



**ANIMAL
WELFARE
INSTITUTE**
Annual Report
2010

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59th Annual Report

2010

July 1, 2009 - June 30, 2010





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ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE

Since 1951, 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, non-governmental organizations, farmers, veterinarians, teachers and the public, AWI seeks to:

- Abolish factory farms, support high-welfare family farms, and achieve humane slaughter for all animals raised for food;
- Refine the housing and handling of animals used in research, and encourage the development and implementation of alternatives to the use of live animals;
- End the use of steel-jaw leghold traps and reform other cruel methods of controlling wildlife;
- Preserve species that are threatened with extinction, and protect all wildlife from harmful exploitation; and
- Oversee and improve transport conditions for animals.

AWI ON THE WEB

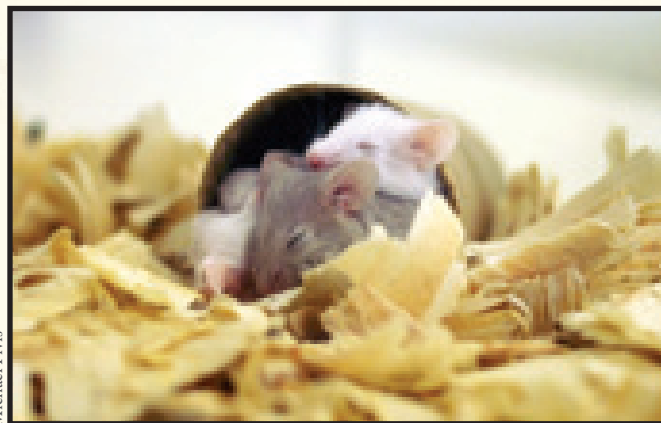
Our resourceful website is a landing page for issue-related information, *AWI Quarterly* articles, and publications. Social media outlets like Facebook, Twitter and YouTube offer instant updates and facilitate member communication and outreach.

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 humane slaughter bill in the U.S. Congress;
- Rachel Carson, 1962, for her landmark book, *Silent Spring*, which spurred revolutionary changes in the laws affecting our air, land, water and wildlife;
- Dr. Jane Goodall, 1987, for her lifetime of leadership in the protection of chimpanzees;
- Henry Spira, 1996, coordinator of Animal Rights International, for his dedicated activism that has impacted the lives of millions of animals in laboratory research, cosmetic testing, and factory farming; and
- Greg Fett, 2008, a tire shop manager who twice interceded to protect beleaguered horses being hauled to slaughter.

ANIMALS IN LABORATORIES



Michael Fivis

For social rodents like these mice, companionship, cozy quarters and nest-building materials are important forms of enrichment.

AWI works to promote better care of animals in research facilities, and foster efforts to provide them with more comfortable quarters and the opportunity to engage in natural, species-typical behaviors, while sparing them unnecessary pain, fear and distress.

AWI Laboratory Animal Advisor Viktor Reinhardt and Information Specialist Annie Reinhardt continued to manage and update annotated databases on: (1) environmental enrichment and refinement of husbandry for nonhuman primates; and (2) environmental enrichment and refinement of housing and handling conditions for non-primates kept in laboratories, including rodents, rabbits, cats, dogs, ferrets, farm

animals, horses, birds, fishes, amphibians and reptiles. These free databases provide researchers, veterinarians, animal technicians and scientists with published information on the housing of animals to address species-typical behavioral and emotional needs, and how to protect animals from stress and distress before, during and after research-related procedures.

AWI published Viktor and Annie's new book, *Magic of Touch: Healing Effects of Animal Touch and Animal Presence*. This book contains a review of the scientific and professional literature in order to highlight published evidence on the calming, stress-buffering and life-enhancing effect of touch among animals, among humans, and between animals and humans. This work helps make the case that co-housing and, in some cases, human contact can serve as vital forms of enrichment for many animals used in research. Viktor also edited and prepared for publication the book *Caring Hands: Discussions by the Laboratory Animal Refinement & Enrichment Forum, Volume II*. In this book, slated for publication in the fall of 2010, animal care personnel provide almost 2,000 comments on improving the living and handling conditions of animals used in research.

For the eighth year, Viktor moderated the online Laboratory Animal Refinement & Enrichment Forum (LAREF). The forum is open to animal care personnel, animal technicians, students, attending veterinarians, and researchers who have had direct experience in the care of animals kept in laboratories. The

individuals who share their questions and stories on LAREF comment directly from their experiences, making the forum a source for open and candid discussion, innovative ideas and peer support. Many dozens of topics were covered in the forum over the course of the year, including:

- The use of swimming pools and water play as a form of enrichment for monkeys;
- The relative merits of various food foraging devices as enrichment for pigs and (in a separate discussion) for monkeys;
- Evidence of animals' sense of humor and playfulness;
- Honoring the instinctual need for mice to build nests by providing proper nesting materials;
- Personal experience with refinements of traditional housing practices and handling techniques of rodents;
- Retirement opportunities for animals after use in research, and the need to focus retirement efforts on other animals in addition to chimps;
- Training macaques—through rewards—to cooperate during blood withdrawals in order to avoid forced restraint and other stressful techniques; and
- The usefulness and safety of providing elevated structures as a form of enrichment for rabbits.

AWI staff participated in several scientific meetings throughout the year where we distributed our publications and spoke up on behalf of the animals in experimental laboratories who are in need of better housing, handling and care. In addition, we updated and distributed current data regarding violations of the Animal Welfare Act by random source dog and cat dealers.





FARM ANIMALS



AWI works in myriad ways to halt the inhumane and irresponsible practices of industrial agriculture, and seeks to replace them with methods that are humane as well as environmentally and economically sustainable. AWI partners with and promotes independent family farmers who raise their animals using the highest animal welfare standards, which afford the animals the opportunity to express natural behaviors.

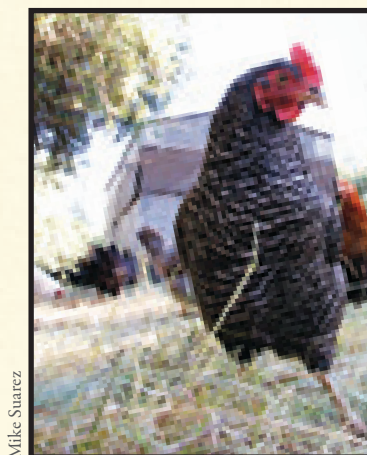
ANIMAL WELFARE APPROVED

AWI's certification program and food label, Animal Welfare Approved (AWA), continued to grow impressively in the past year, as the number of AWA farms more than doubled. AWA also expanded its territory: Le Biscornu, in Rimouski, Quebec, became the first AWA-certified Canadian farm, while Eden Earthworks in Mountain View, Hawaii; Lowline Cattle Company in Honokā'a; and Kauai Kunana Dairy on Kauai's North Shore became the first AWA-certified farms outside the North American continent.

To highlight issues concerning school lunch nutrition and sourcing, in January AWA sponsored a one-week, three-city East Coast tour for the famous UK "Dinner

Lady," ("Lunch Lady" to Americans), Jeanette Orrey. Orrey is credited with changing school food in the U.K. when—in revolt against the poor quality of processed food being served in her school—she began cooking food from scratch and sourcing as much local, organic, and fair trade meat and produce as possible while staying on a tight budget. Orrey and AWA program staff were accompanied on the tour by Bill Telepan, chef/owner of Manhattan's Telepan Restaurant, and Nancy Easton, co-founder of the non-profit organization Wellness in the Schools and a veteran educator in the New York City public school system.

In May, with support from the Pew Environment Group, AWA sponsored "Green Pastures, Bright Future: Taking the Meat We Eat Out of the Factory and Putting It Back on the Farm," a panel discussion on the future of sustainable and humane livestock farming. Panelists included investigative journalist and author of *Animal Factory*, David Kirby; environmentalist and author of the bestselling *Righteous Porkchop*, Nicolette Hahn Niman; chicken farmer and whistle-blower in the Oscar-nominated documentary *"Food, Inc."* Carole Morison; and rancher, veterinarian, and president of the American Grassfed Association, Dr. Patricia Whisnant.



