry, and (3) that those standards be made available to the public through online posting or other means.

INDUSTRY ANIMAL WELFARE STANDARDS

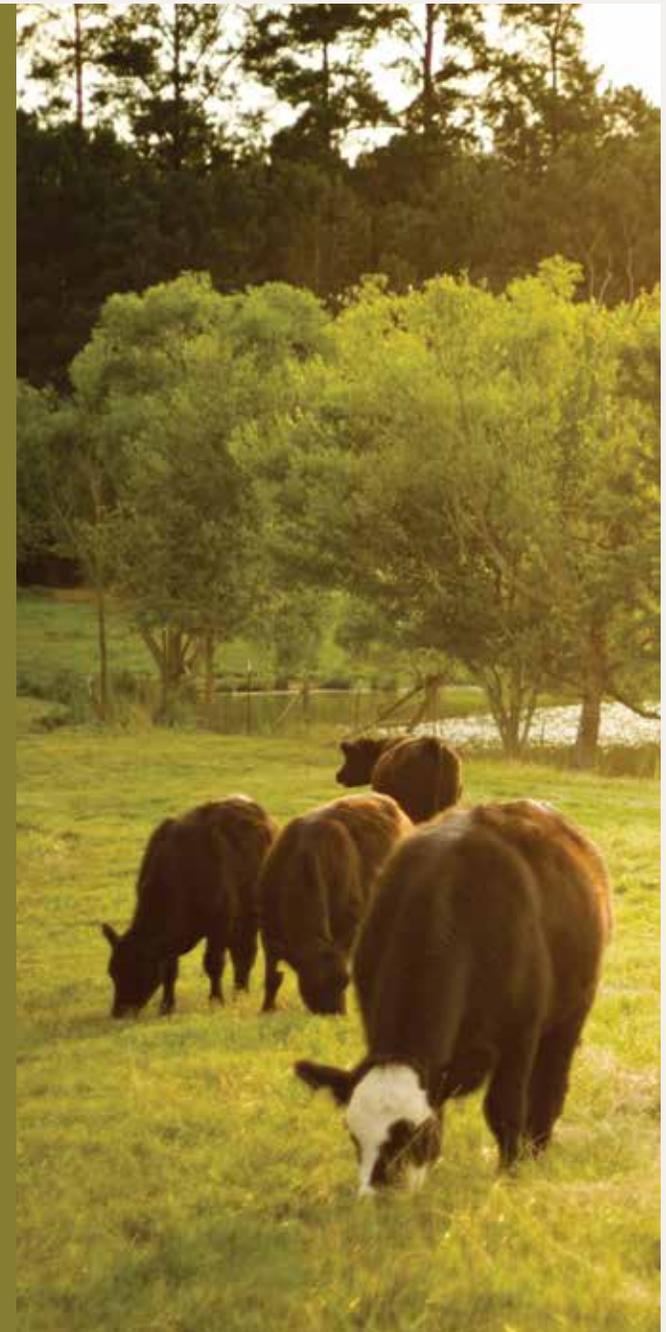
In addition to supporting high-welfare, pasture-based family farmers, AWI seeks to improve the lives of the vast number of animals raised under conventional industrial systems. For the past few years, AWI has been providing input to the US government concerning the development of international standards to improve the treatment and care of such animals. These standards are being established under the World Organization for Animal Health (known as “OIE”). AWI was pleased to learn this year that USDA, in its submissions to OIE, adopted a number of AWI’s recommendations. In fact, for proposed standards for the welfare of dairy cattle, both USDA and OIE accepted a large majority of our recommendations.

AWI also urged the National Cattlemen’s Beef Association and the National Chicken Council (NCC) to improve their animal care standards for chickens and cattle raised for meat. AWI’s February 2014 letter to

NCC received international attention and was covered by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, along with many trade organization news sources.

HUMANE SLAUGHTER

AWI served as the primary source of information for feature articles this year by the *Washington Post* and *Associated Press* that highlighted the gravely negative impacts on bird welfare of a proposed change to poultry slaughter inspection. AWI and approximately 1,000 AWI supporters had previously sent in formal comments expressing opposition to the proposed rule change, which would have allowed for dramatically increased line speeds at slaughter plants. In addition, after discovering this year that USDA was taking inadequate action in response to some egregious incidents of inhumane slaughter, AWI’s farm animal program manager, Dena Jones, sent letters to the various USDA district offices involved in the incidents and met with the head of the USDA Office of Field Operations to discuss how enforcement of the humane slaughter law could be improved. Following the meeting, USDA notified AWI that it was instituting a



new procedure for responding to inhumane slaughter violations.

ANIMAL WELFARE APPROVED

Through its Animal Welfare Approved (AWA) free audit and certification program, AWA identifies, audits and promotes independent family farmers who meet the most rigorous and progressive farm animal care standards in the world—raising their animals outdoors, on pasture or range, in an environment that provides proper space and opportunities for the animals to engage in natural behaviors.

GOOD HUSBANDRY GRANTS

This year, the AWA program awarded grants of up to \$5,000 to projects that provide outdoor access and mobile housing, breeding programs that facilitate pasture-based management, non-lethal predator control, and other innovative projects that improve farm animal welfare and might serve as a model for other high-welfare farms. Among the two dozen grant recipients this year were Kauai Kunana Dairy of Kilauea, Hawai'i, for livestock guardian dogs for non-lethal predator control; Platypus Flats Ranch of Shawano, Wisconsin, to build mobile



housing for chickens to utilize pasture more effectively; and Pockerchickory Farms of Union Grove, North Carolina, to develop hearty pig breeds that will thrive outdoors in the local environment.

CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS

In August 2013, Living Earth Farm of Eugene, Oregon, became the first farm in the United States to achieve dual certification from both Animal Welfare Approved and

Certified Wildlife Friendly™. Last year, AWA and the Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network launched a partnership through which AWA would audit farms for both programs. This initiative is designed to provide market rewards for farmers who, in addition to adhering to high welfare standards for their own animals, take steps to coexist with native predator and other wildlife species on and around their farms. And this year, AWA introduced the first and

only food label in Canada that guarantees farm products come from animals raised outdoors on pasture or range and fed an entirely grass and forage diet.

ONLINE TOOLS FOR CONSUMERS AND FARMERS

In a bid to make it easier for animal-welfare-conscious consumers to make informed choices, in September 2013, the AWA program launched its “Food Labels Exposed” smartphone app. This free app provides succinct, clear, and factual definitions for over 80 common food terms and claims on food packaging and restaurant menus relating to animal welfare and sustainability.

Meanwhile, the AWA program entered into a partnership with Duchy College Rural Business School in the United Kingdom to develop Farm Health Online (www.farmhealthonline.com), an extensive web resource that, when launched, will provide practical advice and information on positive health and welfare planning and management to farmers, advisors, and veterinarians.



COMPANION ANIMALS

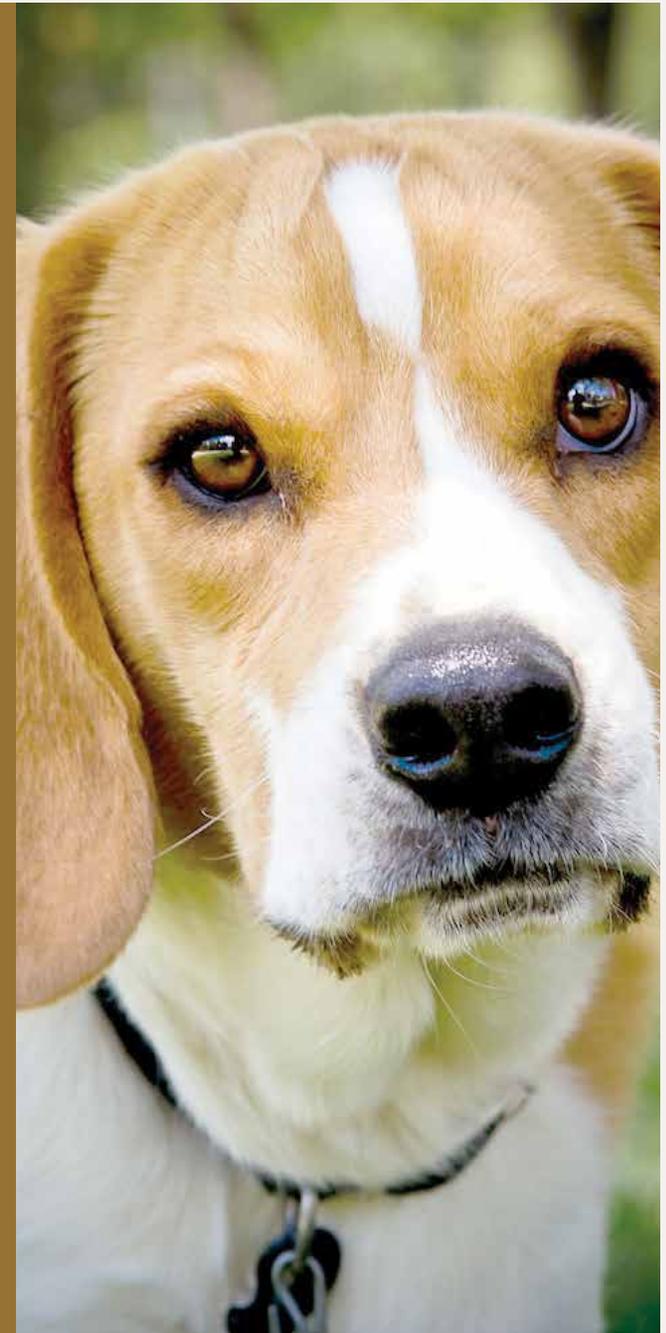
AWI promotes responsible care of companion animals and develops resources for law enforcement officials to help them prosecute crimes of animal abuse.

