



Animal Welfare Institute  
56<sup>th</sup> Annual Report



# Animal Welfare Institute

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July 1, 2006-June 30, 2007

The Animal Welfare Institute (AWI) is a non-profit charitable organization that was founded in 1951 to reduce the sum total of pain and fear inflicted on animals by humans. Our legislative division seeks passage of laws that reflect this purpose.



Our Goals	2
Albert Schweitzer Medal	2
Animals in Agriculture	4-7
Animals in the Wild	8-11
Animals in the Oceans	12-15
Animals in Laboratories	16-17
Legislative and Legal Affairs	18-19
<i>AWI Quarterly</i>	20-29
Speeches and Meetings	30-34
Articles in Print	35
Financial Statements	36-37
AWI Representatives	38

## Table of Contents

# Our Goals

- Abolishing factory farms and achieving humane slaughter for animals raised for meat
- Ending the use of steel-jaw leghold traps and reforming other cruel methods of controlling wildlife populations
- Preserving species threatened with extinction on both land and sea and protecting wildlife in international trade
- Improving the housing and handling of animals used for experimentation and pushing for the development of animal research alternatives
- Encouraging humane science teaching and preventing painful and unnecessary experiments on animals by students
- Enforcing strict regulation of transport conditions for all animals

AWI spreads its message at the annual George Washington Birthday Parade in Old Town Alexandria, Va.



## Albert Schweitzer Medal

In 1951, AWI struck a medal (pictured at left) in honor of Dr. Albert Schweitzer, to be presented for outstanding achievement in advancing animal welfare.

“I would have never believed that my philosophy, which incorporates in our ethics a compassionate attitude toward all beings, would be noticed and recognized in my lifetime,” Dr. Schweitzer wrote in granting its permission to use his name.



 Animal Welfare  
Institute  
Join our  
**SAVE THE WHALES Campaign**





# Animals in Agriculture

Our *Animal Welfare Approved* program for meat, poultry, dairy and eggs—which offers a seal of approval to farmers who meet AWI’s high welfare standards—was formally launched in November 2006. It is the first program to assure consumers that products with its seal do not come from dual-production systems, whereby agribusiness operations

receive humane labels for keeping a small number of animals according to so-called humane standards, although the majority is kept under cruel, unnatural conditions.

AWI worked for several years with ethologists, veterinarians and farmers to create standards that prohibit common mutilations such as beak-trimming and tail-docking, as well as close confinement in cages or crates. Allowing animals to roam freely outdoors and to socialize and engage in natural behaviors, including grazing, dustbathing, perching and rooting, prevents the boredom and discomfort that cause animals to suffer distress under typical industrial farm conditions. Additionally,

*Animal Welfare Approved* auditors and other staff and consultants regularly visit farms to confirm compliance with our standards.

It is also our goal to revitalize a culture of family-owned and managed farms, since family farmers have a true connection to and stake in the health and well-being of their animals. Hundreds of independent

*Animal Welfare Approved* farmer Eliza McLean ensures her pigs are able to express their natural behaviors. Wallowing in the mud and napping in the shade are favorite activities.





family farms comply with our standards, and more are in line for inspection by our auditors. A generous grant received in 2007, paired with strong farmer interest and high consumer demand, is allowing AWI to greatly expand the *Animal Welfare Approved* program.

In Poland, AWI consultant Marek Kryda instigated an investigation by the Supreme Control Chamber, regarding the control and regulation of industrial hog farming. The resulting report, which is said to be devastating to industry, has been withheld so far. We provide constant input to the Polish *Sejm* and *Senat* on animal welfare, GMO and factory farm-related issues. At our urging, Schweitzer Award winner Andrzej Lepper set up a special committee to investigate factory farms during his tenure as Poland's agricultural minister; AWI's Tom Garrett served as a member.

