



ANIMAL
WELFARE
INSTITUTE

2012 ANNUAL REPORT



ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE

61st Annual Report
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ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE

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.



COMPANION ANIMALS

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



PROSECUTION OF ANIMAL CRUELTY

Although animal cruelty is known to be a precursor to many forms of interpersonal violence, little information is gathered on individuals who commit such crimes, where it occurs, or what programs are effective in addressing it. AWI seeks to change that. This year, AWI worked cooperatively with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to expand and improve methods of recording animal cruelty crime statistics so that they can be included in the FBI's Uniform Crime Report and thereby facilitate more informed analysis and response to these crimes.

In April, AWI published *Animal Cruelty Crime Statistics: Findings from a Survey of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs*, which details the results of a survey developed by AWI in conjunction with consultant, Dr. Lynn Addington, with assistance from the Association of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs. The

survey was sent to state crime-reporting agencies to ascertain if and how they collect and maintain animal cruelty crime statistics. Following publication of the report, AWI's Nancy Blaney and Mary Lou Randour met with officials from the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services department to delineate next steps in the process for the FBI to include animal cruelty crimes in its statistical database.

AWI helps design, edit and produce *Lex Canis*, the quarterly newsletter of the Association of Prosecuting Attorney's (APA) National Animal Cruelty and Animal Fighting Initiative. In January, Nancy and Mary Lou participated in the annual meeting of the APA's Animal Cruelty Advisory Council, for which Nancy serves as co-chair. Also in January, Mary Lou joined judges, prosecutors, and FBI officials in Philadelphia for a Pennsylvania Bar Institute panel discussion entitled "Violence Against Animals/Violence

Against Humans.” The purpose of this panel was to explore the link between animal abuse and human violence and consider its impact on the criminal justice system and the family courts.

PUBLICATIONS

This year, AWI published Spanish language versions of two of our popular children’s books that teach compassion and responsible care of companion animals, *Kamie Cat’s Terrible Night* and *Pablo Puppy’s Search for the Perfect Person*. These books have been distributed to Spanish-speaking communities in Central America, the Caribbean, and the United States.

Top: Members of the Association of Prosecuting Attorney’s Animal Cruelty Advisory Council gathered in Washington, DC, in January.
Bottom: Dominican Republic residents show off Spanish language versions of Kamie Cat and Pablo Puppy.





For the first time, the Albert Schweitzer Medal (shown above) was awarded to state prosecutors. From left, Medalists Amy Slameka, Raj Prasad, and Michelle Welch stand with U.S. Assistant Attorney General Laurie Robinson.



2011 SCHWEITZER MEDALISTS

In November, at the Hill Center in Washington, D.C., AWI awarded the Albert Schweitzer Medal to three state prosecutors who have made pioneering efforts to seek criminal convictions of individuals who cause animals to suffer via acts of willful maliciousness or severe neglect. On behalf of AWI, Assistant Attorney General Laurie Robinson, head of the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs, presented the medals to Michelle Welch, Assistant Attorney General for the Commonwealth of Virginia, and Raj Prasad and Amy Slameka, Assistant Prosecuting Attorneys for Wayne County, Michigan, which encompasses Detroit.

Michelle Welch is the Assistant Attorney General who fields all potential animal cruelty cases in Virginia. She is called on

by agencies all over the Commonwealth to act as a special prosecutor in animal cruelty and animal fighting cases and has been appointed a special Assistant U.S. Attorney to aid in dogfighting prosecutions. She frequently gives advice to local law enforcement authorities and prosecutors throughout Virginia and across the nation.

On their own initiative, Raj Prasad and Amy Slameka co-founded the Animal Protection Unit in Wayne County, Michigan, a dynamic volunteer unit that reviews and handles every animal related case from warrant stage to completion. Over the past three years, the Animal Protection Unit has achieved a 98 percent conviction rate. These two dedicated prosecutors also work closely with local humane society investigators and animal control officers in training and advising them for their investigations.

ABOUT THE ALBERT SCHWEITZER MEDAL

In 1951, Dr. Albert Schweitzer granted permission to AWI to award a medal in his name to individuals who have shown outstanding achievement in the advancement of animal welfare. Dr. Schweitzer wrote, "We must try to demonstrate the essential worth of life by doing all we can to alleviate suffering." Past recipients of the Albert Schweitzer Medal include Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (1958) for authoring the first federal humane slaughter bill; Rachel Carson (1962) for her landmark book, *Silent Spring*; Dr. Jane Goodall (1987) for her leadership in the protection of chimpanzees; and Henry Spira (1996) for his activism on behalf of animals in laboratory research, cosmetic testing, and factory farming.

FARM ANIMALS

AWI fights against the inhumane and unsustainable practices of industrial animal farming systems and seeks to replace them with more compassionate husbandry and humane handling methods. We work to effect change in the way farm animals are treated, and ensure that individuals who choose to consume animal products can purchase them from farmers who raise their animals on pasture and provide them with the opportunity to express natural behaviors.

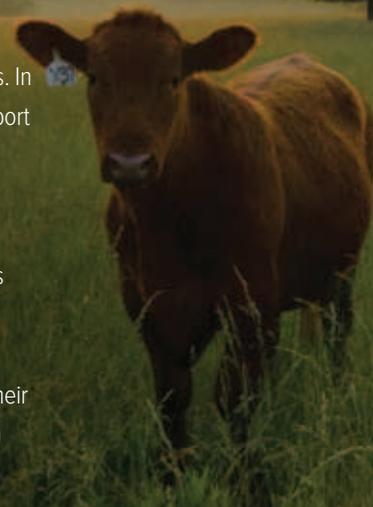
INTERNATIONAL OUTREACH

In March, AWI's Melissa Liszewski participated in the 1st FAO Global Multi-stakeholder Forum on Animal Welfare, held in Brussels, where she gave a presentation on AWI's successful practices and experiences. The forum was organized with the support of the European Economic and Social Committee and the European Commission, and provided an overview of global activities addressing farm animal welfare. Over 250 individuals from 35 countries attended, representing farmers, the food industry, governments, and NGOs.

TRUTH IN LABELING

AWI challenges food packaging label claims that deceive consumers in terms of the

welfare of animals raised under the labels. In March, AWI published an investigative report entitled *Humanewashed: USDA Process Verified Program Misleads Consumers About Animal Welfare Marketing Claims*. The Process Verified Program (PVP) offers a U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) "Process Verified" certification to some industrial-scale producers that claim on their packaging (next to the USDA certification) that their animals are "humanely raised." Consumers are thus led to believe that the USDA has examined and endorsed the animal welfare claim, when in fact the USDA merely verifies that a company has created and follows its own standard—which often includes no animal welfare improvements over others in the industry.





produce the meat enjoyed better living conditions than the industry standard. The NAD challenge was closed when the company elected to drop the claim from its packaging rather than fight the challenge.

ON-FARM PRACTICES

AWI continued to work with the National Organic Standards Board, an advisory body to the USDA's National Organic Program, assisting in its efforts to establish animal welfare regulations for organic production in the United States. With help from AWI supporters and other animal advocacy organizations, AWI helped bring about several improvements in the proposed standards, including more space for chickens and turkeys, a requirement that vegetation be available outdoors for pigs and poultry, and a requirement that pain relief be provided when cattle are dehorned.



AWI works to provide more farm animals with a life outdoors, where they can wallow, forage, and engage in other behaviors that come naturally to the species.

In May, following publication of the report, AWI requested that the USDA's Inspector General conduct a review of the PVP.