FBI RECOGNITION OF ANIMAL CRUELTY CRIMES

This June, in a historic shift, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Advisory Policy Board approved the addition of animal cruelty crimes to the Uniform Crime Report (UCR), pending the signature of the director. The UCR—a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort of more than 17,000 city, county, and state law enforcement agencies—is a key tool not only for law enforcement personnel but also for criminologists, sociologists, legislators, municipal planners, the media, and others to assess and react to patterns of criminal activity across the country.

This shift came about in large part due to the efforts of AWI's senior federal policy advisor, Nancy Blaney, and senior advisor for animal cruelty programs and training, Dr. Mary Lou Randour, who 12 years ago initiated talks with the FBI to request that the Bureau reorganize the manner in which it collects data on animal cruelty crimes. This lengthy process included the introduction of bills in the US Congress, conducting a survey of UCR programs across the nation, consulting with a variety of FBI staff, and the writing of a formal proposal to the Advisory Policy Board. Most recently, AWI received support for the initiative from the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) and its deputy executive director, John Thompson, and the Association of Prosecuting Attorneys (APA) and its president, Dave LaBahn.

Once the new policy goes into effect, animal cruelty crimes—including simple and gross



neglect, intentional abuse and torture, organized abuse, and animal sexual abuse—will be separately tracked. The inclusion of animal cruelty crimes as a recognized, tracked category will highlight the scope and severity of such crimes, as well as clarify their relation to other criminal activity—thus leading to more effective crime-fighting strategies.

For the past several years, AWI has designed and edited *Lex Canis*, the newsletter of the APA's Animal Cruelty and Fighting Program, and Nancy continues to serve as co-chair of

APA's Animal Cruelty Advisory Council. In addition, Nancy and Mary Lou managed the publication of an issue of the NSA's quarterly magazine, *Deputy and Court Officer*, that focused almost entirely on animal cruelty. The pair wrote articles and enlisted other writers for the issue. In January 2014, Nancy and Mary Lou participated in the inaugural meeting of the National Coalition on Violence Against Animals, an NSA project.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TO ANIMALS AND PEOPLE
AWI developed productive working

relationships this year with organizations that address domestic violence, including the National Network to End Domestic Violence, Casa Esperanza, Jewish Women International (JWI), and the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV). AWI staff members worked closely with NRCDV to produce resource materials for its constituents on the link between animal cruelty and family violence, and worked with JWI to distribute AWI's children's books on proper care and compassion for companion animals to libraries in domestic violence shelters.

In a major lift to AWI's Safe Havens for Pets program, the National Domestic Violence Hotline (NDVH), a non-profit organization established via the federal Violence Against Women Act, began promoting the program on its website. This provides a highly visible link to get word out about the Safe Havens program, which helps victims of domestic violence find safety for their companion animals as they seek safety for themselves. In addition, NDVH will inform all callers to the hotline of the availability of Safe Havens in their area.





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 conflicts with wildlife.

INHUMANE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

In December 2013, AWI, the Center for Biological Diversity, and Project Coyote formally petitioned the Obama administration to overhaul USDA's Wildlife Services program. The petition calls for the

Department to (1) develop regulations that will require use of the best available science when deciding whether to take action against animals, (2) protect non-target species, (3) ensure humane treatment of targeted animals, (4) prioritize non-lethal wildlife management options, and (5) require release of reliable information to the public about the animals that Wildlife Services kills. The administration is legally obligated to respond to the petition, with its decision subject to review in court. This call for action is an important step in AWI's efforts to bring an end to Wildlife Services' inhumane and unnecessary slaughter of wild animals.

Meanwhile, AWI sought to convince local communities to sever ties to Wildlife Services. In June 2014, AWI, the Animal Legal Defense Fund, and allied organizations issued letters to Humboldt and Mendocino Counties in California, urging them to end their partnerships with Wildlife Services and adopt non-lethal livestock protection programs.

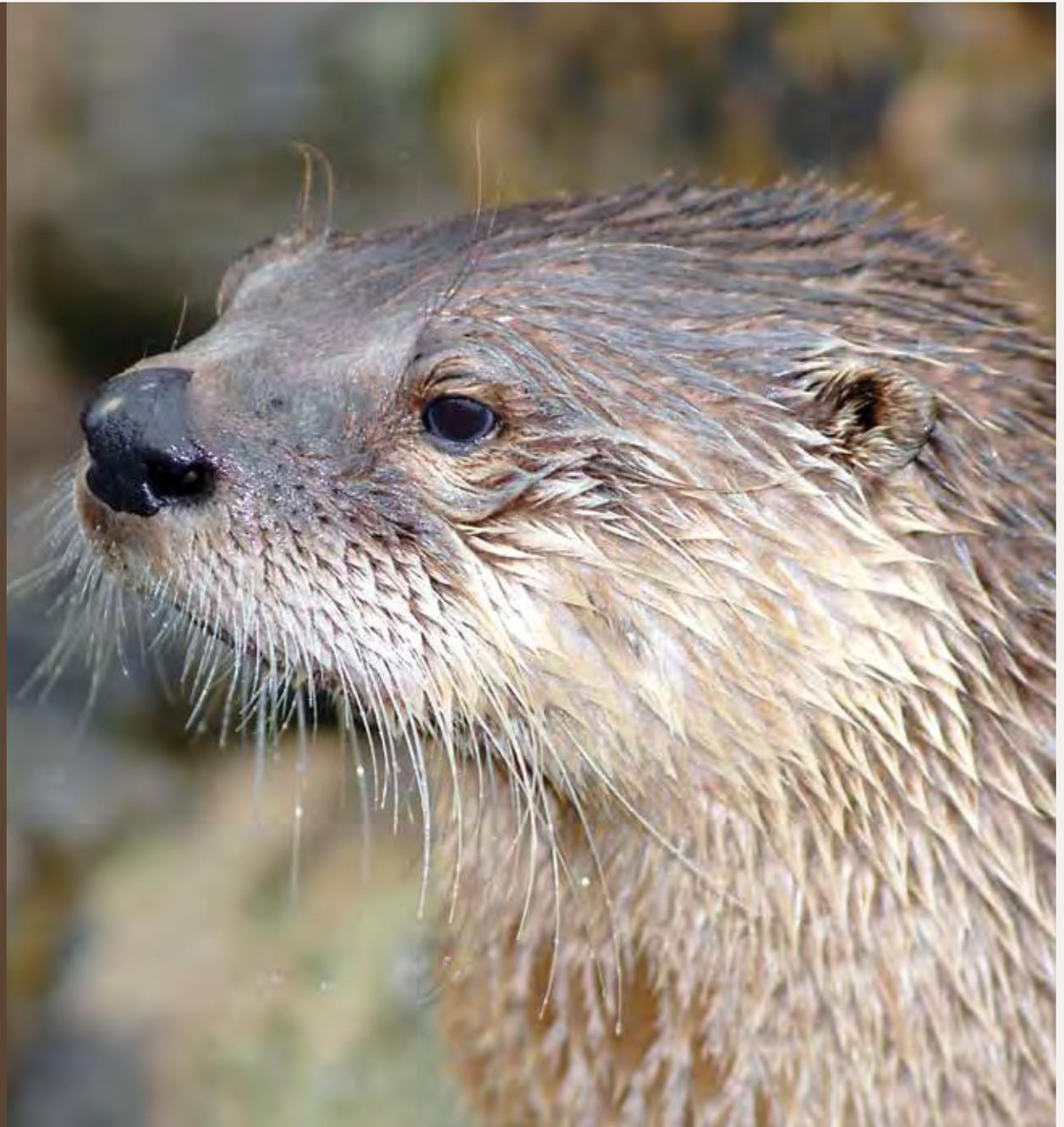
For information on AWT's legal efforts to protect red wolves from the danger of coyote hunting in their eastern North Carolina

recovery area and deer from large-scale culls on Long Island, New York, see the *Government & Legal* section.