We have translated a number of videos on factory farming into Polish, and we produced “Trojan Pig” and “Invisible Menace”—documentaries on Smithfield's efforts to take over Polish pig farming and the hydrogen sulfide poisoning from liquid manure generated by hog factories and mega-dairies. AWI also joined with British filmmaker Lady Tracy Worcester to produce “The Pig Business,” largely filmed in Poland. In addition, Kryda and Garrett have made numerous appearances on television and radio programs in Eastern Europe.

AWI's Marlene Halverson and Diane Halverson visit an *Animal Welfare Approved* pig farm in North Carolina.

Kansas farmer Frank Reese interacts with his heritage birds as they graze on lush, green pasture at the Good Shepherd Turkey Ranch.





# Animals in the Wild

Supporting the development of innovative and creative non-lethal tools and techniques for wildlife management is an important part of our mission to protect species in their natural habitats. For the second year, we offered—and have now expanded—our Christine Stevens Wildlife Award program, which provides \$10,000 grants to North American residents involved in such research.

Addressing international wildlife issues, AWI representatives lobbied delegates to the June 2007 meeting of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in The Hague, Netherlands. We worked with member countries and other non-governmental organizations to advocate for the protection of some of the world's most at-risk species, ensuring that China was unable to lift a tiger trade ban that would inevitably doom wild tigers to extinction. Other big cats, such as the bobcat and look-a-like species, retained their protections

China keeps farmed tigers locked up under poor conditions. In the wild, they are increasingly threatened.

Christine Stevens Wildlife Award winner Nathan Lance inspects an electrified fladry line running for several miles around six ranches in Montana, keeping out wolves.



as well. Japan and fellow pro-whaling nations were unsuccessful in opening up trade in cetacean products, a move that would have significantly weakened the moratorium on commercial whaling.

While the ban on ivory trade was extended, one-off sales on stockpiled



ivory were unfortunately agreed on, encouraging further poaching as markets become filled with both “legal” and “illegal” ivory. Protection was also denied for several critically imperiled species, such as the Barbary red deer, the Banggai cardinalfish, and two species of sharks.

During this year’s CITES meeting, AWI gave eight Clark R. Bavin Wildlife Law Enforcement Awards to individuals and organizations who have demonstrated an exemplary commitment to wildlife law enforcement to protect threatened and endangered species of wildlife—sometimes losing their own lives in the process. The prestigious award was presented by CITES Secretariat Willem Wijnstekers.

Appointed by the US Secretary of Agriculture, AWI President Cathy Liss has served on the National Wildlife Services Advisory Committee for the term limit of six years. While her tenure has expired, she succeeded in obtaining passage of a resolution calling for Wildlife Services to provide an inventory of traps currently in its possession. Since the agency is the largest user of steel-jaw leghold traps and a survey has not been taken in 15 years, this data will be extremely useful. The information will highlight whether changes in methods are actually taking place or are still desperately needed.

After receiving his 2007 Clark R. Bavin Award, Ofir Drori of the Last Great Ape Organization in Cameroon poses with AWI’s D.J. Schubert.

African elephant poaching for the ivory trade is now considered equal in scope to that which was documented in the 1970s and 1980s.







# Animals in the Oceans

The 59<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the International Whaling Commission (IWC)—the first on US soil in over two decades—was held in May 2007 in Anchorage, Alaska. In preparation for the meeting, AWI founded a coalition to organize and strengthen the efforts of US-based non-governmental organizations that oppose whaling. This coalition effectively lobbied the US Congress and government officials to prevent the United States from capitulating to any of Japan's demands in order to gain future 5-year aboriginal whaling quotas for bowhead and gray whales. Fortunately, the pro-whaling nations were outvoted at the meeting, and the commercial whaling ban remains intact.



Our original “Save the Whales” campaign succeeded in instituting the moratorium on commercial whaling, yet two decades later, whales are still threatened by increased anthropogenic threats and the persistence of Japan, Norway and Iceland to flout the ban. This year, AWI joined with the Whaleman Foundation to launch a “Save the Whales Again!” campaign.

Humpback whales have been targeted as the next victims of Japan's so-called “scientific research” whaling.

AWI organized the Washington, D.C. event for an international day of protest against Japan's dolphin drive hunt fisheries.