On an Animal Welfare Approved farm in Oroville, CA, a free-ranging chicken enjoys fresh air and sunlight on open pasture.



Carleen Weirauch raises dairy sheep in Petaluma, California, with her husband, Joel. Weirauch Farm and Creamery was one of the many farms audited and certified this year.

SETTING STANDARDS FOR FARM ANIMAL CARE

This past year, a number of states created livestock care standards boards with the authority to set standards for the treatment of all farm animals raised within those states. AWI is participating in the process and sees this as an opportunity to improve welfare and ensure that unacceptably low industry practices are not codified into law.

AWI began by submitting our recommendations on euthanasia and non-ambulatory (or “downed”) animals to the Ohio Livestock Care Standards Board. We also offered recommendations on proposed international guidelines for beef cattle and meat chickens to the World Organization for Animal Health, and recommendations opposing the use of feedlots in the raising of ruminants under the U.S. National Organic Program.

DEFENDING THE INTEGRITY OF HUMANE LABELING

AWI’s farm animal program regularly monitors food labels and other forms of advertisement for misleading or deceptive claims. Producers, including some that employ low-welfare, industrial farming practices, are increasingly touting their products as “humanely raised.” AWI aims to ensure that this claim is reserved for food from animals who actually were raised using a higher standard, giving conscientious consumers the chance to support better practices. Using public opinion polls and other tools to demonstrate consumer perceptions and preferences, AWI registered complaints about particular brand labels and offered recommendations to the federal government for redefining the “natural” claim, arguably the most misused and misunderstood label on grocery shelves.

HUMANE SLAUGHTER ENFORCEMENT

To determine whether enforcement of humane slaughter laws has increased since the 2008 exposure of shocking abuse at the Chino, California, Westland-Hallmark plant—which resulted in the nation’s largest meat recall—AWI conducted a study of humane handling oversight at U.S. slaughterhouses. AWI summarized its findings in a report (which went to print as the fiscal year drew to a close) to be distributed to agriculture officials and state veterinarians, university animal science and agriculture programs, industry trade associations, and members of Congress. A searchable database of individual plant enforcement records has been added to the AWI website, to provide the public with a glimpse into what occurs behind the walls of U.S. slaughterhouses and to pressure offenders to clean up their acts.

MARINE LIFE



AWI is committed to safeguarding animals in the ocean by educating the public, testifying before government agencies, and campaigning tirelessly for measures to protect marine species and their habitats.

LEADING THE FIGHT AGAINST COMMERCIAL WHALING

AWI once again was a strong voice in opposition to commercial whaling at numerous national and international gatherings, including an intersessional meeting of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) held in St. Petersburg, Florida, in March; the IWC annual meeting held in Agadir, Morocco, in June; and several meetings with the U.S. delegation to the IWC throughout the year. AWI Executive Director Susan Millward and Wildlife Biologist D.J. Schubert actively participated at the IWC annual meeting, with D.J. serving for the second year as a non-governmental representative on the U.S. delegation. High stakes accompanied this year's gathering, in light of a proposal to lift the 24-year-old ban on commercial whaling. To counter this proposal, AWI teamed up with several groups to create an interactive web-based tool to graphically demonstrate the enormous success of the 1986 commercial whaling moratorium in saving whales. This information, along with other documents and persistent efforts on the part of AWI to inform member nations' commissioners about the dangers of the proposal, succeeded in preventing its adoption this year.



Courtesy of Serda Ozbenlihan/AWI

AWI supporters voice their opposition to commercial whaling at an April "Save the Whales" rally on the National Mall.

FILING SUIT AGAINST BP TO PROTECT ENDANGERED TURTLES

When British Petroleum's (BP) Deepwater Horizon offshore oil drilling platform exploded on April 20, 2010 and sank in 5,000 feet of water approximately 50 miles off the coast of Venice, Louisiana, it spelled disaster for animals in and along the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. This tragedy underscored the unacceptably high risk to marine animals and ecosystems of drilling in sensitive marine waters, and AWI requested that Congress oppose all efforts to expand oil and gas exploration and drilling off of our coasts.





In June, when reports surfaced from boat captains and others that they were being blocked from rescuing endangered sea turtles to prevent them from being incinerated during “controlled burns” of the gushing oil, AWI took action. AWI, joined by three other groups, filed suit against BP for violating the Endangered Species Act and other federal laws. The suit was subsequently amended to add the U.S. Coast Guard as a defendant. AWI’s actions would lead to an interim agreement (reached at the beginning of the next fiscal year) whereby BP and the Coast Guard instituted standard operating protocols for the search, rescue and rehabilitation of sea

turtles during burn operations, and convened a group of scientists to determine the necessary elements of final protocols to ensure the safety of the turtles.

OPPOSING CAPTURE AND COMMERCIAL EXPLOITATION OF WHALES AND DOLPHINS

AWI feels strongly that the capture and forced confinement of dolphins and other cetaceans is cruel and largely unnecessary. In July 2009, AWI joined five other organizations in filing a Petition

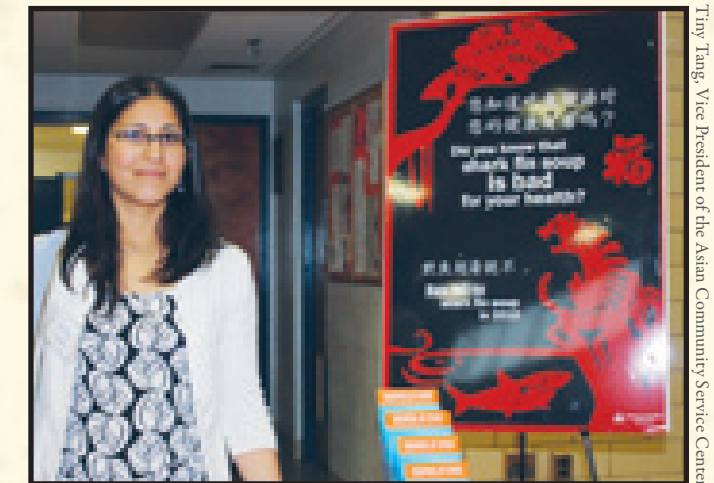
for Rulemaking with the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to prohibit dolphin attractions known as “petting pools” where members of the public touch and feed captive dolphins. The petition claimed that APHIS fails to adequately regulate petting pools. It further requested that APHIS take action to address the dangers these attractions pose to people and dolphins, in recognition of its obligations under the Animal Welfare Act to ensure the humane treatment and care of animals used in public display. In a similar vein, AWI contacted Origins Natural Resources regarding its promotion offering a swim-with-dolphin prize in Cabo San Lucas, Mexico. As a result of our efforts, the company agreed to remove the dolphin swim from the prize package.

Throughout the year, AWI fought against a number of attempts to capture and/or export dolphins for use in aquariums both inside and outside the U.S. AWI submitted comments to the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service to oppose an application by Dolphin Quest Hawaii to import bottlenose dolphins from Bermuda, and an application by SeaWorld Texas to import a male beluga whale for display. AWI met with Malaysian authorities in March to protest plans to import captured Solomon Islands dolphins to Malaysia for a marine park in that country. AWI also urged government officials in Hong Kong, Georgia, Seychelles, Tunisia, and Gibraltar to halt efforts to construct dolphinariums and import dolphins for public display within those jurisdictions.

FILING SUIT AGAINST THE NAVY TO PROTECT MARINE ANIMALS

In January, AWI filed suit, along with several other animal and conservation organizations, over U.S. Navy plans to build a \$100 million Undersea Warfare Training Range (USWTR) 50 miles east of the Jacksonville, Florida coast. The plans involve the construction of a 500-square-nautical-mile range and the

operation of over 400 Navy war game exercises every year. The USWTR has the potential to affect millions of marine animals including whales, dolphins, sea turtles and manatees, and the planned site lies adjacent to the only known calving grounds of the critically endangered North Atlantic right whale. The suit alleges that the Navy and the National Marine Fisheries Service, which authorized the project, did not properly analyze the environmental impacts of operating the range before deciding to construct it.