The "humanely raised" claim is also being used by conventional producers without USDA process verification. In November 2011, AWI submitted a challenge to the National Advertising Division (NAD) of the Better Business Bureau regarding use of the claim "humanely raised" by a conventional meat chicken producer, Allen Family Foods. AWI argued that the claim was false and misled consumers into believing that the chickens raised to

HUMANE SLAUGHTER ENFORCEMENT

When the USDA proposed a poultry slaughter inspection change that would allow increased slaughter speeds and a reduction in the number of on-the-line slaughter inspectors, AWI rallied opposition to the move. AWI argued that higher

slaughter line speeds would likely result in more birds entering the scalding-hot water of the de-feathering tank while still alive, and fewer inspectors would mean less opportunity for evidence of inhumane handling of birds to be observed and stopped. AWI staff also met with USDA officials to discuss the importance of government inspectors monitoring the treatment of birds in state and federal slaughter establishments for compliance with humane handling principles.

Additionally, after nearly two years of pressure by AWI, the USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) has begun online posting of humane slaughter enforcement records. In August 2010, AWI

submitted a petition to the FSIS requesting public access to the records. After our repeated attempts to obtain them, the FSIS eventually agreed to post records related to slaughter plant suspensions for humane slaughter violations, and the first records went up in late February 2012.

ANIMAL WELFARE APPROVED

AWI's Animal Welfare Approved (AWA) farm certification and food label program partners with independent family farmers who are committed to raising animals in accordance with the highest welfare standards. AWA standards ensure the animals are provided access to pasture, ample space, and opportunities to engage in species-appropriate, natural

behaviors. Free to farmers, AWA is the most progressive farm animal welfare certification program in the United States.

For the fourth year, the AWA program provided Good Husbandry Grants to farms across the nation to improve animal welfare on the farm. Thirty-six grants were awarded for projects designed to, among other things, provide outdoor access and mobile housing, foster breeding programs that facilitate pasture-based management, and encourage non-lethal predator control.

Of particular note this year, Chad and Jodi Ray, owners of AWA-certified Ray Family Farms in Louisburg, North Carolina, were honored along with six other individuals in an April ceremony at the White House as "Champions of Change." The Rays pasture-raise laying hens, beef cattle, and pigs, and were singled out by the Obama administration for their commitment to "animal welfare, heritage livestock breeds, and environmental stewardship."



Animal Welfare Approved farmer Chad Ray gives his cattle a watchful eye and room to roam.

WILDLIFE

AWI works to protect wild animals and their habitats, and minimize or eliminate the impacts of detrimental human activities. We seek to strengthen international cooperation on behalf of wild species, advocate for increased funding for and better enforcement of wildlife protection laws, and promote humane solutions to human-wildlife conflicts.

WILD HORSES AND BURROS

During the previous fiscal year, in response to questions raised by AWI and others over the BLM's management priorities in connection with its Wild Horse and Burro Program, the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) agreed to initiate an independent evaluation of the science, methodology, and technical decision-making approaches of the BLM's program. In January 2012, at a meeting in Spokane, Washington, AWI's D.J. Schubert testified before the NAS committee tasked with reviewing the program. He provided the committee with a detailed statement concerning the BLM's ongoing capitulation to commercial livestock interests at the expense of wild horses, in direct violation of the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971. A report is also being prepared by D.J. offering AWI's analysis and recommendations in response to the 11 specific questions the committee was asked to address.



HUMANE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

In October, AWI and partner Project Coyote scored a significant victory in convincing city officials in Calabasas, California, to stop funding wasteful and inhumane coyote trapping. The two organizations presented the city with a petition signed by more than 9,000

people calling for an end to this practice. The Calabasas City Council responded by voting unanimously to prohibit any city funds from being spent on coyote trapping, and agreed to collaborate with Project Coyote and AWI in creating and implementing a humane coyote management plan.

In March, after North Carolina's Wildlife Resources Commission (WRC) approved rules to allow night hunting of coyotes and feral pigs, AWI provided testimony at public hearings, followed by substantial legal comments in April. We delineated violations of state law associated with the proposed rules and provided compelling evidence of how the rules would adversely impact endangered red wolves—the only wild population of which lives in North Carolina. An alert sent to AWI members in the state prompted a number of the residents to voice strong objections to the state's Rules Review Commission (RRC). Although the RRC initially reviewed the comments and chose to delay implementation of the rules pending review by the state legislature in 2013, the WRC later convinced the RRC to allow the rules to be implemented on a temporary basis, in direct violation of the state's procedural law. In response to this, AWI, Defenders of Wildlife, and the Red Wolf Coalition joined in a court challenge against the WRC, filed (in the subsequent fiscal year) by the Southern Environmental Law Center.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

International trade in wildlife—both legal and illegal—generates billions of dollars annually and is a continuing threat to the

survival of countless animal and plant species. Since the treaty's inception in 1973, AWI has played an active role in shaping implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). AWI participates in the Species Survival Network (SSN), an international coalition of 80 organizations that works to strengthen CITES and address the increasing threat of wildlife trade to global biodiversity. Through SSN, AWI provided input this year to CITES member governments regarding species proposals, resolutions, decisions, and other critical issues that should be addressed at the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES, to be held in March 2013.



*Species on the brink:
(clockwise from above)
hawksbill turtle, red wolf,
Bengal tiger, black rhino, and
(page 10) hyacinth macaw*





AWI co-authored, designed and produced two in-depth reports that were distributed to CITES decision-makers at key intercessional CITES meetings this year. In July 2011, AWI, Pro Wildlife, and Defenders of Wildlife published a report on the devastating ecological effects of the international trade in frogs' legs: *Canapés to Extinction: The International Trade in Frogs' Legs and Its Ecological Impact*. The report contains recommendations concerning what governments should do to protect frog populations and prevent further ecological harm.

In March 2012, AWI, the Natural Resources Defense Council, Defenders of Wildlife, the International Fund for Animal Welfare, and the International Environmental Law Project published *CITES and Climate Change: A Need for Integration*. The report was prepared in response to CITES Decision 15.15, which directs a Joint Working Group of the Animals Committee and the Plants Committee to consider how climate change effects should be incorporated into CITES decision-making.

At the national level, AWI provided detailed written comments in accordance with official public comment procedures



The international appetite for frogs' legs has had a severe impact on frog populations worldwide.

on a number of federal wildlife management policies and proposals, including to—

- » the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in opposition to a proposed Incidental Take Permit sought by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife that would allow the incidental taking of Canada lynx (a federally listed threatened species) in traps set by commercial and recreational trappers;
- » the USFWS in opposition to trophy hunting of endangered species on private U.S. ranches in connection

with the USFWS captive-bred wildlife registration program;

- » the USFWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service in opposition to a draft policy that would only approve ESA listing of a species in a “significant portion of its range” if the species otherwise faces extinction or endangerment throughout *all* of its range; and
- » the National Park Service in response to a number of Environmental Impact Statements pertaining to wildlife management proposals within specific national park lands.

MARINE LIFE

AWI works to influence 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

A primary focus for AWI's marine program this year concerned the renewal of Aboriginal Subsistence Whaling (ASW) quotas, scheduled to take place at the 64th meeting of the International Whaling Commission (IWC64), in Panama City, Panama, in late June/early July 2012.

At the previous summer's IWC63 meeting, an ad hoc working group was formed to identify and consider unresolved ASW issues—among them standardizing the way in which ASW is managed and improving animal welfare in ASW hunts. AWI was one of three NGOs selected to provide expert input on the issues to the United States.

The group presented an interim report of its activities at IWC64, and will continue to work through IWC65 in 2014.

Greenland sought an increase in its ASW quota this year despite evidence that much of the meat is sold commercially rather than consumed by native Greenlanders.

In June 2012, AWI conducted a telephone/ email survey of restaurants, which found that 77 percent of Greenland’s restaurants offer whale meat from the ASW quota to tourists. AWI issued a report of these findings in conjunction with the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society, which we used to convince a sufficient number of IWC member nations to deny the proposed quota increase.