Efforts to protect these marine mammals began with a media event in February with the stars of NBC's *Heroes*, coinciding with Japan's Conference for the Normalization of the IWC—a move to return the Commission to its

origins and resume the mass slaughter of the world's whales. Our work persuaded the United States not to attend. Other nations then backed out as well, stripping the meeting of its legitimacy.

In May 2007, we collaborated with other conservation groups to file a legal challenge in federal district court against the US Navy's plan to use high-intensity, mid-frequency active sonar in anti-submarine exercises in Hawaiian waters. The sonar, to be used in up to 12 separate sets of exercises in 2007 and 2008, emits blasts far louder than levels associated with mass whale strandings and fatalities. So far, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), which we have also sued for violating the Endangered Species Act, has made almost no effort to analyze the sonar's effects or require the Navy to implement protective mitigation measures.

The next month, AWI representatives participated in the Open-Ended United Nations Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea. As a founding member of the International Ocean Noise Coalition, AWI has successfully lobbied member countries to recognize the importance of human-generated ocean noise as a threat to marine ecosystems. This year, we called for ocean noise to be a sole topic for discussion at a future meeting and advised the meeting to urge the United Nations General Assembly to call on member states to acknowledge and act on scientific evidence that shows the negative impacts of human-generated ocean noise on marine life. Our efforts paid off, with the issue being referred to the General Assembly for further action.

Ocean noise, such as the mid-frequency active sonar used by the US Navy, can cause behavioral disturbance and stranding in dolphins, whales and other marine species.





# Animals in Laboratories

Dialogues on how to improve housing and handling conditions for animals used in experimentation have advanced our work over the years. Viktor and Annie Reinhardt recently compiled valuable conversations that took place through our online Laboratory Animal Refinement & Enrichment Forum (LAREF) between October 2002 and May 2007 and released them in our new book, *Making Lives Easier for Animals in Research Labs*.

In an effort to foster the humane treatment of animals used for research, AWI now offers a minimum of six awards, up to \$8,000 each, for studies aimed at the refinement of the housing and handling conditions for these animals.

Meanwhile, some laboratories across the United States are making animal welfare a bigger priority, in part because preventing distress and other data-skewing variables yields more accurate results. Though only primates have a legal mandate that laboratories provide a physical environment adequate to foster psychological well-being, animals of all species are increasingly being supplied with enrichments and housing improvements.

Most researchers now use purpose-bred animals, but 10 Class B dealers still sell live random source dogs and cats for research. Notorious for supplying animals obtained from illegal sources, Class B dealers continue to flout the law—

Barren cages should be replaced with environments that permit rabbits to dig, play and hide.

despite inspections conducted four times a year by US Department of Agriculture (USDA) officials. The Pet Safety and Protection Act was reintroduced in Congress with the aim of stopping this practice.

# Legislative and Legal Affairs

We are winning our campaign against horse slaughter for human consumption, and the remaining plants in Texas and Illinois were shut down this year through state initiatives. In May, at the end of the Texas Legislature's 80th session, the state court upheld a 1949 law that prohibits the sale, possession or transport of horsemeat for human consumption.

That same month, Illinois Governor Rod R. Blagojevich approved a state law against the import or export of horsemeat to be used for human consumption, effectively banning the practice of horse slaughter in the state.

Despite these victories, our work for a federal ban continues in earnest. Of critical importance is preventing the hauling of US horses across the Mexican and Canadian borders for slaughter. To prevent both export for slaughter and the opening of new plants in the United States, the US Congress must adopt the American Horse Slaughter Prevention Act, reintroduced in both chambers this session.

AWI's lawsuit with other animal protection groups against Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus for mistreating endangered Asian elephants had several developments this year. Additional former employees confirmed the routine beating and chaining of elephants, as well as the forcible separation

Compassionate musician Willie Nelson, pictured with one of his rescued horses, has helped us lead the fight to stop horse slaughter.

of baby elephants from their mothers. In June 2007, we released video footage showing Ringling elephants being hit with sharp bull hooks. The case remains in the discovery phase, and we expect a court date next year.