AWI’s Serda Ozbenian at Asian Fair at Luther Jackson Middle School in Falls Church, VA, conducting outreach about the cruelty and unsustainability of shark finning.

Tina Tang, Vice President of the Asian Community Service Center

PROTECTING SHARKS

AWI is leading a nationwide effort to engage restaurants in the U.S. that serve shark fin soup, asking that they stop selling the dish in light of the cruelty involved in shark finning and the precarious status of many of the targeted species. This year, AWI reached out to the prominent local D.C.-area Chinese community, as well, distributing information during festivals, speaking at schools, and commissioning Chinese translations of our materials.

WILDLIFE



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

WILDLIFE TRADE

AWI continued to advocate for increased protection of threatened wildlife suffering exploitation through international trade. As a member of the Species Survival Network (SSN), AWI provided funding for a number of wildlife trade education and capacity building projects, including a project to document the effects of elephant poaching in Guinea and one to help government officials from developing countries attend important wildlife trade meetings. At the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP 15) to the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) held in Doha, Qatar, AWI Executive Director Susan Millward and Wildlife Biologist D.J. Schubert worked with SSN colleagues from around the world to influence government delegates to support wildlife trade protections for dozens of species



Stacy McLennan, Eurogroup for Animals

Susan Millward at the CITES Conference of the Parties. AWI's "accredited observer" status provides an important opportunity to influence decisions on wildlife trade.

including bluefin tuna, polar bears, sharks and amphibians, while also working to prevent governments from undermining protections for other species and weakening provisions of the convention that protect animals from harmful trade. At CoP 15, marine species with high commercial value generally fared badly. Proposals to protect sharks, corals, bluefin tuna and polar bears were rejected, while species with less commercial value, including an endemic Iranian newt, an endemic Bolivian beetle, four species of spiny-tailed iguanas, and five species of tree frogs were afforded the trade restrictions they deserve. Attempts to delist bobcats and to weaken the ivory ban by downlisting some elephant populations and allowing for one-off sales of ivory, thankfully, were defeated.

CRUEL TRAPPING

AWI continues to work with legislators, veterinarians, inventors, biologists, trappers and the public to end the use of steel-jaw leghold traps and other cruel trapping methods. This year, AWI provided assistance and guidance to several grassroots activists in New Mexico and Illinois in their efforts to end inhumane trapping within those states. With AWI's help, the New Mexico



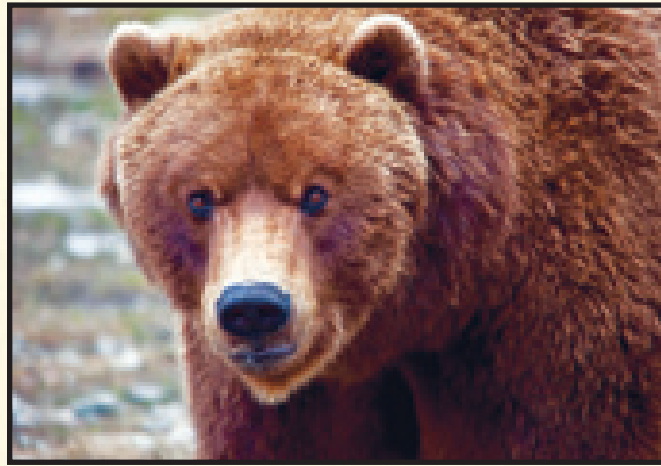
activists garnered the support of local legislators to adopt resolutions calling on the state to ban steel-jaw leghold traps, strangling snares, and other painful body-gripping traps on public lands.

AWI Research Associate Jen Rinick compiled and analyzed data pertaining to trapping within National Wildlife Refuges, obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in response to Freedom of Information Act requests. Valuable information was gathered regarding current trapping within the refuges, as well as vivid photographic evidence of the inhumane nature of the steel-jaw leghold trap—all the more shocking given its use within protected areas. The data and photographs were used by AWI staff to engage with and build support among members of Congress for legislation to stop the use of these traps within the federal wildlife refuges.

AWI also provided a grant to Beaver Solutions, Inc. to help this company—which sprang from a volunteer effort in Massachusetts—produce an instructional video to teach citizens and wildlife managers across the nation how to install flow devices around beaver dams and culverts. These devices have been used in place of traps to non-lethally resolve over 800 beaver/human conflicts in Massachusetts alone.

COEXISTING WITH WILDLIFE

AWI Wildlife Consultant Camilla Fox provided more than 10 presentations to national and international audiences about coyotes and other native carnivores. She organized, moderated and presented at key wildlife conferences, including the first international Minding Animals Conference in Newcastle, Australia; the International Symposium on Urban Wildlife Ecology & Management in Amherst, Massachusetts; and Defenders of Wildlife's Carnivore Conference in Denver, Colorado. The presentations called attention to the plight of



Douglas Brown

A Christine Stevens Wildlife Award recipient examined the effects of declining salmon runs on grizzly bear populations in coastal British Columbia.

coyotes, wolves, bobcats, mountain lions, bears, foxes and other native carnivores who are the targets of federal and state predator control programs, and the important role these carnivores play in maintaining ecosystem health and species diversity. Camilla also worked with numerous communities, including municipal and county governments, helping them devise strategies to better coexist with coyotes in urban/suburban settings; providing input on conservation plans, conflict avoidance and solutions; and assisting public outreach efforts.

Five worthy candidates received AWI's Christine Stevens Wildlife Awards during the year. Winners were provided grants to help fund innovative and creative research on humane, non-lethal tools and techniques for wildlife management and research. Projects funded this grant cycle included two non-invasive grizzly bear studies in Canada, a study of landscape manipulations to reduce human/Canada goose conflicts in South Dakota, a project examining crane flight patterns around power lines, and a Montana study on the effectiveness of electrified fladry (a special type of fencing) in preventing wolf depredation on livestock.

COYOTE AND FOX PENNING

In June 2010, AWI helped bring an end in Florida to a vicious blood sport involving defenseless animals, when the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) voted unanimously to ban coyote and fox pens statewide. (An FWC investigation also led to the arrest of 12 people in connection with the illicit trade in live foxes and coyotes for penning purposes.) Penning involves sending packs of domestic dogs into a fenced-off enclosure to chase to exhaustion and often tear apart a captive coyote or fox. AWI partnered with Project Coyote to drum up support for this ban and we are working to get the practice banned across the nation.

PROTECTING SPECIES WHILE PRODUCING CLEAN ENERGY

AWI and its co-plaintiffs scored a significant and precedent-setting legal victory when a federal district court in Maryland ruled in our favor in a lawsuit to force Beech Ridge Energy to comply with the Endangered Species Act to minimize or mitigate the impacts of a wind energy development project in West Virginia on the endangered Indiana bat. AWI is a strong proponent of the development of alternative and renewable energy, but feels it is critically important that these projects don't cause adverse impacts to endangered species, including bats and birds. The ruling led to a settlement of the case that has allowed the majority of the wind turbines on the farm to be constructed and operated while minimizing impacts to the bats.



GOVERNMENT & LEGAL AFFAIRS



AWI engages members of Congress and the administration, as well as state legislators and federal and state officials across the country, on a wide range of animal welfare measures. The following is a partial account of our efforts to obtain greater legal protection for animals.

AWI AT THE WHITE HOUSE

On June 1, 2010, AWI President Cathy Liss and Federal Policy Advisor Christine Sequenzia attended a meeting at the White House with a small group of other non-governmental organizations and the Obama administration's top aides in several departments, including the Office of Public Engagement and the Domestic Policy Council. AWI raised a number of critical issues with the administration, urging it to hold firm in opposition to commercial whaling going into the International Whaling Commission's annual meeting later that month; to strengthen enforcement of the Humane Slaughter Act, particularly with respect to repeat violators; and to end wild horse roundups. AWI also strongly urged the administration to strengthen and

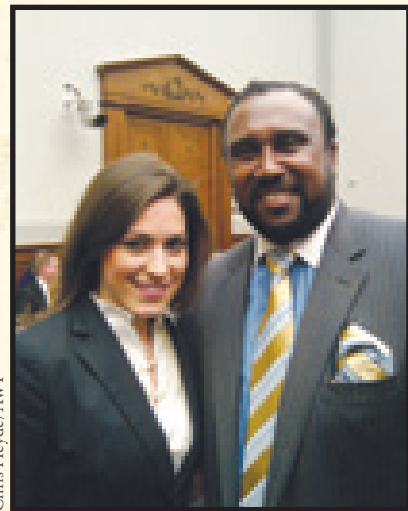
expedite enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act and the Horse Protection Act.