AWI called attention this year to whaling in St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG)—also up for renewal of its ASW quota at IWC64. After extensive research, AWI published a report—printed in both English and Spanish—entitled *Humpback Whaling in Bequia, St Vincent and the Grenadines: The IWC’s Failed Responsibility*. The report offers detailed evidence that for almost 30 years the IWC has turned a blind eye to a host of problems with the SVG hunt, including the use of brutally inhumane weapons from speedboats, the sale of whale meat to tourists, the fact that the hunt dates from 1875 as a purely commercial (not subsistence) hunt, and the fact that the hunters today are not indigenous people as required by the IWC and have not

demonstrated that whale meat satisfies any pressing nutritional or cultural need.

Regrettably, because the vote on the SVG renewal was packaged into one vote with renewal requests from the United States and Russia—and member nations were loath to deny these latter quotas—SVG’s renewal was approved. However, AWI’s in-depth exposé helped persuade several nations to speak out in opposition to future attempts to bundle ASW quotas, and insist that quota requests be voted upon separately at future IWC meetings.

Icelandic commercial whaling was also a major focus for AWI this year. In July 2011, after strong encouragement from AWI and other groups, the Secretary of Commerce certified that Iceland is undermining the effectiveness of the IWC by hunting whales in defiance of the global ban on commercial whaling. This cleared the way for President Obama to initiate diplomatic measures against the nation in September. That same month, AWI discovered whale meat on sale to tourists at a duty free store at Iceland’s main international airport. Our alert to the U.S. and UK authorities resulted in

stern travel advisories being issued by the U.S. State Department and UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, respectively, warning tourists not to import whale products, or face prosecution. The whale meat was also promptly removed from that particular store’s shelves, though it is still available for purchase in the rest of the country.

SMALL CETACEANS

AWI seeks to protect small cetaceans from capture for the aquarium trade and from harmful human activities at sea. In July 2011, AWI attended the 25th meeting of the CITES Animals Committee, held in Geneva. While there, we once again worked to prevent wild dolphins from the Solomon Islands from being captured and sold internationally to aquariums. Since 2007, when exports of these dolphins resumed after a four-year hiatus, we have repeatedly urged CITES parties and its secretariat to intervene, which has led to a formal investigation of this trade. AWI’s D.J. Schubert provided the only NGO intervention on the issue to the Animals Committee, which eventually recommended that the Solomon Islands impose an annual export quota not to



Dolphins and other cetaceans need to swim free, not live as captives in aquariums. Below: AWI's Mariko Terasaki (at right) displays our Chinese-language Sharks at Risk brochure at the New Year celebration in New York's Chinatown.



exceed 10 dolphins until the review is completed—a substantial improvement over that nation's present quota of 50, and one-tenth of its 2007 quota.

In October, AWI's Susan Millward participated in a workshop on threats facing small cetaceans, hosted by the World Society for the Protection of Animals. In November, Susan attended the biennial meeting of the Society for Marine Mammalogy, where she met with colleagues working to end the cruel Japanese dolphin drive hunts.

At the 16th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), held in Montreal in late April/early May, AWI organized a presentation and panel discussion on the harmful effects of anthropogenic ocean noise, to coincide with the launch of a new technical report on the subject by the CBD Secretariat.

SHARK FINNING AND OVERFISHING

AWI took part in the Chinese New Year festival in New York City's Chinatown, using the occasion to distribute thousands of AWI brochures, in both English and

Chinese, on sharks and the abhorrent practice of shark finning. AWI also called attention to the plight of thorny skates—relatives of rays and sharks that have seen their populations in Canada and the United States decline precipitously over the past 40 years due to overfishing. In August 2011, AWI filed a petition with the U.S. Department of Commerce to list the Northwest Atlantic Distinct Population Segment (DPS) of the thorny skate as an endangered or threatened species—or alternatively, the United States DPS of the thorny skate as an endangered species—under the Endangered Species Act.

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

Through our online Laboratory Animal Refinement & Enrichment Forum (LAREF), AWI facilitates the advancement of ideas and techniques in furtherance of Russell and Burch's "3R's": *replacement* of animals in research with alternatives; *reduction* in the number of animals subject to experimentation; and *refinement* of the care and treatment of the animals who continue to be used in research, testing and education. This forum—now in its 10th year—is open to animal care personnel, animal technicians, students, attending veterinarians, and researchers who have direct experience in the care of animals kept in laboratories. Viktor Reinhardt—though officially retired from his position as AWI Laboratory Animal Advisor—continues to moderate LAREF and is editing a third volume in a series of books comprising the most salient of forum discussion threads. This year, dozens of topics were covered, including—



- » Successful strategies for instituting environmental enrichment programs for primates;
- » Improving the welfare of animals considered to be "lower order" (e.g., rodents);
- » Techniques for successful pair-housing of primates;
- » Personal experiences in which animal welfare refinements improved the quality of research;
- » Repetitive motions as indicators of stress and/or inadequate stimulation;
- » Species-appropriate housing designs for mice;

- » Socialization with human handlers as a form of enrichment for dogs;
- » Enrichment options for farm animals in research facilities;
- » Appropriate action when a proposed experiment's benefits appear too slight to justify the potential pain and suffering to the animals; and
- » Use of phased "dawn and dusk" animal room lighting systems to reduce stress.

This year, AWI made a special effort to reach out to key personnel in all laboratories in the United States that are

conducting research on animals. Each individual was sent a copy of the book *Caring Hands*—volume II of the LAREF discussions, as well a copy of the summer 2011 issue of the *AWI Quarterly* and a free subscription offer to the magazine.

AWI staff participated in several scientific meetings throughout the year, most notably October's 62nd National Meeting of the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science (AALAS) in San Diego—the largest conference devoted to animal research in the United States. While there,

AWI engaged many research professionals and laboratory staff regarding ways to provide improved care for animals in research. We also distributed more than 1,000 books, magazines and technical materials on humane handling and care of such animals.

Also in October, AWI submitted comments in response to a status review initiated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine whether reclassifying all captive chimpanzees from threatened to endangered status under the Endangered



Animals subject to experimentation should be treated with kindness and respect. Enriched and more comfortable, species-appropriate housing reduces the stress associated with the standard living conditions in the research laboratory. At left, AWI Laboratory Animal Consultant Michele Cunneen interacts with beagles in a play area.

Species Act (ESA) is warranted. Under the law, wild chimpanzees are listed as endangered, and captive chimpanzees are listed as threatened—and subject to research procedures that would otherwise be prohibited by the ESA. AWI argued that listing all individuals of the species as endangered will better provide for their conservation under the law.

In June, AWI organized a meeting between members of the animal protection community and the staff of the USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Animal Care program. The meeting focused on enforcement by APHIS of the Animal Welfare Act. Among the topics discussed were whether fines are serving as an adequate deterrent for violations of the Act, how the USDA is addressing deficiencies in self-reporting by research facilities, and why all of the information from research facility annual reports is not made available to the public—in particular, as it pertains to reporting by research facilities of how they conduct painful experiments.

In the spring edition of the *AWI Quarterly*, AWI reported that a number of research



institutions have been cited repeatedly by USDA veterinary inspectors for apparent (and sometimes egregious) violations of the Animal Welfare Act, yet remain accredited by the Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International (AAALAC). In addition to the article, AWI published on our website the USDA inspection reports and other official documentation for a number of the cited institutions.

Under the Endangered Species Act, wild chimpanzees are recognized as endangered. Captive chimpanzees—including those experimented upon in research labs—do not currently receive the same safeguards against exploitation under the Act.

GOVERNMENT & LEGAL AFFAIRS

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. The following are a few of our more important legislative efforts throughout the year.