# 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, animal protection organizations, Members of Congress, and AWI members. Following are summaries of some of the articles we featured in the past year.

## *AWI Quarterly*

Fall 2006 Volume 55 Number 4

- In July 2006, a truck packed with 19 horses blew two tires in Arkansas, en route to the Beltex horse slaughter plant in Texas. An auto shop employee reported the animals' appalling conditions, and the driver was eventually charged with five counts of Cruelty in Transportation under Arkansas state law. Two months later, a double-decker trailer transporting 43 horses to the Cavel horse slaughter plant in Illinois overturned in Missouri; 15 of the animals died.



The majestic American kestrel is found across the United States; some of its habitats are threatened by deforestation.

- Contract farming has become ubiquitous in the American agriculture system. Farmers lose out, since agribusiness companies have control over the entire relationship. AWI is stopping the spread of this practice by supporting the growth of humane family farms.

- Many classic children’s books feature animals, but there are innumerable less widely known books that promote a message of compassion for animals and the environment. AWI presented a sampling of our favorite tales, including Janell Cannon’s *Stellaluna* and Munro Leaf’s *The Story of Ferdinand*.
- AWI is documenting the urgent need for the US Fish and Wildlife Service to establish national standards addressing CITES deficiencies—particularly the loopholes being exploited to facilitate the illegal smuggling of wildlife and wildlife products across international borders. We are also requesting tougher requirements for trade in Appendix I and II species, along with a more transparent CITES process.
- The House of Representatives voted in favor of H.R. 503, the American Horse Slaughter Prevention Act. The measure moved on to the Senate for consideration.
- Under the poor economy and corrupt rule of President Robert Mugabe, bushmeat and trophy hunting are quickly eradicating wildlife populations in Zimbabwe. Its national parks are also in poor shape, and elephants and other animals have fled to Zambia in search of new habitats, safe from poachers.
- Oil spills cause immediate and long-term damage to wildlife populations. Tri-State Bird Rescue and Research in Delaware and the International Bird Rescue Research Center in California are two organizations committed to responding to wildlife injured or threatened by oil spills.
- President Bush announced the establishment of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands National Monument, promising that 140,000 square miles of the islands would receive the highest form of marine environmental protection. Unfortunately, there is an exemption for all Armed Forces activities and exercises.

## *AWI Quarterly*

Winter 2007 Volume 56 Number 1

- A European Union prohibition on the import of wild-caught birds took effect on July 1, 2007 and may help guard member countries from infectious diseases. It will also protect the over 3,000 avian species traded internationally. While CITES disapproves of the restriction, we believe it is a step in the right direction.
- After abuse was exposed by the Humane Farming Association, the owners and an employee of an Ohio farm were charged with a total of 10 counts of animal cruelty, including abandoning sick sows without food or water and beating piglets.
- Smithfield Foods announced that it will “phase out” gestation crates in its 187 sow factories by 2017, while its contractors (who raise a majority of Smithfield’s pigs) have until 2027 to complete the transition, which apparently only applies in the United States.
- AWI is a supporter of the American Livestock Breeds Conservancy, which for three decades has conserved over 150 traditional breeds of livestock and poultry via research, education, agriculture policy development, gene banks and rescues.
- In light of recent incidents of trapping non-target wildlife in Maine, a lawsuit filed by the Animal Protection Institute seeks a court order to end any trapping that



could inadvertently capture, injure or kill bald eagles (now de-listed), lynx or gray wolves in parts of the state inhabited by the species, which are federally protected by the Endangered Species Act. Maine is also the only state in the country that still allows bear trapping.