CHRISTINE STEVENS WILDLIFE AWARDS

In September 2013, AWI announced the recipients of this year's Christine Stevens Wildlife Awards, a program that annually provides grants to spur innovative and creative research on humane, non-lethal tools and techniques for wildlife conflict management and improved methods of wildlife study. The 2013 award recipients, their affiliations, study titles, and primary species studied are as follows:

- ✦ Dr. David Bird, McGill University: *Use of a Remotely Piloted Aerial System to Census Raptor Nests* (osprey, Swainson's hawk, ferruginous hawk)
- ✦ Dr. Anthony Clevenger, Western Transportation Institute: *Developing a Non-invasive Method of Locating Wolverine Maternal Areas at a Landscape Scale* (wolverine)
- ✦ Dr. Peter Coppolillo, Working Dogs for Conservation: *Safeguarding Montana's Wildlife from Aquatic Contaminants*



Non-invasively, Using Conservation Canines (river otter and mink)

- ↳ Dr. Kerry Foresman, University of Montana: *Hair Traps: A Non-invasive Methodology for Shrews and Other Small Mammals in Montana* (shrews and rodents)
- ↳ Jennifer Mae-White Day, University of Washington: *Preventing Human-Wildlife Conflicts Through Non-invasive Landscape-Level Analysis of Habitat Requirements and Connectivity* (jaguar and puma)
- ↳ Dr. Michael Sawaya, Sinopah Wildlife Research Associates: *Coupling Non-invasive Genetic Sampling Methods with Cellular-Enabled Remote Cameras to Improve Detection Rates* (black bear, mountain lion, river otter)

NEW AWI CHILDREN'S BOOK PROMOTES ELEPHANT PROTECTION

AWI teamed up with award-winning author/illustrator Sheila Hamanaka and the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) this year to produce *A Dangerous Life*, a graphic novel for middle-school-age readers that addresses the international ivory trade and

its devastating impact on African elephants. *A Dangerous Life* tells the tale of Amelia, a teenage American whose family made a fortune in the early 20th century from elephant ivory. The book chronicles her journey to Africa, where she encounters wild elephants for the first time. While there, she inadvertently comes face-to-face with the devastating consequences of the ivory market. Amelia and the Chinese and Kenyan teens she befriends on the trip vow to save elephants and educate people about what ivory truly costs—not in dollars but in animal and human lives. Following the story, the main characters invite readers to take a number of actions to help protect elephants.

In June 2014, *A Dangerous Life* was formally presented to the Library of Congress by AWI and KWS at a special ceremony conducted in cooperation with the African and Middle Eastern Division of the Library of Congress. Following the Library of Congress event, the book was distributed free at the Smithsonian Institute's annual Folklife Festival, at which Kenya was one of two featured countries this year. *A Dangerous Life* will also be distributed throughout Kenya—in particular to visitors of Kenya's national parks to facilitate awareness about the threats to elephants and help build support for the heroic efforts of KWS rangers and wardens to combat the poaching of these and other wild animals.



ANIMALS IN LABORATORIES

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 comfortable quarters; greater opportunity to engage in natural, species-typical behaviors; improved handling; and relief from unnecessary pain, fear and distress.

ANIMAL WELFARE ACT ENFORCEMENT

As reported last year, AWI has been calling on USDA to revoke the license of Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. (SCBT), one of the world's largest dealers supplying research antibodies. USDA inspection reports over a period of more than five years portray chronic deficiencies in providing appropriate veterinary care to SCBT's goats and rabbits

(who are used to produce antibodies). Many of these allegations prompted USDA to file a formal complaint in July 2012—a serious step the Department rarely takes. Subsequent inspection reports allege even more serious violations, including an October 2012 report that includes allegations that SCBT personnel deliberately deceived inspectors about the very existence of an entire facility housing more than 800 goats. After write-ups in the journal *Nature* (quoting AWI's president, Cathy Liss) and the magazine *Popular Science* last year, the case was featured in a February 2014 article in the *New Yorker* magazine (quoting AWI's research consultant, Eric Kleiman).

However, since the original complaint more than two years ago, no penalties have been imposed, and no amended complaint has



been filed to include the latter shocking allegations. A court hearing scheduled for July 2014 was cancelled, indicating that a negotiated settlement may be in the works. 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 seeking to have SCBT's dealer's license revoked and a substantial fine levied against the company. AWI alerts on this issue have resulted in thousands of letters to USDA demanding strong action.

In May 2014, AWI organized a meeting between animal welfare groups and the staff of USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's Animal Care program to discuss USDA's oversight role with regard to enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act. Animal Care representatives briefed the groups about ongoing efforts to reduce the backlog of pending legal cases, options for providing standards of care for birds within the regulations, and attempts to improve oversight of regulated facilities. After the meeting, Cathy and AWI's laboratory animal advisor, Dr. Kenneth Litwak, met with representatives of the USDA Animal



Welfare Information Center, to discuss ways to bolster research into alternatives to the use of animals in experiments and to determine how AWI can help ensure continued funding in this important area.

AWI also engaged in outreach to scientists who conduct research with animals. In March 2014, Cathy and Kenneth co-facilitated a session at the Public Responsibility in Medicine and Research conference in Denver, Colorado. The well-

attended session was dedicated to finding common ground between animal welfare and animal research communities on techniques to better accommodate the behavioral and physical needs of animals in research.

CLASS B DEALERS

AWI is making significant progress in its campaign to stop the supply of dogs and cats to research via Class B (random source) dealers. Far too often, these dealers obtain animals through fraud, deception, and

outright theft, while keeping the animals in horrendous conditions before selling them to laboratories. In response to AWI's work in this area, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) is implementing a ban on the use of such dogs in NIH-funded studies, effective this fall; a similar ban on the use of random source cats was implemented two years ago. In addition, AWI pressed USDA to take action against Class B dealer Kenneth Shroeder of Wells, Minnesota, who had a record of longstanding, repeated violations of the Animal Welfare Act. Now his license has been revoked. In large part because of AWI's determined efforts, the total number of dealers that remain in this seedy, once-prevalent business has been reduced to less than half a dozen nationwide.

NEW AWI BOOK PROMOTES KINDER CARE OF ANIMALS IN RESEARCH

This year saw the publication of *Compassion Makes a Difference*, the third volume of discussions from AWI's Laboratory Animal Refinement & Enrichment Forum (LAREF), edited by AWI Scientific Committee member, Dr. Viktor Reinhardt. For more than a dozen years, Viktor has moderated

(and now, in retirement, is co-moderating) LAREF, a unique online forum that facilitates the exchange of ideas and the sharing of personal knowledge and experience by animal care personnel who seek to improve the conditions under which animals in research are housed and handled.

In compiling *Compassion Makes a Difference*, Viktor selected the most salient questions and responses posted by forum

participants from 2010 to 2012. Separate sections of the book cover issues relevant to cats and dogs, pigs, sheep and goats, rodents, rabbits, primates, and (new with this volume) cold-blooded animals. The book includes a wealth of practical advice for animal care personnel, as well as touching personal anecdotes concerning the caregivers' efforts to provide meaningful enrichment to the animals and shield them from needless stress and suffering.





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.

COMMERCIAL WHALING

AWI campaigns for stronger enforcement of the International Whaling Commission's (IWC) ban on commercial whaling. In

February, US Secretary of the Interior Jewell finally responded affirmatively to our petition to certify that Iceland, through its commercial whaling and trade in whale products, is undermining the effectiveness of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Such certification opened the door for President Obama to impose stiff trade sanctions against Iceland. Unfortunately, he elected to

implement a series of softer diplomatic measures to address the situation—which, while acknowledging the issue, did not stop Iceland from hunting endangered fin whales this season. AWI continues to press the United States to take stronger action against Iceland.

Much of the focus this year involved preparation for the biennial IWC meeting that took place in September 2014



(subsequent to the fiscal year covered in this report). Throughout the year, AWI's wildlife biologist, D.J. Schubert, chaired meetings of WhalesNeedUS, a coalition of US groups that presses the US delegation to the IWC for greater protection of whales.

In May, AWI's marine mammal scientist, Dr. Naomi Rose, traveled to Slovenia to participate in the annual meeting of the IWC Scientific Committee, of which she is a longtime member. This two-week meeting produced the Scientific Committee Report, which traditionally becomes the basis for many of the IWC's subsequent policy decisions related to the protection of whales. Naomi is also co-author of the annual *State of the Cetacean Environment Report* for the Scientific Committee and serves as the rapporteur for the Sub-Committee on Whalewatching.

In March, AWI led a coalition of US groups in writing to dozens of major US seafood wholesalers and retailers, urging them to audit their supply chains to ensure that they are not buying fish from companies linked to whaling—in particular, HB Grandi, Iceland's largest seafood company. HB Grandi is

controlled by whaling and investment company Hvalur hf, which plans to kill 770 endangered fin whales over the next five years; HB Grandi facilities have been used by Hvalur to cut, process, and pack whale meat for export.

This corporate outreach coincided with the Seafood Expo North America—the continent's largest annual seafood exposition, held each year in Boston. The campaign received a major boost just prior to the Expo when High Liner Foods—a leading North American seafood company—committed not to purchase products sourced from any Icelandic companies linked to whaling. After the Expo, Trader Joe's announced that it, too, does not support commercial whaling and agreed to conduct an audit of its supply chain using information we had provided. A partnership with European allies produced similar commitments from leading European retailer Marks and Spencer and several other companies. Whole Foods Market—one of the first companies to take a public stance against Iceland's whaling—affirmed also that the company includes a “no link to whaling” clause in its seafood contracts.