AMERICAN HORSES

AWI continued our efforts to win protection for American horses from inhumane slaughter here and abroad. In April, we co-hosted a “Horses on the Hill” event in which celebrities, school children, and citizen advocates joined Sen. Mary Landrieu (D-LA) at the U.S. Capitol to urge passage of the American Horse Slaughter Prevention Act. AWI also appeared before the Illinois state legislature to help thwart an effort to overturn that state’s 2007

horse slaughter ban—itself a successful AWI initiative. In New Jersey, AWI worked with state legislators to pass a law banning horse slaughter and the sale of horsemeat for human consumption.

AWI supported legislative efforts to get language inserted into the House of Representatives version of the transportation reauthorization bill that would ban the hauling of horses using cramped, dangerous double-deck

trailers. This method of transport often results in extreme suffering and serious injury to the horses, and the USDA has called it inhumane.

DOGS & CATS

AWI achieved a significant victory this year in our battle to stop research facilities from obtaining dogs and cats from Class B “random source” dealers. These scofflaws are notorious for their callous mistreatment of animals and for trading in illegally acquired companion animals. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) announced in February that it will stop funding the purchase of random source cats for NIH-supported research, effective October 1, 2012. A few months prior, the NIH announced that the purchase of dogs from Class B dealers must similarly end by 2015.

Horse advocates Bo Derek, Raelyn Nelson, and Amy Nelson with AWI Board Member John Boyd and Sen. Mary Landrieu at the Horses on the Hill event.





Military working dogs put their lives on the line, and should be taken care of in retirement.

These new policies stem in large part from our partnership with key members of Congress to demand that the NIH stop researchers' reliance on these shady dealers.

Military working dogs risk their lives in war zones and are loved and respected by the military personnel they work with. However, they are officially classified as mere "equipment" and often left stranded overseas when their service is done. AWI called attention to this injustice, and urged passage of the Canine Members of the Armed Forces Act, which would

reclassify these dogs as true armed forces members, and in the process provide them with greater care and recognition of their service, as well as increased opportunities for transport home and adoption.

In Illinois, AWI successfully advocated on behalf of state legislation allowing prosecutors to go after leaders of dogfighting networks using the state's anti-racketeering law, which is based on the federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act. The Illinois bill was signed into law in June 2012, and provides an important new tool for



Fungal growth on the nose of this little brown bat is a mark of deadly white-nose syndrome.

prosecutors to wield against dog fighting organizers and financiers.

In New Jersey, AWI advocated on behalf of the Domestic Violence Pet Protection Order Act, which was signed into law in January and permits courts to include companion animals in domestic violence restraining orders.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

AWI worked to help pass an amendment to the FY 2012 Interior appropriations bill that helped preserve the integrity of the Endangered Species Act. The amendment



stripped the appropriations bill of language that would have barred future endangered species listings and critical habitat designations—a move that would have effectively hobbled the ESA. Among other crises, this would have prevented the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service from important actions to save hibernating bats in the United States, who are dying in alarming numbers due to white-nose syndrome (WNS).

In testimony before congressional committees, AWI also urged Congress to provide sufficient funding for federal agencies to continue with the research, surveillance, prevention, and mitigation of

WNS, and AWI staff members participated in a series of meetings with the agencies responsible for acting on the issue.

TRAPPING & LETHAL CONTROL OF PREDATORS

In May 2011, AWI, Project Coyote, and the Animal Legal Defense Fund filed suit against the Indiana Department of Natural Resources and its director after the Department waived state permit requirements for possession of wildlife so that a coyote and fox penning facility could operate near the town of Linton. “Penning” involves setting packs of hunting dogs loose to chase wild coyotes and foxes within enclosed areas, supposedly as a training exercise. Horrifically, the dogs are often allowed to tear the wild canids apart. AWI seeks to get this blood sport banned nationwide.

In Congress, AWI worked with Rep. Nita Lowey (D-NY) to build support for the Refuge from Cruel Trapping Act to prohibit the use of brutal traps on furbearing animals within federal wildlife refuges. We worked with Reps. Peter DeFazio (D-OR) and John Campbell (R-CA) to introduce and build support for the Compound 1080 and Sodium Cyanide Elimination Act, a

bill to ban two deadly poisons—sodium fluoroacetate (commonly known as Compound 1080), and sodium cyanide, which is often used in M-44 spring-loaded devices to kill coyotes and other predators perceived as threats to livestock. Death by Compound 1080 is said to be prolonged and painful, while M-44s are responsible for many non-target animal fatalities, including of companion dogs.

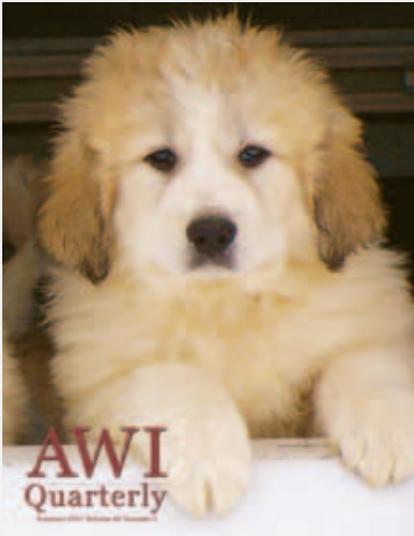
ANIMALS IN AGRICULTURE

AWI staff traveled to Rhode Island in February to testify before the state legislature and help win passage of a pair of important farm animal protection measures: (1) a ban on the routine tail docking of beef and dairy cattle, and (2) a prohibition on the cruel use of intensive confinement crates for calves raised for veal and for gestating sows.

In March, AWI’s Melissa Liszewski testified in support of a bill before an Illinois House committee that would ban the practice of tail docking of all cattle in the state. We also worked to help defeat an “ag-gag” bill in Illinois which sought to criminalize undercover filming of animal abuses at factory farms.

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 2011

VOLUME 60 NUMBER 3

» Funded by an AWI Christine Stevens Wildlife Award, Dr. Thomas M. Gehring and his graduate students at Central Michigan University conducted a

multi-year on-farm study on Michigan's Upper Peninsula that showed livestock protection dogs can serve as non-lethal deterrents to keep wolves, coyotes and deer away from livestock pastures. Gehring's research and outreach efforts have made believers out of some initially skeptical Upper Peninsula farmers.

» An increasing number of research facilities are requiring pain relief for rodents undergoing experimentation in cancer and arthritis studies. Traditionally, such pain relief might be withheld out of fear that it would interfere with the outcome. AWI Laboratory Animal Consultant Michele Cunneen points to two drugs in particular—buprenorphine and metamizole—that can relieve pain without producing the anti-inflammatory effects that could confound results. She also discusses

the least stressful methods for administering analgesics to rodents.

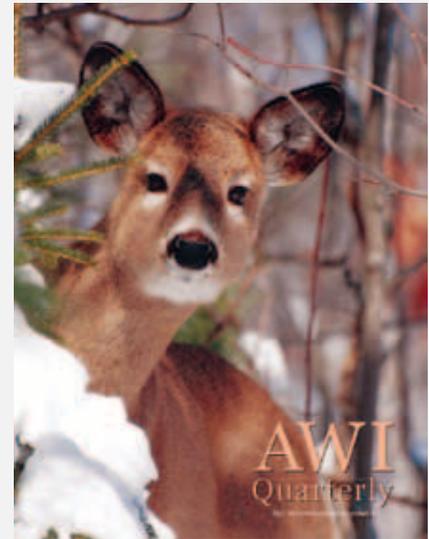
- » Four nature reserves, covering over 200,000 square miles in western China, have joined forces to protect endangered Tibetan antelopes through anti-poaching operations. Patrols will monitor the area to deter poachers, who covet the animals' fine wool as material for shawls. This joint effort will bring increased protection to the estimated 120,000 Tibetan antelopes believed to exist within the parks' boundaries. The population has doubled in the past two decades, but is still nowhere near the estimated millions once believed to roam the region's high plateaus.
- » Dawn and Stephen Robertson raise sheep in the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina, on East Fork Farm, which is certified by AWI's Animal

Welfare Approved program. The Robertsons raise their crossbred Katahdin/Dorper flock entirely on pasture and in a manner befitting the bucolic setting. The sheep are given antibiotics only when sick, and no hormones are administered. Lambs' tails are not docked and they are not weaned before they are ready. Great Pyrenees dogs watch the flock and serve as non-lethal predator control.