- Three adult Puget Sound orcas went missing in summer and fall of 2006 and were pronounced dead. Researchers worry because orca mortality is typically highest in the oldest and youngest animals and restricted to the winter months. The National Marine Fisheries Service issued a recovery plan for these whales, but its designation of critical habitat exempts naval operations – which often use deadly sonar.
- The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources has halted the targeted fishing of Southern Ocean sharks, who are often hunted for their fins. Currently, 106 species of shark are at risk, but bans on shark finning are generally lenient, allowing illegal finning to go undetected.
- A 2006 expedition deemed the ancient freshwater baiji dolphin species, last sighted in 2004, “functionally extinct.” Found throughout China’s Yangtze River and surrounding lakes and tributaries until recently, the species suffered due to the effects of the exponential growth of the country’s human population.
- In defiance of the IWC moratorium, Iceland announced it would resume commercial whaling. Ignoring protests from other countries, Iceland granted itself a quota of nine fin whales and 30 minke whales, in addition to the 39 minke whales planned for lethal “scientific research” in 2007. It also announced plans to engage in the international trade of whale products with Japan.
- Despite the Horse Protection Act’s ban on the practice, Tennessee Walking Horses’ front feet and legs are commonly injured through “soring”—the

application of chemical or mechanical irritants to encourage the animals' distinctive gait. In a pivotal move, the USDA disqualified soled championship horses at the "National Celebration" show in Shelbyville, Tenn., shutting down the event.

## *AWI Quarterly*

Spring 2007 Volume 56 Number 2

- The bobcat is perhaps the most persecuted and heavily traded cat species. It was given Appendix II CITES protection in 1977, with other look-a-like-species such as the Canada lynx, the Eurasian lynx and the Iberian lynx. However, nearly 725,000 were exported from the United States between 1980 and 2004. The United States has sought to remove the species' protections, which would further its decline.
- A ban on the ivory trade reduced incidents of elephant poaching until 1997, when CITES downlisted elephant populations in Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana and South Africa from Appendix I to II and allowed a one-time sale of ivory to Japan. Today elephant poaching is considered equal in scope to that which was documented in the 1970s and 1980s, and has only worsened in recent years. The annual elephant death toll has been estimated to be more than 23,000 elephants, making this a crucial issue for CITES.

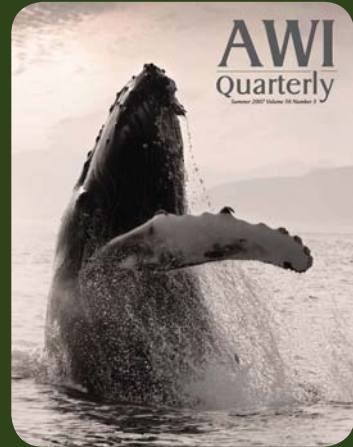


- Some 5,000 tigers are confined on Chinese farms. Most eventually die or are killed to satisfy the black market for their skins, meat, bones and other body parts typically used in traditional medicines. Meanwhile, likely fewer than 3,500 wild tigers remain. Still, tiger farmers are trying to convince the Chinese government to legalize the trade in tiger parts, erroneously claiming it will reduce the pressure on wild tigers.
- Extreme docking of sheep tails for livestock shows and exhibitions is documented as an unnecessary practice that can cause serious health problems. Requesting the adoption of policies against the practice, we wrote the president and Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee chair at each campus that sponsored a scientific study demonstrating poor welfare for short-docked sheep. 4-H and FFA (formerly known as Future Farmers of America), who should be demonstrating leadership, have refused to take a stance on the issue.
- Central Washington University's Mary Lee Jensvold reported on her studies on methods of promoting positive relationships between captive chimpanzees and their caregivers. For example, the use of mirroring behavior can benefit their interaction greatly.
- The USDA Livestock Behavior Research Unit's Dr. Heng-Wei Cheng and graduate researchers Rachel L. Dennis and Alan G. Fahey described their study on the impact of different types of identification on poultry welfare.
- We revised and re-released *Managing for Extinction*, a report on the failures of the National Wild Horse and Burro Program. This publication provides insights on how to save the failing program—and our wild horses.