During the Seafood Expo, the AWI-led coalition purchased advertising space on subway and tram lines serving downtown Boston, the Convention Center, and Logan International Airport. The ads, which ran for a month, featured an image of a whale and posed the question “Do you know who caught your seafood?” in an effort to inform the public that seafood purchases from certain companies could contribute to the killing of whales. The ads featured the AWI-maintained website *DontBuyFromIcelandicWhalers.com*, which provides details of the Icelandic companies that hunt—or are linked to those that hunt—hundreds of whales a year in defiance of the commercial whaling ban. In May, the coalition ran the ads in New York City during the IntraFish Seafood Investor Forum, which brings together top executives from many of the world’s largest seafood companies, as well as key investors in the seafood industry.

CETACEAN CAPTIVITY

In August 2013, the National Marine Fisheries Service denied a permit application by Georgia Aquarium to import 18 wild-caught beluga whales from Russia’s Sakhalin Bay-Amur River population for the

purposes of public display. Subsequently, Georgia Aquarium sued the government. In January, AWI filed a motion to intervene on the government’s behalf, and was officially granted intervener status in April.

At the May 2014 IWC Scientific Committee meeting, AWI learned that the number of live captures of belugas from this same population increased to 81 animals in 2013. Russian scientists additionally confirmed the incidental killing of 12 belugas and

conservatively estimated another 30 deaths occurred due to capture efforts during the year. Thus, concurrent with our legal case, AWI prepared a petition to the Fisheries Service to list the Sakhalin Bay-Amur River beluga whales as depleted under the US Marine Mammal Protection Act. If successful, the designation will make future exports to the United States extremely difficult and will stimulate research and conservation efforts to help protect these belugas and their habitat.



GOVERNMENT & LEGAL

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

AWI ON CAPITOL HILL

During the 113th Congress, AWI provided significant leadership in support of the following animal welfare bills:

- ✎ **The Safeguard American Food Exports (SAFE) Act** to permanently ban the slaughter of American horses both here and abroad.
- ✎ **The Pet Safety and Protection Act** to protect companion animals from sale by Class B (random source) dealers to laboratories for experimentation.
- ✎ **The Wounded Warrior Service Dog Act** to establish a competitive grant program

for organizations committed to humane standards that train and place service dogs with members of the military and veterans with physical and mental health needs.

- ✎ **The Horse Transportation Safety Act** to prevent the use of double-deck trailers, with two or more levels stacked on top of one another, for hauling horses in the United States.

AWI also rallied opposition to bills that would have a negative impact on animal welfare, including:

- ✎ **The Bipartisan Sportsmen's Act**, designed to reduce protections offered by the Marine Mammal Protection Act and Toxic Substances Control Act.
- ✎ **The "King Amendment"** to the agriculture appropriations bill, designed





to shield producers from having to comply with farm animal welfare laws of the states in which they do business.

Once again, AWI helped secure passage of an amendment in the annual agriculture appropriations bill to defund federally required inspections of horse slaughter facilities in the United States—effectively preventing such plants from operating during this fiscal year. This stopgap measure remains necessary as AWI continues to push for passage of the SAFE Act.

BEGINNING OF THE END FOR ORCA CAPTIVITY

In March 2014, AWI helped engineer the introduction in the California Assembly of the Orca Welfare and Safety Act—a historic bill to end captivity of orcas for entertainment purposes in the state. The Act would prohibit the public display of orcas in California and retire those currently in captivity in the state to less stressful lives in sea pens. At the widely covered press conference on the Santa Monica Pier introducing the bill, AWI’s Dr. Naomi Rose

spoke alongside the bill’s sponsor, California Assemblymember Richard Bloom; *Blackfish* director Gabriella Cowperthwaite; and two former SeaWorld trainers.

The first hearing of the bill on April 8 by the California Assembly’s Committee on Water, Parks and Wildlife attracted wide attention from media and the public, with a packed room and people spilling out into the corridor at the hearing. After Naomi and others testified, the Committee agreed to a suggestion by Chairman Anthony Rendon

to conduct an interim study—a process to allow committee members time to obtain more information on the science associated with orcas and captivity. Naomi has been providing information to the Committee as the interim study report is being prepared.

AWI IN COURT

Protecting Red Wolves

On May 13, 2014, AWI, Defenders of Wildlife, and the Red Wolf Coalition won an important legal victory in our ongoing battle to protect the only wild population of endangered red wolves, in North Carolina. On that date, the US District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina issued a preliminary injunction against the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission's authorization of coyote hunting in the five-county area inhabited by the red wolves.

Red wolves and coyotes are similar in appearance; consequently, red wolves are frequently mistaken for coyotes, even in daylight, and “mistaken identity” gunshot deaths have been a major cause of mortality for the wolves. Ruling in our favor, Judge Terrence Boyle reasoned that “By

designating the red wolf as protected and dedicating funding and efforts for more than twenty-five years in a program to rehabilitate the once-nearly extinct species, Congress has repeatedly demonstrated that it has chosen to preserve the red wolf—not simply to let inaction determine its fate—and it is not for this Court to permit activities that would have an effect counter to this goal.”

Opposing Lethal Deer Management

In January, AWI notified USDA officials that USDA's Wildlife Services program was in violation of the National Environmental Policy Act by proposing, in collaboration with the Long Island Farm Bureau, to cull 9,000 deer on Long Island over several winters—thousands more deer than contemplated by existing environmental planning documents. USDA responded by agreeing to reduce the number of deer killed to no more than 1,000—still unacceptable in AWI's view but one-ninth the original total.

AWI also filed—and won—a lawsuit against the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, alleging that the Department was issuing permits for the cull in an arbitrary and unscientific

manner. This further lowered the death toll by halting the issuance of any new permits for the cull. AWI next worked with local deer advocates to convince the towns and villages on Long Island to reject the Farm Bureau/Wildlife Services project—which several fortunately did. In June 2014, for example, East Hampton agreed to implement an immunocontraception program to humanely manage its deer population without resorting to lethal control.

Addressing Ocean Noise

In December 2013, with pro bono representation by EarthJustice, AWI filed a lawsuit in Hawai'i federal court to challenge approval by the National Marine Fisheries Service of a five-year plan by the US Navy for testing and training activities off Hawai'i and Southern California. The Navy and the Fisheries Service estimate this training will cause 9.6 million instances of harm, including permanent hearing loss; lung injuries; and death to whales, dolphins, and other marine mammals. The complaint was amended in January 2014 to add the Navy as a defendant after the Navy published its record of decision to proceed with its planned activities.



AWI Quarterly

THE *AWI QUARTERLY* MAGAZINE IS DISTRIBUTED TO APPROXIMATELY 33,000 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 2013

VOLUME 62 NUMBER 3

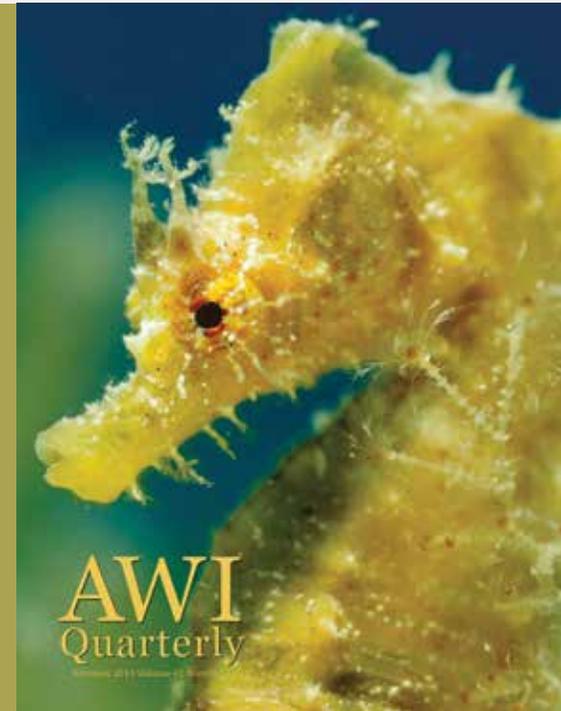
Trade in seahorses is a leading cause of population declines of at least 50 percent globally and more than 90 percent in specific populations over recent decades. An analysis of international trade data reveals that more than 32 million seahorses (live and dead) were exported by nearly 70 countries from 2004 through 2011. The vast majority were traded as curios or for traditional medicinal use. The precipitous declines in seahorse numbers have prompted efforts to preserve these iconic species.

Harvard University announced in April 2013 that it was closing the New England National Primate Research Center by 2015, following repeated citations for Animal Welfare Act violations. The Center's almost 2,000 monkeys will be placed at other laboratories. The university claims that this decision was based on a shift in long-term strategies and straitened research funding. However, industry insiders indicate that the longstanding animal welfare violations and resulting publicity played a big role in Harvard's decision.

A scientific committee assembled by the National Academy of Sciences' National Research Council completed a two-year study on the Wild Horse and Burro Program of the federal Bureau of Land Management. The committee's report is severely critical of the way the Bureau manages these equines on the range, and calls for major changes. Prior to the report's publication, AWI's D.J. Schubert testified before the committee and, per the committee's request, submitted a detailed written analysis of the program. Many of the committee's final recommendations mirror reforms called for by AWI.