- » In the aftermath of the deadly March 2011 tsunami and earthquake in Japan, hundreds of thousands of companion and farm animals were stranded in the evacuation zone following the radiation leak at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant. Though some were eventually rescued, many more starved. After months of pressure from Diet of Japan members and local government officials, as well as recommendations from animal advocacy groups in and outside of Japan (including AWI), the national government authorized euthanasia for the remaining debilitated livestock to prevent further suffering.
- » Yasuni National Park, part of the Ecuadorian Amazon jungle, is a

biodiversity hotspot, home to many unique and endemic species. It is also home to a wealth of oil reserves—reserves that, if tapped, would lead to the opening of roads, deforestation, contamination, and the likely extinction of many of the park's unique wildlife. Under a new proposal called the Yasuni-ITT Initiative, the Ecuadorian government has offered to forgo oil extraction if the international community compensates Ecuador for half of the projected oil revenue.

- » A proposed highway through Serengeti National Park, a World Heritage Site and location of one of the world's most important animal migration routes, has been halted... for now. At the end of June 2011, the Tanzanian government announced it would suspend plans to construct a paved, commercial road through the northern section of the Serengeti. The government will, however, go forward with a gravel road through the park, supposedly for tourism and administrative purposes. Many conservationists, however, fear it as the first step toward eventual pavement.



FALL 2011

VOLUME 60 NUMBER 4

- » AWI's Mary Lou Randour traveled to the Dominican Republic in July to participate in the People Animal Welfare (PAW) project that she helped initiate and organize in partnership with a Dominican non-profit and the local university's veterinary school. Over the course of three days, PAW held a first-of-its-kind spay-neuter event that resulted in the spaying and neutering of 167 dogs and cats, and called attention to a desperate need in

- a country in which thousands of stray dogs and cats roam the streets.
- » In the first of a two-part series, AWI explores the efficacy (and politics) of immunocontraception as a non-lethal tool of wildlife management. Two vaccines in particular are analyzed: porcine zona pellucida (PZP) and gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH). Both have shown to be safe and effective, and PZP in particular has been successfully used on wildlife populations such as elephants, horses, elk, and white-tailed deer since the late 1980s. Despite this, widespread use of immunocontraception has been hindered by those with a vested interest in lethal forms of wildlife control.
 - » Dissent and dysfunction—deliberately crafted by pro-whaling nations—reigned at the 63rd meeting of the International Whaling Commission on the British Isle of Jersey. At one point, Japan, Norway, Iceland and their allies walked out en masse rather than face a vote on a joint proposal by Argentina and Brazil to establish a South Atlantic Whale Sanctuary. Further strife followed over a proposal to substantively reform IWC procedures—and even over the
- issue of what constitutes a quorum for voting purposes.
- » In a presentation at the annual meeting of the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science, J. Hau from the University of Copenhagen described ongoing work to replace the rabbit as the traditional polyclonal antibody animal model with a free-range chicken egg. In current experiments, the chickens are immunized via injection or gavage and the antibody is made in the yet-to-be-laid egg. Once the egg is laid, the antibody is collected from the yolk. Ten times more antibody can be obtained from the yolk than from traditional rabbit serum.
 - » Since 2001, USDA regulations have prohibited the use of double-deck trailers to transport horses to slaughter. However, the regulations only applied to horses moved directly to slaughter plants. Shippers regularly circumvented the rules by moving the horses most of the way in double-deck trailers to assembly points, then complying with the regulations only for a final journey to slaughter over the U.S. border. Under the new rules, transportation to such stopover points is covered, as well.
- » A bill in the House of Representatives would bar lawsuits by wildlife advocates challenging rules to delist wolves in Wyoming and the Western Great Lakes region. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service plans to publish a new rule to delist the Wyoming population as soon as the state legislature approves a deal struck between the Wyoming and federal governments. The USFWS is reviewing comments on its proposal to delist wolves in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, as well.
 - » At fashion shows from Milan to New York this year, the lizard skin look for garments and accessories was back in. Tragically, many of these luxury items were made with real, not imitation, skins. International trade data reveal that a substantial number of reptiles exploited by the skin trade are illegally wild-caught, then laundered through customs as “captive-bred.” Karl Ammann, a documentary filmmaker, and Bryan Christy, an investigative journalist, describe brutal reptile slaughter methods, which sometimes include skinning reptiles alive.
 - » Dr. Kanjana Adulyanuosol and Mr. Surasak Thaongsukdee of Thailand’s

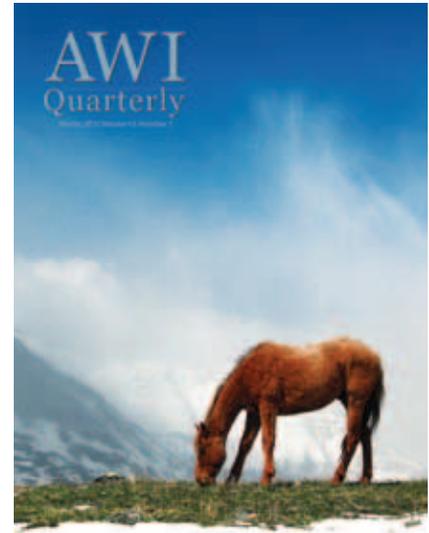
Marine and Coastal Resources Research Center (MCRC) in Samut Sakhon Province seek to solve some of the mystery surrounding the elusive and little-studied Bryde's whale. By taking advantage of the unique opportunity in the Gulf of Thailand to observe numerous Bryde's whales in one place, the MCRC scientists hope to discover and communicate new information concerning this species, and thereby increase public awareness of the need to protect them and their habitats.

» *Project Nim*, a documentary film directed by James Marsh, is the story of scientist Herb Terrace and his 1970s experiment to see if a young chimpanzee named Nim could live with humans and learn sign language. It is also a gut-wrenching tale of what we humans do to chimpanzees in captivity. Like so many others of his kind, Nim was abandoned after the experiment ended and shuffled around to various facilities. The movie touches on the troubling aspects of our continued experimentation on our nearest relatives.

WINTER 2012

VOLUME 61 NUMBER 1

- » Nestled in the Western New York community of Alfred, Windy Ridge Natural Farms is a pasture-based poultry farm that raises its laying hens in accordance with AWI's Animal Welfare Approved standards. Last year, Windy Ridge received a \$5,000 AWA Good Husbandry Grant that allowed owners Tim and Kathy Koegel to expand their flock and allowed Tim to redesign his custom mobile hen houses—complete with a feeder, watering system, lights, and a de-icing device.
- » Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey circus has been slapped with the largest fine ever under the Animal Welfare Act against an animal exhibitor. Feld Entertainment, the parent company of the circus, entered into a settlement agreement with the USDA to pay a civil fine of \$270,000 for alleged Animal Welfare Act violations. Several apparent violations of federal law are revealed in USDA inspection reports, including that circus handlers forced an elephant to perform when she was ill and required medication for pain.