## *AWI Quarterly*

Summer 2007 Volume 56 Number 3

- The 2007 IWC meeting resulted in the approval of all of the aboriginal whaling quotas, including the one for Alaskan bowhead whales. Fortunately, Japan's attempt to remove the term "aboriginal" from the subsistence whaling category was denied—as was its attempt to obtain commercial whaling quotas for its coastal people.
- Millions of bees, who are vital to ecosystems, have abandoned their hives, gone missing or died in recent months, resulting in what has been deemed "Colony Collapse Disorder." A working group at Penn State University is looking for answers to this mystery.
- The right whale is the rarest of the great whales, with fewer than 300 North Atlantic right whales remaining, and an unknown number in the North Pacific. Yet, a recently planned lease sale area in Alaska's Bristol Bay overlaps with the North Pacific right whales' critical habitat. Proposed exploration threatens these whales with noise pollution, oil spills, chemical pollution, vessel collisions, and entanglement with or ingestion of marine debris.
- The Ninth US Circuit Court of Appeals ruled against the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration claim that it was unnecessary to consider the effects of four hydroelectric dams in the Columbia-Snake River Basin on salmon, since they were built before the implementation of the Endangered Species Act. Dams



are dangerous to the threatened species because they reduce the flow of water, obstruct migration routes, and concentrate the fish.

- Targeted at local laws to prevent horse slaughter, Section 123 was inserted quietly into the 2007 Farm Bill (H.R. 2419) in June 2007. The measure would have banned states and localities from overriding US Department mandates by adopting more strict laws on agricultural issues in their communities. Fortunately, it was removed from the final version of the bill.
- Representatives Nita Lowey (D-NY) and Christopher Shays (R-CT) reintroduced the Inhumane Trapping Prevention Act as H.R. 1691 to end the use of steel-jaw leghold traps on animals in the United States by making it unlawful to import, export, or transport in interstate commerce leghold traps and articles of fur derived from animals caught using such traps.
- With support from AWI, the Far East Russia Orca Project allows university students to work with a species of whale that had previously never been studied in their country. In recent years, the project has become conservation-minded, working to remove quotas for killing these whales.
- AWI remembers Rachel Carson on what would have been her 100<sup>th</sup> birthday. The former AWI scientific advisor paved the way for the modern environmental movement with her groundbreaking book *Silent Spring*.
- Dr. Andrew Winterborn of the University of Rochester Medical Center reported on training rhesus macaques to take juice from syringes, and University of Guelph researcher Allison Bechard reflected on how weaning age influences the welfare of laboratory mice.

AWI is advocating for the passage of a bill to ensure beloved family pets do not end up in the hands of random source Class B dealers.







# Speeches Made and Meetings Attended by AWI Representatives

## 2006

- *Sejm* Sessions, Poland, July: Tom Garrett testified on the condition of farm animals
- Rim of the Pacific US Navy Exercise involving the use of mid-frequency active sonar, Kaua'i, Hawaii, July 11-19: Susan Millward spent five days at sea conducting a concurrent marine mammal and acoustic survey in the channel between Kaua'i and Ni'ihau
- American Veterinary Medical Association Annual Conference, Honolulu, Hawaii, July 15-19: AWI staffed a booth on our programs
- National Wildlife Services Advisory committee meetings, Riverdale, Md., Aug. 1-2, 2006; Logan, Utah, June 19-20, 2007: Cathy Liss served as a committee member
- NOAA Stellar sea lion and Northern fur seal focus group meeting, Silver Spring, Md., Aug. 3
- Public hearing on the North Atlantic right whale ship strike reduction strategy, Baltimore, Md., Aug. 10: Serda Ozbenian provided public comment
- Marine Mammal Commission meetings, Shepherdstown, W.Va., Sept. 12-13
  - US Navy scoping meeting on the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement for Hawaiian Range Complex, Lihue, Kaua'i, Hawaii, Sept. 18: Susan Millward participated and provided public comment
  - Future Trends in Animal Agriculture Symposium, Washington, D.C., Sept. 20: Marlene Halverson gave a presentation entitled "How Must or Should the USA Address Trade and Animal Welfare Issues?"