With respect to this last issue, just ten days after the meeting, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) issued a press release stating that the department's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) intended "to move more swiftly and consistently to take enforcement action in response to animal welfare violations, and to make its actions transparent and accessible to the public. As part of this effort, APHIS is issuing

monthly press releases that highlight enforcement actions taken in response to violations of the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) and Horse Protection Act (HPA)."

EQUINE PROTECTION

AWI remains committed to stopping the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) brutal roundups of wild horses. After securing language in the FY 2010 Interior Appropriations bill prohibiting the BLM from using any funds to euthanize healthy wild horses as a means of population control, AWI Deputy Director of Government and Legal Affairs Chris Heyde and other AWI staff met with BLM Director Bob Abbey



Chris Heyde/AWI

AWI's Christine Sequenzia and National Black Farmers Association President John Boyd, following a House staff briefing on horse slaughter legislation.



to discuss Interior Secretary Ken Salazar's wild horse initiative and the BLM's management of wild horses. In what proved to be a consequential move this past summer, AWI succeeded in getting over 50 members of Congress to sign on to a letter demanding that BLM suspend all wild horse roundups pending a complete reevaluation of all aspects of its management program. This letter helped pressure BLM to assent to a study of its Wild Horse and Burro Program by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS). This study is set to begin in January 2011, and is expected to take two

years. AWI will continue to fight vigorously the BLM's efforts to continue the roundups while the study takes place.

In March, AWI worked with Illinois state legislators in Springfield to defeat a bill that would have paved the way for reopening horse slaughter plants in the state. After AWI helped rally opposition to the bill, the sponsor withdrew it from consideration on the floor.



At the federal level, AWI also secured language in the FY 2010 Agriculture Appropriations bill prohibiting the USDA from spending money to inspect horse slaughter facilities, an important measure that (in effect) prevents horse slaughter plants from operating within the U.S. AWI has worked with legislators to include this language in Agriculture Appropriations bills since 2006.

AWI co-sponsored and co-chaired the fourth annual conference of the Homes for Horses Coalition in Nashville in May. Founded with support from AWI in 2007, the Homes for Horses Coalition promotes equine rescues and is dedicated to ending horse slaughter and other forms of equine abuse. Panel discussions at the conference—attended by representatives from 25 equine welfare organizations from 18 states—spanned a wide range of topics vital to equine rescues, including methods for increasing the adoptability of rescued horses; working effectively with law enforcement; preparedness for participation in large-scale seizures; and using social media to increase awareness and funding.

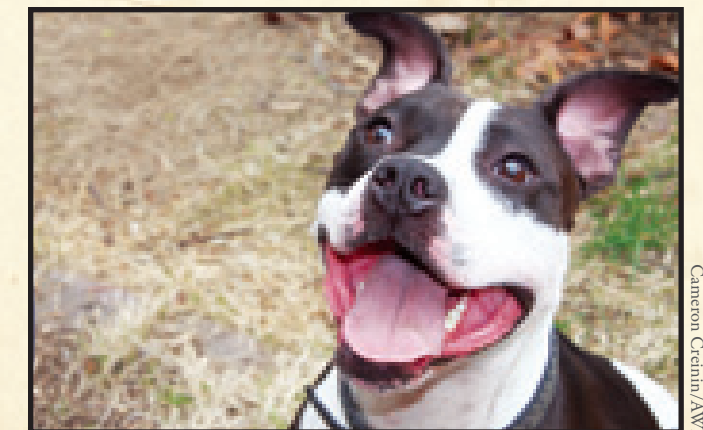
ANIMALS IN LABORATORIES

Near the end of the previous reporting year, the NAS issued a report, *Scientific and Humane Issues in the Use of Random Source Dogs and Cats in Research*. This report concluded that National Institutes of Health (NIH)-funded researchers have no legitimate need to source animals from Class B dealers—whose operating licenses from the USDA allow them to round up dogs and cats from animal shelters, auctions, private individuals and other “random sources,” and then sell them for use in experiments. Class B dealers are notorious for violating the Animal Welfare Act both by keeping animals in appalling conditions and using illegal means to acquire the dogs and cats they sell. In July 2009, AWI secured language in the reports for both the House and Senate's Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and

Related Agencies FY 2010 appropriations bills recognizing the conclusions of the NAS study, and directing NIH to report to Congress on its plan to follow the Academy's recommendation to phase out the use of such dealers by NIH grant recipients.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

AWI financed and helped organize—in partnership with the Association of Prosecuting Attorneys (APA)—the first annual national conference on prosecuting animal cruelty and fighting cases. AWI Senior Federal Policy Advisor Nancy Blaney was named co-chair of the APA Animal Cruelty Advisory Council, formed to discuss future initiatives, training and publications of APA's Animal Cruelty and Animal Fighting Project, and AWI hosted the Council's first meeting in January. In addition, Nancy and AWI Graphic Designer/Illustrator Cameron Creinin edit and produce the Project's quarterly newsletter, *Lex Canis*. Nancy, meanwhile, co-authored “Protecting Domestic Violence Victims by Protecting Their Pets,” an article appearing in *Juvenile and Family Justice TODAY*, a publication of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.



Even after years of abuse and forced fighting, pit bull terriers can make loving companion animals.

AWI QUARTERLY

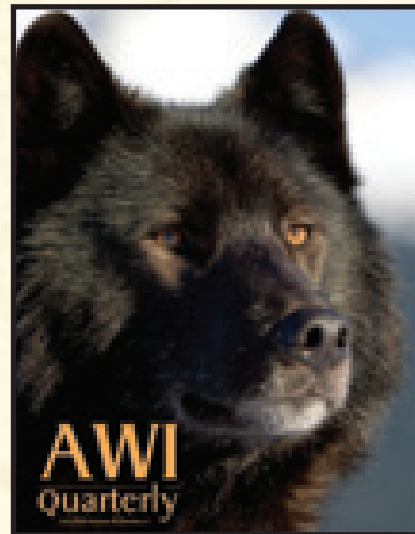
Our magazine is distributed to approximately 23,000 individuals and organizations, including public libraries, deans of medical and veterinary schools, scientists, farmers, teachers, members of Congress, animal protection organizations, and AWI members.

The following are summaries of some of the articles we featured in the past year.



FALL 2009 QUARTERLY VOLUME 58, NUMBER 4

- From the moment calves arrive at the feedlot, they are thrust into a system that strips them of their natural behaviors and instincts in the never-ending quest to stock the neighborhood supermarket with the cheapest beef possible. However, not all farmers are willing to cede control to an inhumane, industrial system. Animal Welfare Approved farmers are quiet revolutionaries in the growing movement to ensure that farm animals live out their lives on pasture. AWI interviewed four Animal Welfare Approved cattle farmers and asked them to talk about the rewards of farming with the animals in mind, the challenges of turning away from a conventional system, and what the future holds for pasture-based farming.



- Down, the soft layer of feathers closest to a bird's body and used in everything from clothing to comforters, pillows, and upholstered furniture, is sourced in two main ways, either as a by-product of birds who are killed for their meat or by live-plucking. The latter method is extremely painful to birds, but is still practiced in the world's largest down-producing countries: Hungary, Poland and China. Birds may be plucked up to four times during their lives. After that they are slaughtered or suffer still further in foie gras production. The live-plucking business has long been successfully concealed from the general public.
- Where the use of live animals was once standard practice in medical school curricula, today 152 of America's 159

medical schools have eliminated these methods in favor of more modern and effective alternatives. One such alternative, developed by Dr. Emad About, a neurosurgeon at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, involves using an ethically-sourced human or animal cadaver hooked up to a mechanical pump to force artificial blood into the specimen's vascular tree. The device provides advanced training at low cost with the promise of further replacing live animals in medical and veterinary training.