- » Rosalyn Morrison spent two years in South Korea before joining AWI's legislative team. While there, she was witness to some of the horrors of the borderline legal (but officially tolerated) dog meat trade. Dog meat farms dot the countryside, with stacked, rusty, brown cages filled with big yellow dogs. Dogs travel hours to market stuffed tightly together in cages, in stifling heat, many dying on the way. They are often tortured before slaughter, due to a folk belief that high adrenaline produces better meat. South Korean animal advocates, meanwhile, seek to shut down this cruel business.

- » “Most current use of chimpanzees for biomedical research is unnecessary,” according to a landmark Institute of Medicine report commissioned by the National Institutes of Health. NIH Director Dr. Francis Collins immediately accepted the recommendations in the report and suspended all new research with chimpanzees until the report’s suggested criteria for when such research is allowed could be implemented. At present, the NIH funds 37 projects with chimpanzees, and Collins believes that about half of the research will fail to meet the new criteria and thus be phased out.
- » Wood consumption by the United States and other industrial countries plays a significant role in the rampant deforestation of Papua New Guinea (PNG), where it is estimated that between 6 and 8 percent of the known animal and plant species in the world live. China imports over 80 percent of PNG’s timber to manufacture inexpensive furniture for the American, European and Japanese markets. Studies reveal that approximately 70 percent of China’s timber imports from the region derive from illegal logging.
- » Between 2000 and 2008, an estimated one out of every 100 sharks caught around the globe was killed off the coast of Senegal. In 2000 alone, Senegal exported 37 metric tons of shark fins. The West African shark fin trade started to plummet in 2003 as sharks began to disappear, yet the intense fishing continues. As one 30-year fisherman said, “We are obliged to catch small sharks. We know it’s not good but if one person doesn’t the next will.”
- » Through April 18, AWI was accepting applications by researchers for the 2012 Christine Stevens Wildlife Awards. This award program, named in honor of the organization’s late founder and president, provides grants of up to \$10,000 to help stimulate and support efforts to devise new techniques and strategies, test existing products, and develop educational tools, for the purpose of humanely defusing human-wildlife conflicts.
- » In a number of state legislatures this year, including those in Iowa, Minnesota, New York, Indiana, and Nebraska, bills were considered that would outlaw undercover investigations by animal advocates intended to expose the disturbing realities of factory farming. These bills, dubbed “ag-gag” bills, would criminalize any recording of a farm’s operations taken without the express consent of the farm’s owner. Such bills are backed by industry as a way to thwart embarrassing public access to evidence of animal abuse and violations involving food safety and occupational health and safety issues.
- » Thousands of animals are killed via aerial gunning permits each year. The vast majority of this occurs under the direction of the Wildlife Services program of the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. While the Airborne Hunting Act requires state agencies issuing aerial shooting permits to file annual reports containing crucial information—including number and species of animals killed—the records obtained indicate that most agencies fail to do so, leaving aerial gunning virtually unmonitored.



SPRING 2012

VOLUME 61 NUMBER 2

» Nancy Kellum Brown, a science teacher at Children's University, a Texas elementary school, writes about her efforts to employ hands-on teaching methods that blend a love of science with the need to teach students respect for all living things. She relates how a pair of donated African dwarf frogs led to a lively debate among her students about the ethics of removing animals from their natural habitat for science

classrooms. The school also signed AWI's "Race to Stop Dissections" pledge, discontinuing animal dissections and receiving a free license for sophisticated digital dissection software.

- » Two notable pastured poultry egg farms were added to the Animal Welfare Approved fold this year: Happy Chapped Chicken Butt Farm, in Broomfield, Colorado, is a burgeoning egg business founded, owned and operated by an extraordinary 12-year-old, Shelby Grebenc. Meanwhile, Carole Morison—the former Perdue meat chicken farmer whose rebellion against the oppressive business model and horrible animal welfare practices mandated by industry was depicted in the Academy Award-nominated documentary, *Food, Inc.*—has started her own AWA-certified egg operation on her and husband Frank's Maryland Eastern Shore property.
- » The International Union for Conservation of Nature lists the Mekong River subpopulation of Irrawaddy dolphin as critically endangered—victims of modern fishing methods, habitat degradation, and capture for the entertainment industry. In January, the

Mekong Irrawaddy Dolphin Conservation Workshop was held in Kratie, Cambodia, and supported through funding by AWI. At the close of the workshop, Cambodia's Fisheries Administration and others signed a formal commitment to develop a strategy for implementing the workshop's recommendations.

- » A growing number of hunters in Minnesota are supporting state legislation that would restrict the use of some traps intended to catch and kill furbearing animals. The traps at issue are lethal "body-gripping" or "Conibear" type traps, which are powerful, spring-loaded devices with a pair of rectangular steel jaws meant to close violently on the victim, breaking the animal's neck and/or back. But the traps often fail to kill cleanly, leaving victims to suffer protracted, excruciating deaths. They also kill many non-target animals, including prized hunting dogs.
- » A trio of proposed pipeline projects—Keystone XL, Northern Gateway, and Trans Mountain—would stream what has become known as "the world's dirtiest oil" out of northeastern Alberta's infamous Athabasca tar sand

fields. In addition to the staggering regional impact of hastening tar sands development, these pipeline projects would introduce the threat of chronic and catastrophic oil spills in terrestrial and marine environments that host rare, endangered, vulnerable, and ecologically valuable species and ecosystems.

- » During a six-week period in January and February, a brazen and well-organized gang of poachers slaughtered in savage fashion at least half of the roughly 400 resident savannah elephants in Cameroon's Bouba N'Djida National Park. A spike in demand for ivory in China is "the leading driver behind the illegal trade in ivory today," according to Tom Milliken, an elephant and rhino expert for the wildlife trade monitoring network, TRAFFIC.
- » In a joint, multi-state study, scientists at Johns Hopkins' Center for a Livable Future and Arizona State University found evidence suggesting that a class of antibiotics previously banned by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for poultry production is still in wide use on industrial farms to promote growth.

Fluoroquinolones, the antibiotics detected, are used to treat many types of human infections and are considered "critically important" by the World Health Organization. Industrial agriculture's rampant use of fluoroquinolones poses grave danger to their effectiveness for treating human illness.

- » In early 2012, as many as 2,000 dead dolphins (mostly long-beaked common dolphins) washed up in multiple strandings over an apparently extended time period on the beaches along Peru's northwest coast. This prompted Dr. Carlos Yaipen Llanos of Lima-based La Organización Científica para Conservación de Animales Acuáticos (ORCA) to investigate and contact Hardy Jones of BlueVoice for help. After investigating, both Yaipen and Jones suspect noise—from active sonar or seismic activity—as a potential cause of the unusual strandings.
- » David Ausband and Mike Mitchell of the Montana Wildlife Cooperative Research Unit were recipients of a Christine Stevens Wildlife Award to study the effectiveness of "biofencing"—natural scent barriers of scat and urine—to

keep wolves in territories near Garden Valley, Idaho, away from livestock and conflict with humans. The biofence they employed over the course of two summers proved effective in most cases. In one instance, it turned aside a wolf pack that previously had preyed upon a large, nearby flock of sheep from a grazing allotment.