AWI is working to outlaw steel-jaw leghold traps, which brutally capture foxes and other furbearing animals, as well as non-target species.

- Second Annual Dolphin Rally in front of the Japanese Embassy, Washington, D.C., Sept. 20: AWI organized and participated in the event
- CITES standing committee meeting on strategic plan, elephant ivory sale authority, tigers, sturgeon, compliance and enforcement issues, and preparation for COP 14, Geneva, Switzerland, Oct. 2-6
- American Association for Laboratory Animal Science National Meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 15-18: AWI staffed a booth
- US Animal Health Association annual meeting, Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 17-18: D.J. Schubert interfaced with meeting attendees regarding the Yellowstone bison issue; Marlene Halverson spoke about current issues before the Animal Welfare Committee
- Whole Foods Market Animal Compassion meeting, Austin, Texas, (laying hen standards) Oct. 23-24, 2006; (dairy standards) March 27-28, 2007
- 10<sup>th</sup> International American Cetacean Society Conference, Ventura, Calif., Nov. 9-13
- American Livestock Breeder Conservancy Conference, Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 15-18
- AWI Board of Directors meetings, Alexandria, Va., Nov. 27, 2006; Jan. 16 and June 4, 2007
- UNEP Caribbean Environment Program on Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife Protocol COP 14 and 12th Intergovernmental Meeting, Montego Bay, Jamaica, Nov. 27-Dec.2: Susan Millward participated and represented AWI in a Working Group, drafting a paper on the establishment and operation of Regional Activity Networks and Regional Activity Centers in the Wider Caribbean Region
- Department of the Interior CITES preparatory meeting, Washington, D.C., Dec. 11, 2006

## 2007

- Press conference at National Press Club on dolphin drive hunts, Washington, D.C., Jan. 29: Cathy Liss hosted and presented on behalf of AWI as part of the Save Japan Dolphins coalition
- Pennsylvania Association for Sustainable Agriculture (PASA) Farming for the Future Conference, State College, Penn., Feb. 1-2: Booth on AWI and the *Animal Welfare Approved* program
- Anti-whaling press conference with the cast of *Heroes*, Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 15: Susan Millward hosted the event
- George Washington Birthday Parade, Alexandria, Va., Feb. 19: AWI participated in the parade and distributed materials
- Meeting with the Embassy of the Dominican Republic on imports of Japanese dolphins from the drive hunts, Washington, D.C., Feb. 21
- Niman Ranch annual meeting, Ames, Iowa, Feb. 22: Diane Halverson gave a presentation on the *Animal Welfare Approved* seal
- International Sea Turtle Symposium, Myrtle Beach, S.C., Feb. 24-27
- Department of the Interior hearing on polar bears, Washington, D.C., March 5
- NOAA public hearing on sea lions and fur seals, Silver Spring, Md., March 13
- Cornell University Swine School Livestock Extension Seminar and Trade Show, Ithaca, N.Y., March 24: Diane Halverson spoke on the Animal Welfare Approved Pig Farming husbandry program
- Harvard Law Conference, Cambridge, Mass., March 31: Cathy Liss debated the hypothetical creation of a federal animal protection agency
- IWC Interagency meeting with NFMS, State Department representatives, Washington, D.C., April 5: Susan Millward, D.J. Schubert and Serda Ozbenian provided public comment

- CITES interagency meeting with FWS and NOAA on the international trade in endangered species. Washington, D.C., April 9: Susan Millward and Serda Ozbenian provided public comment
- National Commission on Industrial Farm Animal Production public hearings, Durham, N.C., April 10: Vivian Leven gave public comment against CAFOs; Washington, D.C., June 13
- Whales Need US press conference on whaling and the IWC, Washington, D.C., April 17: D.J. Schubert spoke
- NOAA symposium on quieting vessels, Silver Spring, Md., May 1-2
- Welfare Quality stakeholder conference on assuring animal welfare, Berlin, Germany, May 4-5: Vivian Leven participated in workshops on global animal agriculture and shared information about the *Animal Welfare Approved* program
- USDA Animal Care meeting regarding enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act, Riverdale, Md., May 15
- 59<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the International Whaling Commission, Anchorage, Alaska, May 22-31
- CITES Cop 14, The Hague, Holland, June 2-15
- Yellowstone Wildlife Health Program meeting, Bozeman, Mont., June 6-7
- League of Women Voters Farm Bill Forum, Northfield, Minn., June 25: Marlene Halverson participated in a panel discussion about impacts of the Farm Bill
- 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the UN Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, New York, N.Y., June 25-30: Susan Millward gave an opening statement on behalf of the International Ocean Noise Coalition and moderated an informal meeting of delegates to discuss furthering the issue of ocean noise