- Scientists have attributed the deaths of 131 mostly young walrus on an Alaskan North Slope beach to sea ice reduction caused by global warming. The scientists hypothesize that extraordinary numbers of walrus—lacking sea ice platforms—crowded onto the shoreline, then stampeded when they were alarmed. The discovery of the dead animals and the growing threats to walrus from climate change, as well as from increasing oil exploration, has prompted the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to consider listing the Pacific walrus as either threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act.
- Since 1971, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has rounded up tens of thousands of wild horses. While many have been adopted out, vast numbers languish in holding facilities. AWI strongly supports ending this mismanagement and restoring wild horses to their native lands. In the meantime, the use of birth control methods

could spare wild horses from being doggedly chased for miles on end, captured, and manhandled during BLM roundups which, for most horses, results in being warehoused for life.

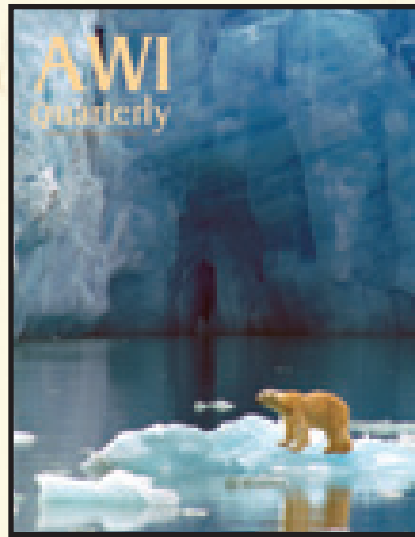
- Between 2004 and 2007, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Wildlife Services program reported killing over 8 million animals deemed to be a nuisance who, among other things, preyed on sheep and cattle, defecated on municipal lawns and golf courses, and flew near airports. Critics of this federal program argue that it perpetuates an endless cycle of conflict and killing with an emphasis on non-selective methods, that it lacks accountability to the public, and fosters a dependence on taxpayer-funded assistance instead of promoting effective long-term solutions to human/wildlife conflicts.
- Confinement production of livestock in the U.S. would be virtually impossible without antibiotics. Seventy percent of antibiotics used in this country are fed to cattle, pigs and chickens who have not shown disease symptoms, but rather receive the drugs as a preventative measure or to promote growth. This practice has contributed significantly to the development of new strains of antibiotic-resistant bacteria, posing an urgent public health concern for animals and humans, particularly children—who are especially susceptible to antibiotic-resistant infections. Through the use of responsible, humane management practices, farm animals can be raised under conditions which obviate the need for the prophylactic feeding of antibiotics.

WINTER 2010 QUARTERLY

VOLUME 59, NUMBER 1



- A Christine Stevens Wildlife Award from AWI enabled a team led by Chris Darimont to study the effects of depleted salmon runs (primarily due to commercial and sport fisheries) on grizzly bear populations in coastal British Columbia's Great Bear Rainforest. Hair derived from noninvasive hair-snagging stations provided bear DNA, allowing the team to track bear numbers over time and detect early warning signs of population decline, as well as estimate an individual bear's salmon consumption, stress levels, and reproductive activity. Such findings, obtained using new, innovative techniques, will be shared with wildlife and fisheries managers and the public.



- Electrical water bath stunning, a near-universal method of poultry slaughter, involves inverting and shackling the birds, causing pain and distress. In 2009, the UK's Farm Animal Welfare Council—an independent governmental advisory body—reported on the welfare at slaughter of poultry species and recommended that current systems of pre-slaughter inversion and shackling associated with water bath stunning should be phased out. According to Dr. Mohan Raj, a world-renowned authority on humane euthanasia, "controlled atmosphere stunning," using inert gases such as nitrogen or argon, has the potential to reduce suffering at slaughter.

- A study by Kay Stewart and others at Notre Dame concluded that more frequent handling of rats and mice used in research is beneficial to both the animals and technicians. The animals experience less anxiety and are more easily handled. This in turn makes the collection of blood samples less stressful for technical staff because animals are not struggling against restraint, nor are they trying to bite their handlers. Reducing stress is not only more humane; it could also lead to more accurate test results.

- The illicit bushmeat trade—the sale of wild animal meat—continues to thrive and even escalate despite efforts by scientists, conservationists and health officials to stem the tide. The trade in bushmeat dramatically impacts the world's ecosystems and threatens the survival of many species; 2.2 billion pounds of bushmeat is removed from central African forests alone each year. This trade also poses serious health risks, including parasites and viruses such as Ebola, HIV and yellow fever, to human handlers and consumers.

- Saola is a species of Asian wild cattle discovered by zoologists in 1992 and considered one of the world's rarest mammals. AWI Wildlife Research Associate Serda Ozbenian is working with a group of five other wildlife conservation professionals to assist saola conservation

efforts as part of the Emerging Wildlife Conservation Leaders (EWCL) program. The EWCL Saola Team is seeking to raise public awareness and generate funds for an integrated snare removal and community development project, and is providing a ranger training workshop in Vietnam to improve snare removal initiatives.

- Bird strikes to aircraft represent a serious danger, but collisions are extremely rare. Efforts are being made worldwide to further reduce this risk. In the U.S., the FAA requires most airports to develop Wildlife Hazard Management plans to identify and mitigate wildlife threats to aircraft. The USDA's Wildlife Services continues to use lethal bird control to reduce risk, but the program is also developing non-lethal options to reduce the attractiveness of airports to wildlife, to make aircraft more noticeable to wildlife, and to more effectively disperse wildlife as necessary to protect aircraft and passengers. Given the remote risks and effectiveness of non-lethal methods, Wildlife Services should emphasize non-lethal methods over lethal control.

- Zimbabwe faces expulsion from the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) unless it quickly gains control of rhino poaching within its borders. Twenty-six percent of its rhino population, or 160 rhinos, have disappeared in fewer than three years according to the African Rhino Specialist Group of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).


- Though seven states have passed legislation to phase out common industry practices that confine farm animals in a manner that does not allow them to turn around freely, lie down, stand up, and fully extend their limbs, AWI remains concerned that these laws will not actually end the use of cages and crates. Advocates for farm animals should call for an end to the use of cages and crates as well as solitary and indoor confinement on concrete floors.

- Representatives of 193 governments gathered in Copenhagen, Denmark for the 15th U.N. Climate Change conference. Intense deliberations took place over two weeks but participants struggled to reach any solid and meaningful consensus agreements. The IUCN has highlighted the dangerous impacts of climate change on wildlife and 10 flagship species forecast to be most disturbed by climate change, among them the beluga whale, clownfish, emperor penguin, quiver tree, ringed seal, salmon, staghorn coral, arctic fox, leatherback turtle and koala.

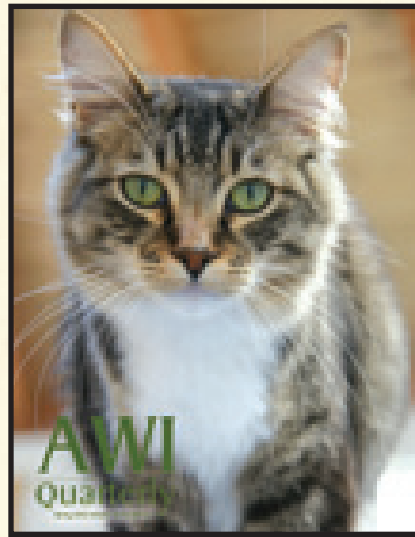
- AWI supports Representative Steve Israel's Poison-Free Poultry Act of 2009 (H.R. 3624). The bill would ban roxarsone, an arsenic compound added to poultry and swine feed to promote growth and add color to the meat. Roxarsone is associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular disease, neurological defects, diabetes and cancer. According to Israel: "Roxarsone is an unnecessary and dangerous arsenical that we don't need in our food and that we don't want in our food. It's time we stop big factory farms from trying to make their chicken pink by exposing us all to a toxin."