SPEECHES MADE & MEETINGS ATTENDED

BY AWI REPRESENTATIVES

2011

Attended 63rd plenary and subcommittee meetings of the IWC, Jersey, British Isles, July 4–14

Exhibited for AWA program at the Florida Small Farms Conference, Kissimmee, FL, July 15–17

Exhibited at the American Veterinary Medical Association Annual Convention, St. Louis, MO, July 16–19

Attended 25th Meeting of the CITES Animals Committee, Geneva, Switzerland, July 18–22

Met with Kenneth Petersen, FSIS Assistant Administrator, and Sallee Dixson, FSIS Humane Handling Enforcement Coordinator, regarding enforcement of humane slaughter of farm animals, July 19

Met with U.S. government delegation to the IWC to discuss the recent IWC meeting and status of Pelly certification of Iceland, July 20

Nancy Blaney gave presentation during “Family Violence, Juveniles, and Animal Abuse—Sentencing Considerations and Policy Trends” panel discussion, at the 74th Annual Conference of the National Conference of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, New York, NY, July 26

Nancy Blaney gave presentation at the Pennsylvania Bar Institute’s 8th Annual Animal Law Conference, Mechanicsburg, PA, Aug. 10

Gave public comments at National Academy of Sciences meeting, “The Use of Chimpanzees in Biomedical and Behavioral Research,” Aug. 12

D.J. Schubert interviewed on the Voice of Russia radio about *Canapés to Extinction*, AWI’s report on the negative consequences of the international trade in frogs’ legs, Aug. 12

Attended 61st Meeting of the CITES Standing Committee, Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 15–19

Susan Millward interviewed on KSEE 24 radio about shark finning, Fresno, CA, Aug. 24

Exhibited for AWA program at the KeHe/Tree of Life Southwest Customer Appreciation Weekend, Dallas, TX, Sept. 10–11

Participated in hearing before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit regarding ASPCA et al., v. Feld Entertainment, Inc., Sept. 12

Exhibited for AWA program at the Good Food Festival, Santa Monica, CA, Sept. 17–18

Camilla Fox interviewed on Animal Wise Radio show about trapping within National Wildlife Refuges and predator protection efforts, Sept. 18

Dena Jones gave presentation during “Does Meeting Consumer Demands Using Certification Programs Reduce Polarization of Animal Welfare Issues?” panel discussion, at USDA’s Future Trends in Animal Agriculture Symposium, Sept. 21

Exhibited for AWA program at the Natural Products Expo East, Baltimore, MD, Sept. 22–24

Participated in World Society for the Protection of Animals workshop: Small Cetaceans Global Strategy, London, UK, Oct. 3–4

Exhibited at the 62nd American Association for Laboratory Animal Science National Meeting, San Diego, CA, Oct. 4–6

Attended congressional oversight hearing, “The President’s New National Ocean Policy—A Plan for Further Restrictions on Ocean, Coastal, and Inland Activities,” Oct. 4 and 26

Met with Tony Corrales, City Manager, and other city officials regarding development of Coyote Coexistence Plan & Public Education Outreach Program, Calabasas, CA, Oct. 12

Hosted State of the Plate DC, an AWA program event on the development of sustainable supply chains for high-welfare animal products, in cooperation with the Restaurant Association Metropolitan Washington, Oct. 17

Met with U.S. government delegation to the IWC to discuss Pelly certification of Iceland and the president's diplomatic measures in response to Icelandic whaling, Oct. 24

Dena Jones gave presentation during "Consumer Awareness and Activism" panel discussion, at the Farm Sanctuary's National Conference to End Factory Farming, Arlington, VA, Oct. 29

Attended congressional panel discussion, "Making Food Safer—Examining the Role of Animal Medicines," Nov. 3

Met with city officials regarding development and implementation of coyote coexistence plan and public education outreach program, Calabasas, CA, Nov. 10

Camilla Fox interviewed on KWMR Radio about predator control and coexisting with coyotes, Marin County, CA, Nov. 11

Exhibited and provided information regarding dissection alternatives at the Science Teachers Association of Texas's Conference for the Advancement of Science Teaching 2011, Dallas, TX, Nov. 17–19

Provided public comments at National Organic Standards Board fall meeting on inclusion of animal welfare standards in organic regulations, Savannah, GA, Nov. 29–Dec. 2

Exhibited and provided information regarding dissection alternatives at the Pennsylvania Science Teachers Association Annual Convention, Hershey, PA, Dec. 1–2

Hosted AWI Board of Directors meetings, Alexandria, VA, Dec. 2, 2011, Feb. 24 and June 14, 2012

Attended Fairfax County Board of Supervisors public meeting on proposed lethal control of white-tail deer population, Fairfax, VA, Dec. 6

2012

Gave presentation on AWA program at the 2012 Delaware Ag Week extension workshop, Harrington, DE, Jan. 18

Attended meeting of the Association of Prosecuting Attorneys' Animal Cruelty Advisory Council (for which Nancy Blaney serves as vice-chair), Jan. 19–20

Exhibited for AWA program at the Southern Sustainable Agriculture Working Group Conference, Little Rock, AR, Jan. 19–21

Exhibited for AWA program at the University of Vermont's 16th Annual Vermont Livestock and Grazing Conference, Fairlee, VT, Jan. 21

Exhibited for AWA program at the Northeast Organic Farming Association of New York Winter Conference, Saratoga Springs, NY, Jan. 21–23

Exhibited for AWA program at Cornell University's Winter Green-Up Grass-Fed Beef Conference, Latham, NY, Jan. 27–28

Exhibited for AWA program at the Washington State University's Country Living Expo and Cattlemen's Winterschool, Stanwood, WA, Jan. 28

Attended Chinese New Year Festival to raise awareness about shark finning, handed out literature in English and Chinese, New York, NY, Jan. 29

Exhibited for AWA program at Ecological Farming Association's EcoFarm Conference, Pacific Grove, CA, Feb. 1–4

Presented public testimony supporting proposed Maryland shark fin ban, Annapolis, MD, Feb. 22 and 28

Met with city officials in Superior, Centennial, and Boulder, CO, regarding non-lethal coyote management and community education and outreach, Feb. 23

Gave presentation on AWA program at the Just Food Conference, New York, NY, Feb. 24

Attended USDA-APHIS stakeholder meeting on the agency's budget and proposed changes, Feb. 27

Gave presentation at Coyote Education Night community public forum sponsored by the City of Calabasas, CA, Feb. 27

Camilla Fox interviewed on CTV television about coexisting with coyotes, Calabasas, CA, Feb. 28

Attended EU Animal Welfare Strategy Conference: Empowering Consumers and Creating Market Opportunities for Animal Welfare, hosted by the European Commission and the European Union Danish Presidency, Brussels, Belgium, Feb. 29–March 1

Melissa Liszewski gave presentation during the “Sharing Successful Practices and Experiences” session at the 1st FAO Global Multi-stakeholders Forum on Animal Welfare, held at the European Economic and Social Committee Headquarters, Brussels, Belgium, March 1–2

Attended the White House Conference on Conservation: Growing America’s Outdoor Heritage and Economy, March 2

Exhibited for AWA program at the California Small Farms Conference, Valencia, CA, March 4–6

Attended Illinois General Assembly hearings on bills to overturn a state ban on horse slaughter, and ban tail docking of cattle, Springfield, IL, March 6–7

Testified before the San Francisco City and County Commission of Animal Control and Welfare in support of a resolution promoting coexisting with coyotes, and met with Sally Stephens, Chair of the Commission, San Francisco, CA, March 8

Exhibited for AWA program at the Natural Products Expo West, Anaheim, CA, March 8–10

Attended U.S. International Seafood Show to conduct public outreach regarding corporate ties between Iceland’s whaling and seafood industries, Boston, MA, March 11–12

Provided public comments at annual meeting of the National Marine Fisheries Service’s Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Advisory Panel, on blue fin tuna management and sustainable alternatives to surface long lines, Silver Spring, MD, March 13

Exhibited for AWA program at FamilyFarmed.org’s Good Food Festival and Conference, Chicago, IL, March 16–17

Attended Public Responsibility in Medicine and Research’s 2012 Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee Conference, Boston, MA, March 20–21

Gave public testimony opposing proposed North Carolina regulations to allow night hunting of coyotes and feral pigs, Asheville, NC, March 20–21