A pair of US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) proposals spell good news for one species and potential doom for another. The good proposal: USFWS seeks to list all chimpanzees as endangered under the Endangered Species Act. Currently there is a "split-listing" of chimpanzees—with wild ones considered endangered, but captive individuals classified as threatened and subject to commercial exploitation. The bad proposal: USFWS plans to downlist the gray wolf and turn much of the decision-making concerning management of this species over to state game agencies that have shown virtually no inclination to protect wolves in the past.

SeaWorld Orlando has again been fined and labeled a repeat offender by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration for continuing to operate a workplace that can "cause death or serious physical harm to employees." The fine comes as part of the three-year investigation and suit against SeaWorld after the death of trainer Dawn Brancheau, who was drowned by killer whale Tilikum at the park in February 2010.



↵ AWI and other organizations sent representatives to the Philippines and Thailand to investigate the underground dog meat trade in those countries. In the Philippines, the group witnessed dog meat being sold illegally at a restaurant in Baguio, and met with staffers from the National Bureau of Investigation and the Bureau of Animal Industry to discuss strategies for stopping the trade. In Thailand, they visited the facilities of the Soi Dog Foundation, an organization that helps rescue dogs from meat traders seeking to smuggle them to Vietnam.

↵ An audit of inspection and enforcement activities at pig slaughter plants by USDA's Office of Inspector General (OIG), released in May 2013, found that inspectors for the Food Safety and Inspection Service are not enforcing humane handling regulations properly. OIG auditors cited 10 instances in which inspectors did not suspend a plant for egregious violations. For three of those incidents, no suspensions were issued even though district officials agreed that the severity of the incidents warranted suspensions.

↵ In June 2013, NIH embraced nearly all of the recommendations regarding chimpanzees

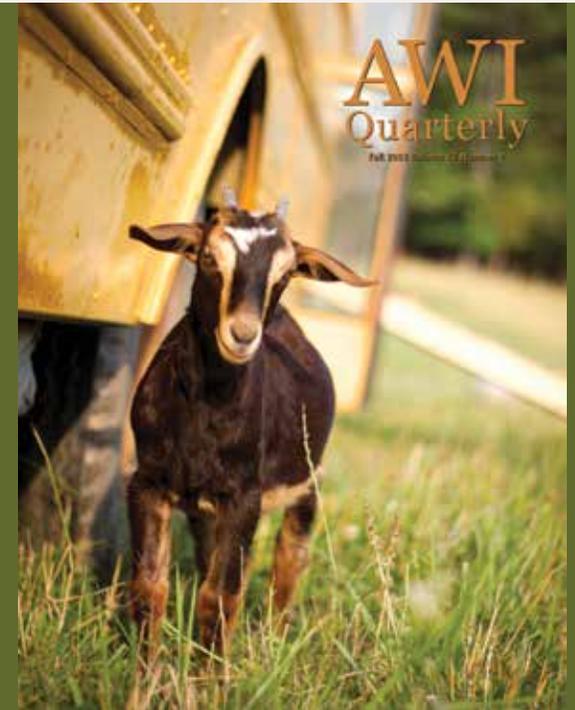
in research contained in the report of the Working Group of the Council of Councils. More than 300 chimpanzees will be retired from research, while NIH will retain, but not breed, up to 50 chimpanzees who may be used in research in the future. Any further NIH-funded research on chimpanzees will be subject to rigorous review, with the remaining animals to be housed in more ethologically appropriate facilities.



FALL 2013

VOLUME 62 NUMBER 4

↵ Kathryn Spann and Dave Krabbe are the owners of 97-acre Animal Welfare Approved Prodigal Farm in Rougemont, North Carolina, where they raise goats with a unique twist: school buses, absent the seats and filled with straw bedding, serve as sunny mobile shelters for the goats to facilitate rotational grazing. Regarding the farm's philosophy, Kathryn says, "Our years of farming have taught us that if you take care and follow the nature of the animals and the nature of the land, then the land and the animals will take care of you."



↵ Dr. Naomi Rose, who joined AWI's staff in September as the organization's marine mammal scientist, is a central figure in David Kirby's book *Death at SeaWorld*—which untangles the twisted ethical hoops humans have jumped through to turn orcas into acrobats. Her prominent billing is unsurprising, since for more than 20 years, Naomi has been a leader of domestic and international efforts to publicize and address the many problems associated with the

capture and captivity of marine mammals for public display—work she will continue at AWI.

✎ Former Class B dealers Floyd and Susan Martin—owners of Chestnut Grove Kennel in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania—were sentenced in August 2013 on federal charges of mail fraud (Floyd) and conspiracy (Susan) stemming from their illegal acquisition of hundreds of dogs and cats for sale to laboratories (including Johns Hopkins) over a five-year period. In addition to a substantial fine, Susan received probation while Floyd got six months in jail. Judge Jones said during sentencing, “There are multiple animal victims and that makes a difference to this court.”

✎ For more than a decade, the National Organic Standards Board, the advisory committee for the National Organic Program, has recommended that the program raise animal welfare standards. Currently, there are no regulations that cover animal handling, transport to slaughter, and minimum space requirements. In July 2013, USDA elected once again to reject the Board’s recommendation to strengthen welfare requirements for animals raised organically.

✎ Cruel drive hunts of pilot whales and other cetaceans continue in the Faroe Islands. During the hunts, hundreds of whales are herded by motor boats into a bay, where men waist-deep in water either jab sharp-ended hooks into the whales’ flesh or jam blunt hooks into blowholes, to drag the thrashing animals onto the shore and restrain them so that a spinal lance can be used. Far more whales are killed than the islanders could possibly (or safely, given the mercury content) consume. AWI has publicly condemned the hunt and urged international action.

✎ Although more than 85 countries have banned or heavily restricted the use of steel-jaw leghold traps, the United States—one of the world’s largest fur-producing and -consuming nations—continues to defend these inhumane devices. Each year, millions of animals are killed for their fur in this country, and many suffer prolonged deaths in traps. An extremely conservative figure of 4.9 million furbearers met this fate in 2010; in 2011, that figure rose to at least 6.8 million.

✎ A new law in California will phase out the use of lead ammunition for hunting throughout the state. The law, introduced in March 2013 by Assemblymember Anthony Rendon, passed

both the Assembly and the Senate and was signed by Governor Brown on October 11. It provides that lead-free ammunition “shall be required when taking all wildlife, including game mammals, game birds, nongame birds, and nongame mammals, with any firearm,” and establishes an implementation deadline of July 1, 2019.

✎ A report published in September 2013 by AWI, Project Coyote, and the Animal Legal Defense Fund entitled *Indiana Coyote “Penning”: An Inside Look at Animal Abuse and Cruelty* details the results of an investigation of WCI Fox Hound Training Preserve. The investigation uncovered extreme animal suffering and provided strong evidence that wild coyotes were being illegally confined and killed by hunting dogs. Previously, AWI and its allies won a default ruling declaring that the possession of coyotes by WCI is unlawful under Indiana law.

✎ San Diego is now the second-largest city in the United States (behind Los Angeles) to ban the retail sale of dogs, cats and rabbits originating from puppy mills and other commercial breeding facilities. An ordinance passed the City Council in July with near-unanimous support that makes it unlawful to

sell or give away live dogs, cats or rabbits unless the animals are obtained from shelters, humane societies, animal control agencies, or rescues. Over the past three years, more than 30 municipalities in North America, including Toronto, Albuquerque and Austin have taken similar action.



WINTER 2014

VOLUME 63 NUMBER 1

✦ The World Trade Organization's (WTO) first-ever consideration of animal welfare as a "public morals" justification for trade restrictions resulted in a landmark decision in November 2013 by a dispute settlement panel. The panel ruled that although the European Union's ban on imports of seal products violated WTO anti-discrimination rules, it was nonetheless valid because it fulfilled the objective of addressing the European public's moral concerns about seal welfare. The case raises the hope that such concerns can, in the future, serve as a legitimate basis for other trade policies enacted in support of animal welfare.



✦ Service dogs can help soldiers and veterans with post-traumatic stress disorders, traumatic brain injuries, or other mental health issues arising from combat experience escape crippling anxiety and regain independence. On December 3, 2013, AWI joined Rep. Jim McGovern (D-MA) for a briefing for members of Congress and their staffs to learn about the Wounded Warrior Service Dog Act—a bill to establish a grant program for organizations committed

to humane standards that train and place service dogs with members of the military and veterans in need—and meet some of the soldiers and veterans helped by the dogs.

✦ The Society for Marine Mammalogy's 20th Biennial Conference on the Biology of Marine Mammals—the world's largest gathering of marine mammal scientists—was held in Dunedin, New Zealand, in early December 2013. For the first time, the conference addressed the science and controversy surrounding orca captivity, with a well-attended evening panel discussion that included AWI's Dr. Naomi Rose.

✦ AWI and Farm Sanctuary, working with the Animal Law Clinic at Lewis & Clark Law School, have petitioned USDA to develop regulations governing the handling of chickens, turkeys and other birds at slaughter. The petition calls for USDA to write regulations to address bird handling and slaughter practices that result in adulterated products, as is the Department's duty under the Poultry Products Inspection Act. In 2005, after the exposure of incidents of intentional cruelty at several US poultry plants, USDA acknowledged the connection between inhumane handling of birds and adulteration.