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## Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets

	Year Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006
CHANGES IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS:		
REVENUES:		
Contributions - Foundations and trusts	\$ 719,803	\$ 480,000
- Legacies and bequests	1,743,345	1,857,835
- Memberships and other	678,196	454,083
Sale of publications and reports	1,230	506
Dividend income	575,382	161,426
Interest income	35,290	201,582
Realized and unrealized gain on securities	390,036	169,103
Other income	-	229
	<u>4,143,282</u>	<u>3,324,764</u>
NET ASSETS RELEASED FROM RESTRICTIONS:		
Satisfaction of program restrictions:		
Public education and projects	67,569	145,133
Total unrestricted revenues and other support	<u>4,210,851</u>	<u>3,469,897</u>
EXPENSES:		
Program service	2,171,764	1,529,250
Management and general	62,532	66,690
Fundraising	40,782	21,956
Total expenses	<u>2,275,078</u>	<u>1,617,896</u>
Increase in unrestricted net assets	<u>1,935,773</u>	<u>1,852,001</u>
CHANGES IN TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED NET ASSETS:		
Grants and contributions	193,891	141,710
Net assets released from restrictions	(67,569)	(145,133)
Increase (Decrease) in temporarily restricted net assets	<u>126,322</u>	<u>(3,423)</u>
INCREASE IN NET ASSETS	2,062,095	1,848,578
NET ASSETS - beginning of year	<u>14,578,790</u>	<u>12,730,212</u>
NET ASSETS - end of year	<u>\$ 16,640,885</u>	<u>\$ 14,578,790</u>



## Statement of Functional Expenses Year Ended June 30, 2007

	Program Services	Management and General	Fund Raising	Total
Salaries	\$ 699,454	\$ 38,221	\$ 8,985	\$ 746,660
Payroll taxes and employment insurance	55,911	2,354	589	58,854
Employee benefits	58,022	2,443	611	61,076
Retirement Plan	15,418	649	162	16,229
Advertising	20,667	-	6,318	26,985
<i>AWI Quarterly</i>	78,228	-	4,445	82,673
Printing and publications (except for Quarterlies)	86,120	498	8,173	94,791
Research, writing and editing	27,698	-	-	27,698
Grants	178,786	-	-	178,786
Conferences, meetings and travel	188,506	17	155	188,678
Postage, mailing and addressing costs (except for Quarterlies)	27,356	-	-	27,356
Telephone, duplicating and office supplies	73,354	18	8,773	82,145
Professional services	389,983	12,780	-	402,763
Membership and subscriptions	25,423	-	-	25,423
Acquisition of books and other educational materials	785	-	-	785
Consultants	161,791	-	-	161,791
Internet services	35,637	-	-	35,637
Occupancy costs	31,128	3,064	83	34,275
Miscellaneous	5,888	-	-	5,888
<b>Total expenses before depreciation</b>	<b>2,160,155</b>	<b>60,044</b>	<b>38,294</b>	<b>2,258,493</b>
Depreciation of fixtures and equipment	11,609	2,488	2,488	16,585
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>\$ 2,171,764</b>	<b>\$ 62,532</b>	<b>\$ 40,782</b>	<b>\$ 2,275,078</b>

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.

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## Bequests

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

*I give, devise and bequeath to the Animal Welfare Institute, located in Washington, D.C., 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. 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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