Co-sponsored congressional briefing, “Wildlife Services and Humane Alternatives,” March 21

Testified before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior, Environment and Related Agencies, in support of increased federal funding for white-nose syndrome research, surveillance, prevention, and mitigation efforts, March 21

Testified before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies, in support of continued U.S. Department of Justice funding for the Association of Prosecuting Attorneys’ National Animal Cruelty and Animal Fighting Initiative, March 22

Cathy Liss gave presentation, “Developments in Farm Animal Welfare in the U.S.,” and Dena Jones moderated panel at Market-driven Animal Welfare in the EU and the U.S. seminar hosted by the Delegation of the European Union to the United States, March 22

Exhibited for AWA program at the Georgia Organics Conference, Columbus, GA, March 24–25

Camilla Fox interviewed on Animal Wise Radio about trapping and poisoning of coyotes, March 25

Attended presentation by Dr. Jay Kirkpatrick, “Immunocontraception of Wild Horses and Other Wildlife, as a Means of Humane Population Control,” March 26

Gave public testimony supporting an Illinois bill to ban bovine tail docking, Springfield, IL, March 28

Exhibited and provided information regarding dissection alternatives at the National Science Teachers Association’s National Conference on Science Education, Indianapolis, IN, March 29–April 1

Exhibited and provided information regarding dissection alternatives at the 73rd Annual Meeting of the Association of Southeastern Biologists, Athens, GA, April 4–7

Testified before the California Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee in support of SB 1480, a bill to protect urban wildlife from cruel trapping and scofflaw trappers, Sacramento, CA, April 10

Attended congressional briefing, “EU and US Animal Welfare Law in Research and Safety Assessment—Similarities, Differences and Harmonization,” April 17

Attended congressional briefing, “Healthy Farm Bill,” April 19

Exhibited for AWA program at the KeHe/Tree of Life Southeast Customer Appreciation Weekend, St. Augustine, FL, April 21–22

Attended “Horses on the Hill Day” at U.S. Capitol, sponsored by AWI and other NGOs; Bo Derek, Amy Nelson, Raelyn Nelson, and John Corbett spoke on behalf of AWI at a press conference and congressional briefing to build support for a federal ban on horse slaughter, April 25

Camilla Fox gave presentation, “Living with Coyotes,” at the Coexisting with Carnivores Community Forum, Bainbridge Island, WA, April 29

Organized and participated in panel discussion on ocean noise and its impacts on marine biodiversity for the 16th meeting of the Convention on Biological Diversity’s Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, Montreal, Canada, May 1

Attended USFWS-sponsored meet-and-greet with Ben Janse van Rensburg and Pia Jonsson, CITES Enforcement Officers, Arlington, VA, May 2

Met with Larry Davis, FSIS Humane Handling Enforcement Coordinator, and Keith Gilmore, FSIS Executive Associate, to discuss humane slaughter enforcement, May 10

Exhibited and gave presentation on food labeling at the Brooklyn Food Coalition’s Brooklyn Food Conference, Brooklyn, NY, May 12

Gave public comments at the Fourth Meeting of the Committee to Review the Bureau of Land Management Wild Horse and Burro Management Program, May 14

Testified before the California Senate Appropriations Committee in support of SB 1480 bill to limit trapping, Sacramento, CA, May 21

Attended presentation by Julius Kipng’etich, Director of the Kenya Wildlife Service, at the Library of Congress, May 22

Gave public comments at the National Organic Standards Board meeting regarding inclusion of animal welfare in organic standards regulations, Albuquerque, NM, May 23

Participated in National Marine Fisheries Service workshop, “Mapping Cetaceans and Sound—Modern Tools for Ocean Management,” May 23–24

Attended U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations hearing, “Ivory and Insecurity—The Global Implications of Poaching in Africa,” May 24

Attended public meeting and gave comments to U.S. delegation to the IWC, Silver Spring, MD, June 5

Exhibited for AWA program at the KeHe Tree of Life Holiday Show, Chicago, IL, June 10–11

Organized and participated in meeting between USDA-APHIS Animal Care staff and representatives of the animal protection community regarding enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act and Horse Protection Act, June 14

Attended 64th subcommittee meetings of the IWC, Panama City, Panama, June 25–28

Testified before the California Assembly Water Parks and Wildlife Committee in support of SB 1480, Sacramento, CA, June 26

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES & CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
CHANGES IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS:		
REVENUES:		
Contributions - Foundations and trusts	\$ 739,730	\$ 346,540
- Legacies and bequests	474,607	2,269,323
- Memberships and other	1,150,512	2,233,383
Tenants net rental income	49,810	59,880
Sale of publications and reports	2,293	789
Dividend income	137,525	125,446
Interest income	5,264	26,669
Realized and unrealized (loss) gain on securities	(93,289)	1,194,986
	<u>2,466,452</u>	<u>6,257,016</u>
NET ASSETS RELEASED FROM RESTRICTIONS:		
Satisfaction of program restrictions:		
Roger L Stevens Publication Fund	45,843	80,204
Animal Welfare Approved program	950,030	1,000
Public education and programs	69,875	65,534
Total unrestricted revenues and other support	<u>3,532,200</u>	<u>6,403,754</u>
EXPENSES:		
Program service	4,520,931	4,101,228
Management and general	225,405	199,663
Fundraising	47,763	41,170
Total expenses	<u>4,794,099</u>	<u>4,342,061</u>
(Decrease) Increase in unrestricted net assets	<u>(1,261,899)</u>	<u>2,061,693</u>
CHANGES IN TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED NET ASSETS:		
Grants and contributions	1,023,405	66,534
Net assets released from restrictions	<u>(1,065,748)</u>	<u>(146,738)</u>
(Decrease) in temporarily restricted net assets	<u>(42,343)</u>	<u>(80,204)</u>
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN NET ASSETS	(1,304,242)	1,981,489
NET ASSETS - beginning of year	14,842,638	12,861,149
NET ASSETS - end of year	<u>\$ 13,538,396</u>	<u>\$ 14,842,638</u>

STATEMENT OF
FUNCTIONAL
EXPENSES
YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2012

	PROGRAM SERVICES	MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL	FUND RAISING	TOTAL
Salaries	\$ 1,539,224	\$ 64,809	\$ 16,202	\$ 1,620,235
Payroll taxes and employment insurance	122,552	5,148	1,138	128,838
Employee benefits	153,503	9,636	1,257	164,396
Retirement Plan	54,785	2,285	568	57,638
Advertising	13,332	140	8,250	21,722
AWI Quarterly	130,741	—	1,306	132,047
Printing and publications (except for Quarterlies)	227,752	300	6,755	234,807
Research, writing and editing	41,344	—	—	41,344
Grants	243,324	50	—	243,374
Conferences, meetings and travel	662,438	1,713	73	664,224
Postage, mailing and addressing costs (except for Quarterlies)	74,674	121	405	75,200
Telephone, duplicating and office supplies	144,738	8,718	7,929	161,385
Professional services	257,366	76,155	224	333,745
Memberships and subscriptions	13,558	3,818	—	17,376
Acquisition of books and other educational materials	346	—	—	346
Consultants	631,367	—	208	631,575
Internet services	49,475	—	—	49,475
Schweitzer Award	27,152	—	—	27,152
Occupancy costs	77,796	43,761	100	121,657
Miscellaneous	85	2,236	90	2,411
Total expenses before depreciation	4,465,552	218,890	44,505	4,728,947
Depreciation	55,379	6,515	3,258	65,152
Total expenses	\$ 4,520,931	\$ 225,405	\$ 47,763	\$ 4,794,099

A complete financial statement audited by Rosenberg, Neuwirth and Kuchner, Certified Public Accountants, PC, 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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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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