✦ On November 14, 2013, at the National Wildlife Property Repository in Denver, USFWS officials pulverized six tons of elephant ivory that had been seized by the Service's agents from smugglers, traders and tourists over the past 25 years. AWI's Cathy Liss attended the ceremony and toured the massive stockpile of confiscated wildlife parts and products held at the repository. The destruction of the ivory was intended to highlight the global poaching crisis and send a message that elephants are in urgent need of protection.

✦ In 2009, the Santa Catalina Island Conservancy began using porcine zona pellucida (PZP) immunocontraceptive vaccine to control the California island's burgeoning population of bison—whose ancestors had been introduced to the island during a 1924 movie shoot. The bison's calving rate immediately dropped from 67.4 percent in 2010 (before the PZP took effect) to 10.4 percent in 2011 and 3.3 percent in 2012—allowing the animals to inhabit Catalina Island in numbers that are not as hard on the ecosystem while avoiding disruptive bison roundups in the future.

✦ According to a study by behavioral ecologists at the University of Sussex and published in

the journal *Frontiers in Zoology*, elephants who lost family members to traumatic culling operations decades ago appear to suffer lifelong social impairment. Their observations led the research team to conclude that the trauma these elephants experience from the cullings—or, they surmise, from poaching massacres—coupled with the inability to learn from family elders, may result in “aberrant behaviours in social animals that are akin to the post-traumatic stress disorder experienced by humans following extremely traumatic events.”

✦ On January 17, 2014, hundreds of bottlenose dolphins were herded to shore in Taiji, Japan—one of many dolphin drives that take place there during dolphin hunting season, which generally runs from September through March. This roundup marked the largest in recent years in terms of number of animals. Over 40 dolphins were eventually killed or died during the chaos of capture and confinement. Fifty-two were removed for sale to dolphinariums.

✦ Two Tennessee men, Jay Conrad and Edie Dunn, pleaded guilty in early January to selling tusks from over 100 narwhals over a 10-year period. The Internet sales, directly

to known collectors, reaped more than \$1.5 million for the traffickers. Narwhals are protected by the Marine Mammal Protection Act and are also listed on Appendix II of CITES, which means that trade in the live animals and their parts is restricted.



SPRING 2014

VOLUME 63 NUMBER 2

✦ The global trade in wildlife and wildlife products has escalated to alarming levels, fueled by increasing demand, burgeoning economies, and a phalanx of organized crime syndicates, terrorist organizations, and other poachers. Rhinos, elephants, tigers, and a host of other animals are in the crosshairs of these criminals. The February 2014 London Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade brought together high-level representatives from 46 countries and 11 international organizations to seek coordinated solutions to this onslaught.

✦ Dr. Kenneth Litwak recently joined AWI as our laboratory animal advisor, after nearly



20 years conducting and overseeing animal research. In explaining the long road that led him to AWI, Kenneth explained, “Over many years, I became less and less enamored of how animal research was being done. While people may disagree about the need for animal research, there should be no disagreement with the desire to improve the quality of life for the research animals.”

✎ In December 2013, the New York Department of Environmental Conservation (NYDEC)

released a Draft Management Plan for Mute Swans that called for complete eradication of all 2,200 birds from the state by 2025. Lethal control of the swans was to be conducted by hunters, private property owners, USDA Wildlife Services, and several local agencies. Fortunately, after receiving thousands of comments from AWI members and others in February of this year, NYDEC changed course and opted to consider non-lethal means for swan population management.

✎ Two states recently made gains for animal and human victims of abuse. South Dakota finally shed its identity as the only state without felony cruelty provisions when it passed a law making it a felony “to intentionally, willfully, and maliciously inflict gross physical abuse on an animal that causes prolonged pain, that causes serious physical injury, or that results in the death of the animal.” Meanwhile, Virginia became the 24th state to allow judges to include companion animals in protection orders for victims of domestic violence.

✎ Veterinary technologist Santina Caruso filed a whistleblower retaliation lawsuit in 2010 against The Jackson Laboratory, one of the world’s top suppliers of mice for research and the recipient of tens of millions of research

dollars annually from NIH. The lawsuit faced long odds, and eventually, Ms. Caruso would not prevail. Nevertheless, the suit gave a rare glimpse into the monumental challenges faced by brave animal care personnel who report animal welfare concerns and seek to prevent needless suffering and ensure compliance with animal welfare laws. As the suit was pending, Ms. Caruso was the subject of a favorable November 2012 profile in the industry journal *Lab Animal*.

✎ More PR than practical effect, but pork producers Tyson and Smithfield took tentative steps this year to address animal welfare for pigs in their systems. Tyson told its contract producers (which make up only 5 percent of Tyson’s supply chain) to implement basic animal welfare improvements—such as no longer using manual blunt force as a form of euthanasia for sick and injured pigs. Smithfield advised its contract producers to phase out the use of gestation crates by 2022.

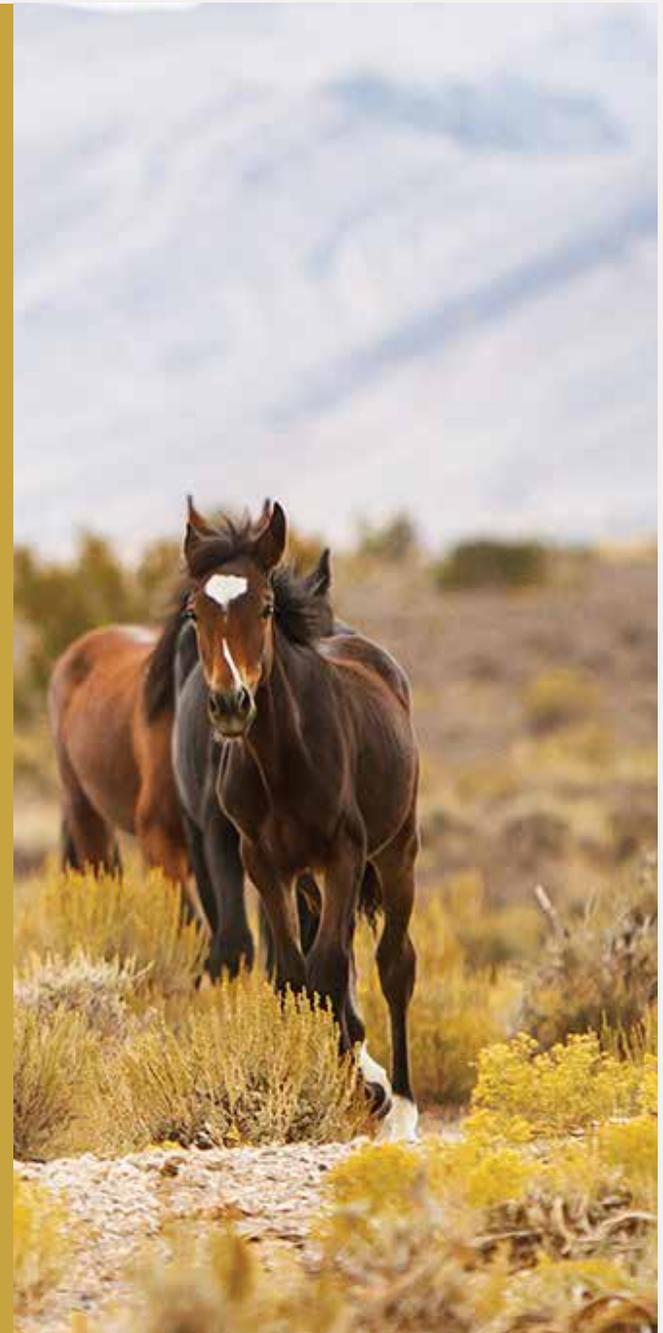
✎ In March 2014, the International Court of Justice upheld Australia’s challenge to Japan’s scientific whaling program in the Antarctic. The court concluded that Japan’s program does not comply with the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling’s

Article VIII—which allows for scientific whaling. The ruling vindicates those countries and organizations, including AWI, that have long claimed the scientific whaling program is merely a cover for commercial whaling. *[Editor’s note: Japan has since vowed to return to the Antarctic under a revised program.]*

- ✧ At least seven Cuvier’s beaked whales stranded in waters south of Crete in the Mediterranean Sea in early April, following a trilateral military exercise involving the United States, Israel and Greece. The exercise included active sonar blasts—which have been irrefutably correlated with strandings of cetaceans at many locations across the globe. This part of the Mediterranean Sea is well-known habitat for beaked whales, who are particularly susceptible to human-generated noise.
- ✧ USFWS finally designated critical habitat for jaguars in southern Arizona and New Mexico in March 2014. AWI had submitted comments on the habitat proposal the previous August, supporting the designation but pointing out that the proposal omitted significant portions of the jaguar’s historic range essential to the species’ recovery. *[Editor’s note: In April 2014, AWI and WildEarth Guardians filed a*

60-day notice to sue USDA’s Wildlife Services program due to its continued lethal wildlife management activities within the jaguar critical habitat—posing a direct threat to this endangered species.]