SPRING 2010 QUARTERLY

VOLUME 59, NUMBER 2



- The presentation of the Clark R. Bavin Wildlife Law Enforcement Award by AWI to eleven deserving recipients who demonstrated exemplary wildlife protection efforts was a highlight of the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES. The 2010 recipients—with representatives from the U.K., India, China, the U.S., Kenya, Denmark, Israel and the Philippines—included rangers, attorneys, investigators, agencies, instructors and administrators.



- Encouraging research laboratories to release their animals for adoption after use in research—rather than euthanize them—can be a delicate process. Laboratories may be reluctant to venture into a formal adoption program. A great many species used in research can be re-homed, however, and sanctuaries and rescues around the country are willing to help. The effort made to provide a life for animals outside the laboratory is a responsibility that can be undertaken with highly satisfying results.
- With an estimated 1.5 million vehicle strikes against wildlife annually, animals are forced to circumnavigate a daily procession of cars, trucks, SUVs and more, barreling down highways that run through man-made landscapes

that may bear little resemblance to their natural habitats. Many states are now undertaking efforts to build animal crossings—a series of bridges, culverts and tunnels for animals to safely reach the other side. These structures mitigate the effects of the built environment and promote safety and survival by routing animals around, over and/or under roads and highways.

- The passage of recent laws giving the Department of Homeland Security unprecedented power to waive local, state and federal environmental and other laws to secure borders, and which also mandate the construction of double steel, 15-foot high walls along approximately one-third of the U.S. border with Mexico, spell extreme peril for the region's abundant wildlife. The barriers have fragmented some of the most productive and irreplaceable ecosystems in the U.S., prohibiting wildlife from reaching vital resources such as water and mates. This restricted gene flow could have devastating long-term effects on wildlife populations, particularly those imperiled populations with already limited genetic diversity.
- Reminiscent of the Save the Whales days of the '70s and '80s, Earth Day 2010 saw a pod of whales (humans in costume)

and a mass of people converge on the National Mall in Washington, D.C. to rally for whales. With cries of “maintain the moratorium” and “stop the sell out,” the orange shirts of AWI staff and supporters mingled with those of other groups, activists, students and tourists—all calling for the defeat of a proposal before the International Whaling Commission to usher in a return to commercial whaling.

- Despite popular belief that an organic label ensures animal welfare, this is not the case. Organic rules pertaining to animals have been limited to use of organically-grown feed without animal byproducts, and prohibiting use of hormones and antibiotics. The USDA's National Organic Program published a rule, fully effective February 2011, requiring that most organic ruminants actively graze on pasture at least 120 days per year. Though an improvement, “organic” is still not synonymous with “high-welfare,” and it does not ensure that animals are raised outdoors on pasture or range for the majority of their lives.
- Tilikum, SeaWorld's largest killer whale, killed one of his trainers in February as spectators watched in horror. The tragedy underscores the inappropriateness of keeping orcas captive in commercial entertainment facilities, where it is impossible for these highly intelligent and social creatures to engage in natural behaviors.
- A record-breaking \$11 million has been awarded against a subsidiary of Smithfield Foods to plaintiffs suffering from

horrendous odors emanating from hog factories in Berlin, Missouri. The compound has 80 buildings, each confining 1,000 hogs at a time. Pigs are brought to the facility weighing approximately 60 pounds and are continuously confined to indoor pens until they reach a slaughter weight of 260 pounds. Their waste, collected beneath slatted floors, is flushed to lake-sized cesspools and continually sprayed onto saturated land.

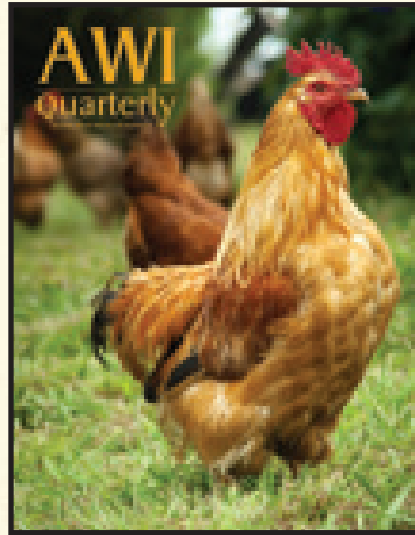
- After 10 years of study and debate, government officials and the California American Water Company reached an agreement to remove the obsolete San Clemente Dam on the Carmel River. The Carmel River is considered to be one of the top steelhead trout runs in the region. The dam, however, has been preventing fish from reaching their spawning grounds, and over the years the runs have been declining. Removal of the dam will open up 25 miles of river.
- Following the successful AWI-sponsored conference on prosecuting animal cruelty, AWI's partner in that conference, the Association of Prosecuting Attorneys, received a grant of nearly \$500,000 from the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) to expand its program of training and technical assistance to improve the prosecution of animal cruelty and animal fighting crimes. In issuing the grant, the DOJ recognizes that ensuring justice for animals benefits the entire community by reducing the overall level of violence.

SUMMER 2010 QUARTERLY

VOLUME 59, NUMBER 3



- For highly intelligent primates used in research, mental stimulation and access to outlets for natural exuberance are especially important. When it comes to monkeys, one way to keep things from getting too dry is to add a little water. According to AWI's longtime Laboratory Animal Advisor, Viktor Reinhardt, "Providing monkeys with 'swimming pools' during the hot summer months is probably one of the most attractive environmental enrichments for them. Macaques and baboons are good swimmers and divers, but just simply playing with water can fascinate them for extended periods of time."



- In 2007, Carole Morison—a contract chicken grower for Perdue—was approached by Robert Kenner, director of the Academy Award-nominated documentary, *Food, Inc.*, and asked to appear in the film to shed a little light on the otherwise windowless world of industrial chicken farming. Letting the public see what goes on behind the closed doors of the chicken house did not sit well with the company, however. Eventually, the Morisons and Perdue would part ways—acknowledging that the Morisons' notions about raising chickens in a manner fair to both farmer and chicken did not mesh with those held by the industry.

- A study funded by AWI's Christine Stevens Wildlife Award investigated potential harmful effects of even low levels of anticoagulant rodenticides (ARs) on birds of prey. ARs are used to control rodent populations in urban and suburban areas. These toxins kill target species by interfering with an animal's blood-clotting system, causing the animal to bleed to death. However, secondary poisoning of non-target species who ingest the dead or dying rodents has been documented in a variety of wild birds and mammals, and puts birds of prey who feed on rodents at a particularly high risk of poisoning and death from severe blood loss.

- Conflicts between humans and the urban coyotes of Denver were on the rise until Denver's Parks & Recreation Department (DPR) stepped in to ease tensions. Rather than killing or trapping and relocating the coyotes—measures that had proven ineffective as long-term solutions elsewhere—DPR decided instead to "teach" resident coyotes how to live peaceably beside their human neighbors. To do that, they also needed to teach the humans how to behave around coyotes.
- Carol Brown, owner, of a small Thoroughbred farm in Kentucky, was horrified to learn that two of her mares sent

to retirement at a riding camp for kids ended up instead bound for a Canadian slaughterhouse. The camp owners had sold them to a "killer buyer," a middleman who purchased the horses to transport across the border to sell for meat. The efforts of rescuers, who discovered the mares at a notorious livestock auction in Ohio and alerted Brown of their impending fate, prevented a tragic ending.

- Africa's Congo Basin is home to one of the world's largest remaining rainforests and a diverse assemblage of wildlife, including gorillas. According to a report published by the United Nations Environment Programme, Basin gorillas are increasingly threatened by poaching, epidemics like Ebola hemorrhagic fever, and habitat loss and degradation due to agricultural expansion, logging, mining and charcoal production.
- An estimated one-third of the migratory birds that have breeding grounds in the U.S. seek winter solace in the warmer climes of Mexico, Latin America and the Caribbean—where shade-grown coffee farms provide an attractive environment for scores of bird species. In return, birds aid the coffee farmers by consuming pests harmful to coffee plants. To help preserve habitat for these birds and other animals, consumers can look for the Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center's organic, shade-grown "Bird Friendly" coffee label.
- Hawaii has become the first U.S. state to officially prohibit the possession, sale or distribution of shark fins. With an estimated 73 million sharks killed yearly for the fin trade

alone, Marie Levine, director of the Shark Research Institute, calls the new law a "landmark." Conservationists hope it will inspire other states and the federal government to follow Hawaii's lead and put an end to this unsustainable and inhumane activity.