- ✧ An independent scientific peer review panel has unanimously concluded that USFWS did not use the best available science to support its proposal to remove Endangered Species Act protections for gray wolves across the contiguous United States. The review was commissioned by USFWS and conducted by the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis (NCEAS). The panel found that the delisting proposal gave undue weight to a single preliminary publication that was not widely accepted by the scientific community. Steven Courtney, who chaired the NCEAS panel, called the results of the review “unequivocal.” Previously, in defending the delisting proposal, Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewel disavowed any discretion in the matter, stating that “It’s about science and you do what the science says.”



Speeches & Meetings

by AWI Representatives

Note: All meetings held in Washington, DC, unless otherwise noted

2013

AWI staff members met with a delegation from the Kenya Wildlife Service regarding our mutual interest in protecting wildlife in Kenya from poaching; July 3

Mary Lou Randour participated in a meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association's (AVMA) Steering Committee on Human-Animal Interactions; Schaumburg, IL; July 14–16

Cathy Liss met with the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs Edward Avalos, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Administrator Kevin Shea, and a coalition of animal protection and conservation NGOs regarding predator control conducted by USDA's Wildlife Services; July 19

Tara Zuardo and Dena Jones attended and staffed an exhibit booth at the AVMA Annual Convention; Chicago, IL; July 19–22

Susan Millward met with the new executive director and other members of the US Marine Mammal Commission to discuss a variety of marine mammal issues; Bethesda, MD; July 22

Tara Zuardo met with US Department of Interior personnel to discuss the 16th meeting of the parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and a potential uplisting for the polar bear; July 29

Susan Millward and D.J. Schubert attended a presentation and discussion on marine mammal stranding hosted by the US Marine Mammal Commission and the National Atmospheric and Oceanographic Administration; Aug. 2

Cathy Liss and Tara Zuardo attended the “Symposium on Social Housing of Laboratory Animals” and staffed an AWI exhibit booth at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) campus; Bethesda, MD; Aug. 22–23

Dena Jones met with personnel from USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, including Deputy Administrator Dr. Craig Morris and Quality Assessment Division Director James Riva, to discuss the Process Verified Program and product labeling; Sept. 4

Georgia Hancock, Susan Millward, Naomi Rose, and Tara Zuardo met with personnel from the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to discuss the agency's denial of a permit to import beluga whales from the Sakhalin-Amur population into the United States; Silver Spring, MD; Sept. 19

AWI board of directors meeting; Alexandria, VA; Oct. 24

Nancy Blaney and Cathy Liss staffed an exhibit at the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science annual meeting; Baltimore, MD; Oct. 28–30

Chris Heyde and Rosalyn Morrison met with officials from the US State Department to discuss the illegal dog meat trade in the Philippines and how the United States could help the Philippines government to shut down the industry; Oct. 30

Regina Terlau staffed an exhibit at the Science Teachers Association of Texas's Conference for the Advancement of Science Teaching; Houston, TX; Nov. 6–9

Carson Barylak, Chris Heyde, and Rosalyn Morrison attended a Udall Alumni Association's Lunch with Leaders event featuring Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly; Nov. 12

Cathy Liss toured the US Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wildlife Property Repository and attended an event to highlight the global ivory poaching crisis at which six tons of seized ivory were pulverized; Denver, CO; Nov. 13–14

AWI staff members attended an AWI-hosted briefing for members of Congress and their staffs to introduce the Wounded Warrior Service Dog Act; Dec. 3

Brittany Horton staffed an exhibit at the Pennsylvania Science Teachers Association Convention; State College, PA; Dec. 5–6

Naomi Rose attended the 20th Biennial Conference on Marine Mammalogy, and participated in a panel discussion on orca captivity; Dunedin, New Zealand; Dec. 9–13

2014

Susan Millward and Naomi Rose met with representatives from NMFS regarding AWI's petition to list the Sakhalin-Amur population of beluga whales as depleted under the US Marine Mammal Protection Act; Silver Spring, MD; Jan. 6

Mary Lou Randour attended the inaugural meeting of the National Coalition on Violence Against Animals; Jan. 22

Nancy Blaney and Rosalyn Morrison met with Pennsylvania State Representative John Maher regarding a bill to ban breeding, selling or killing of dogs and cats for meat in the state; Harrisburg, PA; Jan. 29

Mary Lou Randour participated in a meeting of the AVMA's Steering Committee on Human-Animal Interactions; Schaumburg, IL; Jan. 30

Carson Barylak and Tara Zuardo attended the Public Interest Environmental Law Conference and led panels on reform of USDA's Wildlife Services and AWI's efforts to protect red wolves; Eugene, OR; Feb. 27–March 2

Naomi Rose spoke at a press conference to promote AB 2140, a bill in the California Assembly that would end captivity of orcas for entertainment in the state; Santa Monica, CA; March 7

Naomi Rose spoke at a press conference at the European Parliament on cetacean captivity, followed by a screening of the documentary *Blackfish* and panel discussion; Strasbourg, France; March 12

Naomi Rose gave a presentation to the Intergroup for Animal Welfare and members of the European Parliament on cetacean captivity; Strasbourg, France; March 13

Naomi Rose participated in a meeting of the World Cetacean Alliance’s (WCA) Policy, Advocacy and Campaigning Working Group on Captivity, and spoke at a press conference during WCA’s WhaleFest; Brighton, United Kingdom; March 14–16

AWI board of directors meeting; Alexandria, VA; March 18

Naomi Rose participated in the Dolphinarium-Free Europe Conference to share knowledge and information and to develop an EU-wide strategy opposing cetacean captivity; Brussels, Belgium; March 18–19

Nancy Blaney and Mary Lou Randour organized and participated in a panel discussion at the Georgetown University Law Center on the link between animal cruelty and family violence; March 19

Naomi Rose gave a presentation at a screening of *Blackfish* hosted by members of the European parliament; Brussels, Belgium; March 19

Nancy Blaney and Mary Lou Randour met with representatives of Jewish Women International, the National Network to End Domestic Violence, and the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence; March 21

Nancy Blaney participated in a panel discussion along with producer/director Allison Argo on legal protections for birds following a screening of Argo’s *Parrot Confidential* at George Washington University Law School; March 24

Chris Heyde and D.J. Schubert attended a meeting with former New Mexico Governor Bill Richardson and his Foundation to Protect New Mexico Wildlife to discuss working with the Navajo Nation to protect free-roaming horses on the reservation from slaughter; Albuquerque, NM; March 25

Chris Heyde attended the Sound Horse Conference, cosponsored by AWI; Nashville, TN; March 28

Cathy Liss and Kenneth Litwak attended Public Responsibility in Medicine and Research’s Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee Conference and participated in a workshop entitled “Identifying Common Ground Between the Animal Protection and Research Communities”; Denver, CO; April 2-3

Regina Terlau staffed an exhibit at the National Science Teachers Association National Conference; Boston, MA; April 3–6

Cathy Liss and Kenneth Litwak met with Director Larry Clark and staff of USDA’s National Wildlife Research Center regarding its current and anticipated non-lethal research; Ft. Collins, CO; April 4

Naomi Rose participated in a panel discussion on cetacean captivity following a screening of *Blackfish*; Sacramento, CA; April 7

Naomi Rose testified at a hearing before the California Assembly in support of AB 2140, a bill to end orca captivity for entertainment in the state; Sacramento, CA; April 8

Nancy Blaney gave a presentation on the link between violence to humans and to animals to the Domestic Violence Awareness Project Advisory Group; April 14–15

Susan Millward, Naomi Rose and Tyler Sniff met with personnel from NMFS to discuss AWI’s petition to list the Sakhalin-Amur population of beluga whales as depleted under the US Marine Mammal Protection Act; Silver Spring, MD; April 15

Nancy Blaney and Cathy Liss met with USDA APHIS Administrator Kevin Shea and Animal Care Deputy Administrator Chester Gipson regarding allegations of longstanding violations of the Animal Welfare Act by Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.; April 23

Mary Lou Randour gave a presentation at the Ohio State Bar Association Convention on the ties between non-human and human animal abuse; Columbus, OH; May 1

Nancy Blaney, Cathy Liss, and Ken Litwak attended a meeting between animal protection NGOs and USDA staff regarding enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act and the Horse Protection Act; Riverdale, MD; May 1

D.J. Schubert participated in the 27th meeting of the CITES Animals Committee; Veracruz, Mexico; May 2–3

Nancy Blaney and Mary Lou Randour participated in a roundtable discussion on trends in state and federal law affecting animal cruelty crimes at the Association of Prosecuting Attorneys' 4th National Animal Cruelty Prosecution Conference; Atlanta, GA; May 5–7

Chris Heyde attended a meeting with representatives from the Foundation to Protect New Mexico Wildlife to work with the Navajo Nation to protect free-roaming horses from slaughter; Albuquerque, NM; May 7

Carson Barylak represented AWI at the Illinois Voices for Animals Day 2014, which brought activists from around the state to lobby state legislators on behalf of animal protection laws; Springfield, IL; May 7

Naomi Rose participated at the 66th meeting of the International Whaling Commission Scientific Committee; Bled, Slovenia; May 10–24

Tyler Sniff and Tara Zuardo gave a presentation on protection of red wolves and Russian beluga whales at the George Washington University Law School; May 29

Tara Zuardo attended a meeting of the White House Advisory Council on Wildlife Trafficking; June 9

Nancy Blaney and Mary Lou Randour participated in a roundtable discussion entitled “Animals and Family Violence: Resources, Links, and Policies” at Casa Esperanza; Chicago, IL; June 10

Cathy Liss attended a hearing on appeal of the case of Santina Caruso v. The Jackson Laboratory before the Maine Supreme Judicial Court; Bangor, ME; June 10

AWI board of directors meeting; Alexandria, VA; June 17

Mary Lou Randour gave a presentation with Association of Prosecuting Attorneys President Dave LaBahn entitled “Hiding in Plain Sight: What You Don't Know About Animal Cruelty Crimes in Your Community”; Houston, TX; June 25

Tara Zuardo attended a meeting of the Endangered Species Coalition to discuss protections for grey wolves, Mexican wolves, and red wolves; June 30

AWA PRESENTATIONS & CONFERENCE EXHIBITS

2013

Charlie Hester, Emily Lancaster, and Ken Smith staffed an exhibit at the 74th American Convention of Meat Processors & Suppliers' Exhibition; Charleston, SC; July 18–20

Beth Spitler staffed an exhibit at the Florida Small Farms and Alternative Enterprises Conference; Kissimmee, FL; Aug. 2–3

Andrew Gunther gave a presentation entitled “Food Labels Exposed: Labeling for the Conscientious Consumer” and Beth Spitler staffed an exhibit at the National Heirloom Exposition; Santa Rosa, CA; Sept. 10–12

Tim Holmes participated in a panel discussion and Emily Lancaster staffed an exhibit and at the National Goat Conference; Greensboro, NC; Sept. 15–18

Julie Walker staffed an exhibit at Farm Heritage Day at Hunter Cattle Co.; Brooklet, GA; Sept. 21

Emily Lancaster staffed an exhibit and gave a presentation entitled “Animal Welfare Approved: Labeling for the Conscientious Consumer” at the American Dairy Goat Association's Annual Meeting and Convention; Asheville, NC; Oct. 12–19

Emily Lancaster and Chi-Chi Okpalanma staffed an exhibit at the Savannah Food Day Festival; Savannah, GA; Oct. 26

Beth Spitler staffed an exhibit at the Quivira Conference; Albuquerque, NM; Nov. 14–15

Emily Lancaster gave a presentation entitled “The Evolving World of Pasture-Based Meat in the Carolinas: How Transparency Affects Your Market” and Alex Frantz and Katie Yanchuk staffed an exhibit at the Carolina Farm Stewardship Association's Sustainable Agriculture Conference; Durham, NC; Nov. 15–17

2014

Andrew Gunther gave a presentation entitled “Labeling Products for Animal Welfare” and Beth Spitler staffed an exhibit at Nevada County's Sustainable Food and Farm Conference; Grass Valley, CA; Jan. 18–19

Andrew Gunther gave a presentation entitled “Animal Welfare Approved: Solutions for Healthy and Humane Animal Agriculture” and Beth Spitler staffed an exhibit at the Ecological Farming Association's EcoFarm Conference; Pacific Grove, CA; Jan. 23–25

Katie Yanchuk and Richard Long attended the Northeast Organic Farming Association of New York's Winter Conference; Saratoga Springs, NY; Jan. 24–26

Alex Frantz staffed an exhibit at the Texas Organic Farmers and Gardeners Association's Annual Conference; Houston, TX; Jan. 30–Feb. 2

Katie Yanchuk and Richard Long attended Cornell University Cooperative Extension's Winter Green-Up Grass-Fed Grazing Conference; Latham, NY; Jan. 31–Feb. 1

Katie Yanchuk staffed an exhibit at the Pennsylvania Association's for Sustainable Agriculture Farming for the Future Conference; State College, PA; Feb. 5–8

Beth Spitler staffed an exhibit at the New Mexico Organic Farming Conference; Albuquerque, NM; Feb. 14–15

Katie Yanchuk staffed an exhibit at the Northeast Organic Farming Association of Vermont's Winter Conference; Burlington, VT; Feb. 15–17

Beth Spitler staffed an exhibit at the Oregon Small Farms Conference; Corvallis, OR; Feb. 22

Alex Frantz staffed an exhibit at the Midwest Organic and Sustainable Education Service's Organic Farming Conference; La Crosse, WI; Feb. 27–March 1

Tim Holmes gave a presentation on pastured pig management, Andrew Gunther moderated a panel on trends in the meat market, and Katie Yanchuk staffed an exhibit at the New England Meat Conference; Concord, NH; March 7–8

Beth Spitler staffed an exhibit at the California Small Farm Conference; Rohnert Park, CA; March 9–11

Alex Frantz staffed an exhibit at the Good Food Festival and Conference; Chicago, IL; March 13–15

Beth Spitler gave a presentation entitled "Animal Welfare Approved: Labeling for the Conscientious Consumer" and staffed an exhibit at the Four States Ag Expo; Cortez, CO; March 13–15

Katie Yanchuk staffed an exhibit at Farm to Table Pittsburgh; Pittsburgh, PA; March 21–22

Katie Yanchuk attended the Just Food Conference; New York, NY; April 5–6

Katie Yanchuk staffed an exhibit at the Philly Farm & Food Fest; Philadelphia, PA; April 13

Emily Lancaster participated in panel discussions on certification and labeling, and Tim Holmes participated in panel discussions on slaughter plants and breed selection at the Southeastern Sustainable Livestock Conference; Duluth, GA; April 26

Beth Spitler gave a presentation entitled "Slap a Label on it: The Economic Benefits of Value-Added Certification" and staffed an exhibit at the San Isidro Farmers' Forum; Mora, NM; May 15

Katie Yanchuk gave a presentation on conscientious husbandry and certification with Animal Welfare Approved at the Black Valley Farm Workshop; Everett, PA; June 7

Alex Frantz staffed an exhibit at the Aurora GreenFest; Aurora, IL; June 14

Emily Lancaster Moose staffed an exhibit at the 75th American Convention of Meat Processors & Suppliers' Exhibition; Milwaukee, WI; June 19–21

Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets

	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,	
	2014	2013
CHANGES IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS:		
REVENUES:		
Contributions - Foundations and trusts	\$ 703,496	\$ 495,915
- Legacies and bequests	301,248	1,901,043
- Memberships and other	1,217,662	1,629,975
Tenants net rental income	66,896	44,948
Sale of publications and reports	3,336	815
Dividend income	169,988	170,388
Interest income	18,642	35,044
Realized and unrealized gain on securities	1,177,061	738,525
	3,658,329	5,016,653
NET ASSETS RELEASED FROM RESTRICTIONS:		
Satisfaction of program restrictions:		
Roger L Stevens Publication Fund	88,542	11,025
Animal Welfare Approved program	1,780,000	1,352,220
Public education and programs	219,900	70,051
Total net assets released from restrictions	2,088,442	1,433,296
Total unrestricted revenues and other support	5,746,771	6,449,949
EXPENSES:		
Program service	8,752,371	4,564,834
Management and general	246,444	215,402
Fundraising	60,410	52,672
Total expenses	9,059,226	4,832,908
(Decrease) Increase in unrestricted net assets	(3,312,455)	1,617,041
CHANGES IN TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED NET ASSETS:		
Grants and contributions	2,094,141	1,429,630
Net assets released from restrictions	(2,088,442)	(1,433,296)
Increase (decrease) in temporarily restricted net assets	5,699	(3,666)
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN NET ASSETS	(3,306,756)	1,613,375
NET ASSETS - beginning of year	15,151,771	13,538,396
NET ASSETS - end of year	\$ 11,845,015	\$ 15,151,771

Statement of Functional Expenses Year Ended June 30, 2014

	PROGRAM SERVICES	MGMT & GENERAL	FUND RAISING	TOTAL
Salaries	\$ 1,833,289	\$ 82,418	\$ 18,835	\$ 1,934,542
Payroll taxes and employment insurance	138,940	7,465	1,493	147,898
Employee benefits	170,489	12,603	2,461	185,553
Retirement Plan	31,565	1,679	336	33,580
Advertising	16,132	150	7,349	23,631
AWI Quarterly	99,474	—	1,005	100,479
Printing and publications (except for Quarterlies)	273,461	—	4,788	278,249
Research, writing and editing	30,920	—	—	30,920
Grants	297,255	—	—	297,255
Conferences, meetings and travel	687,897	6,948	—	694,845
Postage, mailing and addressing costs (except for Quarterlies)	86,980	878	—	87,858
Telephone, duplicating and office supplies	120,994	20,696	17,512	159,202
Professional services	4,077,871	12,305	—	4,090,176
Memberships and subscriptions	29,482	5,353	2,849	37,684
Acquisition of books and other educational materials	400	—	—	400
Consultants	590,909	—	—	590,909
Internet services	121,491	—	—	121,491
Schweitzer Award	565	—	—	565
Occupancy costs	87,481	36,242	1,250	124,973
Miscellaneous	(1,834)	54,644	—	52,810
Total expenses before depreciation	8,693,761	241,381	57,878	8,993,020
Depreciation	58,610	5,063	2,532	66,205
Total expenses	\$ 8,752,371	\$ 246,444	\$ 60,410	\$ 9,059,226

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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