- Incorporating animals into wedding ceremonies is a practice that spans many cultures and can involve a variety of species. Couples, however, should stop to consider how the animals got there, how they are treated, or what will happen to them after the party's over. The unfortunate truth is that animals involved in weddings—from elephants to doves—are often placed in highly stressful situations, and may be hurt or die as a result. Wedding planners should consider the implications before using living creatures in ceremonies. An otherwise joyous event, symbolizing a couple's love and respect for one another, should not be an occasion for the mistreatment of animals.
- On June 18, our good friend and colleague, Dr. F. Barbara Orlans, passed away. Barbara was a bright, compassionate woman and a steadfast defender of animals. In 1964, she became a member of AWI's scientific committee and in 1984 founded the Scientists Center for Animal Welfare. Barbara was extremely rare among U.S. scientists in that she was willing to publicly defend the rights of animals used for research purposes—following a moral imperative throughout her life to alleviate inhumane, needless animal suffering.

SPEECHES MADE & MEETINGS ATTENDED BY AWI REPRESENTATIVES



2009

- Exhibited at the American Veterinary Medical Association annual meeting, Seattle, WA, July 11-14
- Exhibited at and co-sponsored first international Minding Animals Conference; Camilla Fox organized and moderated the panel "Wildlife in the City," presented "Living with Coyotes in North America: Challenges & Opportunities," and organized the seminar "Integrating Values and Ethics into Wildlife Policy and Management ~ Lessons from North America," Newcastle, Australia, July 13-18
- Camilla Fox presented "Living with Coyotes in North America: Challenges and Opportunities," University of Western Sydney, Sydney, Australia, July 21
- Organized screening for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) personnel of the movie, *The Cove*, Silver Spring, MD, July 28
- Met with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Scientific and Management Division authorities and provided public comment concerning Conference of the Parties proposals for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Aug. 28
- Met with Australian Ministry of Environment and Foreign Affairs representatives to discuss upcoming International Whaling Commission (IWC) meetings and U.S. and Australian government policies, Aug. 31
- Gave testimony at public meeting on the Rock Creek Park Deer Management Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Sept. 2
- Attended 62nd Annual U.N. Department of Public Information Non-Governmental Organizations (DPI/NGO) Conference on the role of NGOs in international policy-making, Mexico City, Mexico, Sept. 8
- Spoke on behalf of the Species Survival Network in support of CITES shark protection proposals at NOAA's "Highly Migratory Species" meeting, Silver Spring, MD, Sept. 11
- Met with the Advisory Committee to the U.S. Section to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) to discuss issues involving sharks, bluefin tuna, and CITES, Silver Spring, MD, Sept. 17
- Organized and provided comments at meeting between NGOs and U.S. delegation to IWC to discuss U.S. policy on whaling, Sept 23
- Organized and co-sponsored, along with the Association of Prosecuting Attorneys, the Prosecuting Animal Cruelty and Fighting Cases Conference, Sept. 25-26
- Met with John Ferrell, Deputy Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and USDA's Animal Care staff to discuss enforcement of the Horse Protection Act, Sept. 29

NOTE: All meetings held in Washington, D.C. unless otherwise specified.



- Hosted information booth at Green America's Green Festival, Oct. 10-11
- Gave public comment in support of shark protection proposals at ICCAT meeting, Oct. 15
- Participated as plaintiff in trial against Beech Ridge Energy LLC, et al. regarding threat to endangered Indiana bats posed by wind energy project, Greenbelt, MD, Oct. 21-29
- Met with Nantucket Historical Association staff and local residents to discuss collaborations on exhibits and talks on whaling and whales, Nantucket, MA, Oct. 26-29
- Cathy Liss presented "Reducing the Use of Antibiotics in Food Animal Production" before the Animal Welfare Committee of the U.S. Animal Health Association, San Diego, CA, Oct. 29
- Hosted a booth on humane education at the Science Teachers Association of Texas' Conference for the Advancement of Science Teaching, Galveston, TX, Nov. 4-7
- Met with country representatives during U.N. General Assembly's Oceans negotiations to discuss the effects of human-generated ocean noise on marine animals and the U.N.'s role in addressing the issue, New York, NY, Nov. 8-9 and 19
- Hosted a booth at the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science National Meeting, Denver, CO, Nov. 9-11
- Hosted a booth on humane education at the National Association of Biology Teachers Professional Development Conference, Denver, CO, Nov. 11-14
- Camilla Fox presented "Coyotes in our Midst ~ Learning to Live with America's Wild 'Song Dog'" at City Council Chambers, Centennial, CO, Nov. 14
- Attended NOAA's "Science for Marine Spatial Planning" symposium regarding identification, assessment, designation and enforcement of marine protected areas, Silver Spring, MD, Nov. 16
- Co-organized, with Project Coyote, a session on urban coyotes at Defenders of Wildlife's Carnivores 2009: Carnivore Conservation in a Changing World conference, Denver, CO, Nov. 16-18
- Met with U.S. Departments of State and Commerce representatives on the U.S. delegation to IWC to discuss U.S. positions at the IWC, Nov. 18
- Attended Senate Shark Conservation Act markup meeting, Nov. 19
- Attended Defenders of Wildlife's "The Role of Trade in Amphibian Crisis" symposium, Nov. 19
- Provided public testimony at USFWS public forum on pending CITES meeting, Dec. 2
- Attended "Trends in Agriculture" meeting at USDA, Dec. 2
- Attended briefing by House Rules Committee Chairwoman Louise Slaughter on Preservation of Antibiotics for Medical Treatment Act (H.R. 1549), Dec. 2
- Camilla Fox presented "Coyotes in our Midst ~ Learning to Live with America's Wild 'Song Dog'" at an event sponsored by Marin County Department of Parks and Open Space, San Rafael, CA, Dec. 2
- Met with Public Citizen President Robert Weissman regarding animal fighting issues, Dec. 3
- Met with U.S. IWC Commissioner Monica Medina and other IWC delegates to discuss aboriginal subsistence whaling issues and Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission (AEWC) legislation, Dec. 14
- Hosted meetings of AWI's Board of Directors, December 14, 2009; February 26 and June 18, 2010
- Met with USFWS CITES authorities to discuss polar bear CITES listing, Dec. 15

- Met with USDA's Investigation and Enforcement Services staff to discuss enforcement of the Horse Protection Act, Dec. 15
 - Met with Michael Bean, Counselor to Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, U.S. Department of the Interior, to discuss aboriginal subsistence whaling issues and AEW/C legislation, Dec. 17
 - Met with staff from Alaska Senators Mark Begich and Lisa Murkowski to discuss aboriginal subsistence whaling issues and AEW/C legislation, Dec. 18
 - Met with Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Director Bob Abbey and staff regarding proposed plan for wild horse management, Dec. 18
- ## 2010
- Attended Harbor League Conservative Leadership Conference, New York, NY, Jan. 21-22
 - Camilla Fox presented "Coyotes in our Midst ~ Learning to Live with America's Wild 'Song Dog'" for the Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History, Pacific Grove, CA, Jan. 23
 - Camilla Fox presented "Coyotes in Our Midst ~ Learning to Live with America's Wild 'Song Dog'" as part of the Randall Museum's San Francisco Natural History Series, San Francisco, CA, Jan. 28
 - Presented position statement at U.N.'s third meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, New York, NY, Feb. 1-5
 - Hosted booth providing literature and information to shoppers on sharks and shark finning at Chinese New Year festival, Gaithersburg, MD, Feb. 20-21
 - Presented position statement and served as NGO representative on U.S. delegation at IWC Small Working Group and Intersessional Meeting, St. Petersburg, FL, March 2-5
 - Met with staff from Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Animal Care and Investigation and Enforcement Services, and the Animal Welfare Information Center on a wide range of Animal Welfare Act and Horse Protection Act issues, Riverdale, MD, March 4
 - Met with NOAA Assistant Administrator for Fisheries Eric Schwaab on shark protection issues, Silver Spring, MD, March 9
 - Attended CITES 15th Conference of the Parties; participated in working groups and assisted Species Survival Network with lobbying on a number of issues/proposals including sharks, polar bears, trophy hunting, Asian big cats and bluefin tuna; organized and co-hosted Clark R. Bavin Wildlife Law Enforcement Awards ceremony, Doha, Qatar, March 11-26
 - Met with U.S. Government Accountability Office researchers Emily Gunn and James Jones to assist their study on impacts of horse slaughter, March 16
 - Exhibited at National Science Teachers Association's National Conference on Science Education, Philadelphia, PA, March 18-21
 - Attended Public Responsibility in Medicine and Research Annual Meeting, Baltimore, MD, March 22-23
 - Attended March for Mustangs rally to raise awareness of the horse slaughter industry and wild horse mismanagement by the BLM, March 25
 - Attended Conservative Inclusion Coalition strategy meeting to promote animal welfare legislation within conservative members of Congress, March 30
 - Camilla Fox presented "Living with Coyotes" in conjunction with the Marin County Department of Parks and Open Space, Terra Linda, CA, April 5

- Camilla Fox presented “Coyotes in Our Midst ~ Learning to Live with America’s Wild ‘Song Dog’” at the Nevada Humane Society, Reno, NV, April 8
- Met with Business Industry Political Action Committee representative, April 12
- Gave testimony before House Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies on Prosecutor Project, tracking animal abuse crimes, and whaling, April 14
- Met with Nancy Sutley, Chair of White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and other CEQ staff on whaling issues, April 19
- Participated in Save the Whales rally and march to the White House, April 22
- Met with U.S. delegation to the IWC, April 26
- Attended House Natural Resources Committee, Subcommittee on Insular Affairs, Oceans and Wildlife hearing on marine mammals in captivity, April 27
- Attended CQ-Roll Call Forum on the correlation between animal and human health relating to antibiotic resistance, April 27
- Participated in the founding meeting of the Transatlantic Animal Welfare Council, April 29
- Camilla Fox presented “Coyotes in Our Midst ~ Learning to Live with America’s Wild ‘Song Dog’” at the Lindsay Wildlife Museum, Walnut Creek, CA, May 3
- Andrew Gunther moderated “Green Pastures, Bright Future: Taking the Meat We Eat Out of the Factory and Putting It Back on the Farm,” May 4
- Hosted booth on shark finning at Asian Fair, Falls Church, VA, May 8
- Sponsored Homes for Horses Coalition Conference; Christine Sequenzia co-chaired and provided a legislative update on equine issues, Nashville, TN, May 11
- Camilla Fox presented “Living with Coyotes in Marin” in conjunction with the Marin County Department of Parks and Open Space, Novato, CA, May 19
- Co-organized and attended “The Horse Nation” at Smithsonian’s National Museum of the American Indian, an event sponsored by Madeline and T. Boone Pickens to promote horse protection issues, May 20
- Gave public comments in support of whales and opposed to commercial whaling at U.S. Interagency Meeting on the IWC, May 26
- Met with White House staff members at the White House to inform them of critical animal protection issues, June 1
- Met with Dr. Gary Egrie, APHIS Farm Animal Welfare Coordinator, to discuss animal transport issues, June 3
- Met with White House CEQ staff on whaling issues, June 4
- Attended USDA meeting “Sustaining Animal Agriculture: Balancing Bioethical, Economic, and Social Issues,” June 9
- Attended 62nd plenary and sub-committee meetings of the IWC, and D.J. Schubert served as NGO representative to U.S. delegation, Agadir, Morocco, June 15-25



STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES & CHANGES IN NET ASSETS



	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,	
	2010	2009
CHANGES IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS:		
REVENUES:		
Contributions - Foundations and trusts	\$ 301,000	\$ 427,000
- Legacies and bequests	797,072	506,434
- Memberships and other	1,627,775	1,504,314
Tenants net rental income	70,713	62,875
Sale of publications and reports	824	430
Dividend income	129,544	170,803
Interest income	24,529	60,371
Realized and unrealized loss on securities	564,624	(1,447,911)
	3,516,081	1,284,316
NET ASSETS RELEASED FROM RESTRICTIONS:		
Satisfaction of program restrictions:		
Public education and projects	85,967	26,305
Total unrestricted revenues and other support	3,602,048	1,310,621
EXPENSES:		
Program service	3,765,525	3,805,113
Management and general	133,287	101,204
Fundraising	48,364	43,974
Total expenses	3,947,176	3,950,291
Decrease in unrestricted net assets	(345,128)	(2,639,670)
CHANGES IN TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED NET ASSETS:		
Grants and contributions	49,065	13,519
Net assets released from restrictions	(85,967)	(26,305)
Decrease in temporarily restricted net assets	(36,902)	(12,786)
DECREASE IN NET ASSETS	(382,030)	(2,652,456)
NET ASSETS - beginning of year	13,243,179	15,895,635
NET ASSETS - end of year	\$ 12,861,149	\$ 13,243,179

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010



	PROGRAM SERVICES	MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL	FUND RAISING	TOTAL
Salaries	\$ 1,450,311	\$ 45,322	\$ 15,107	\$ 1,510,740
Payroll taxes and employment insurance	101,881	3,184	1,061	106,126
Employee benefits	152,805	4,775	1,592	159,172
Retirement Plan	39,667	1,240	413	41,320
Advertising	34,431	25	8,148	42,604
AWI Quarterly	133,876	—	1,309	135,185
Printing and publications (except for Quarterlies)	145,359	—	2,754	148,113
Research, writing and editing	21,435	—	—	21,435
Grants	277,726	—	—	277,726
Conferences, meetings and travel	420,671	2,112	276	423,059
Postage, mailing and addressing costs (except for Quarterlies)	46,975	305	4,201	51,481
Telephone, duplicating and office supplies	152,477	15,549	3,621	171,647
Professional services	189,175	16,000	—	205,175
Membership and subscriptions	7,134	2,907	—	10,041
Acquisition of books and other educational materials	2,756	—	—	2,756
Consultants	442,622	—	—	442,622
Internet services	39,585	—	—	39,585
Occupancy costs	65,492	30,896	284	96,672
Miscellaneous	375	2,235	861	3,471
Total expenses before depreciation	3,724,753	124,550	39,627	3,888,930
Depreciation	40,772	8,737	8,737	58,246
Total expenses	\$ 3,765,525	\$ 133,287	\$ 48,364	\$ 3,947,176

A complete financial statement audited by Rosenberg, Neuwirth and Kuchner, Certified Public Accountants, PC, is available from AWI and upon written request from the Office of Consumer Affairs, Commonwealth of Virginia, P.O. Box 1163, Richmond, VA 23218.

AWI REPRESENTATIVES

FOUNDER

Christine Stevens

DIRECTORS

Cynthia Wilson, *Chair*

Barbara K. Buchanan

John Gleiber

Charles M. Jabbour

Mary Lee Jensvold, Ph.D.

Cathy Liss

Michele Walter

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Cathy Liss, *President*

Cynthia Wilson, *Vice President*

Charles M. Jabbour, *CPA, Treasurer*

John Gleiber, *Secretary*

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Gerard Bertrand, Ph.D.

Roger Fouts, Ph.D.

Roger Payne, Ph.D.

Samuel Peacock, M.D.

Hope Ryden

Robert Schmidt

John Walsh, M.D.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Aline de Aluja, D.M.V., *Mexico*

Ambassador Tabarak Husain, *Bangladesh*

Angela King, *United Kingdom*

Agnes Van Volkenburgh, D.M.V., *Poland*

Alexey Yablokov, Ph.D., *Russia*

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Andrea Lococo, *Wildlife Consultant*

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
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