**Evaluation Annotated Bibliography**

**Rules**

1. Examine each source (citation, annotation and link to source below.)
2. Choose the top 2 most useful sources. Put a token on top of photocopy of the source.
3. Be prepared to share your reasoning for your choice.
4. Be prepared to identify most important criteria for ranking usefulness

**Assignment**: You are in English Composition I and will be writing a proposal relating to animal control and no kill shelters. Included in the ideas that you may consider would be the feral animals, spay and neuter programs, philosophy of no kill shelters, animal rights, economics of animal control, and organizations that participate in animal welfare. You have been given annotations for 5 sources (A-E). Please choose what you believe to be the most useful for this assignment and place a token on the photocopy of the source on the table at the front of the room.

**Questions to consider:**

What makes a source useful?

Why is one source more useful than another? (criteria)

What were your ranking criteria?

**Be prepared to share your choice with your neighbor.**

**Be prepared to share your reasoning for that choice with your neighbor**.

**Source A.**

**Citation:**

Miller, Lila, D.V.M. "Animal Sheltering in the United States: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow." *Veterinary Medicine* 102.10 (2007): 656,659,661-663. *ProQuest.*Web. 12 Feb. 2019.

**Annotation:**

The euthanasia methods used included clubbing, drowning, electrocution, decompression chambers, and carbon monoxide poisoning, all of which have been considered either quick or humane at various points in time.1 In the late 1970s, enough concern about the quality of life offered to shelter animals was raised that veterinary input was sought to provide effective programs of preventive care and treatment. Shelter veterinarians Shelter veterinarians must not only be thoroughly familiar with infectious disease management from a herd health perspective, including detailed knowledge of each disease encountered, but they must also be knowledgeable about stress management techniques; animal behavior; shelter design; sanitation protocols; euthanasia techniques; husbandry of various small mammals, birds, reptiles, and farm animals; zoonosis; and veterinary forensics..

**Source B.**

**Citation:**

Stewart, Portia. "For the Love of Dog: The Future of Animal Sheltering." *Dvm360*49.10 (2018): 20,22. *ProQuest.*Web. 12 Feb. 2019.

**Annotation**

New opportunities for shelters Jed Rogers, DVM, is CEO at Firehouse Animal Health Centers in Austin, Texas, and previously served as senior vice president of animal health services for the ASPCA. A new view on sheltering Nichole Boudreau is director of shelter operations at Young-Williams Animal Center in Knoxville, Tennessee, which takes in more than 10,000 animals each year. Since she joined the organization two years ago, Boudreau has been working to change the attitudes and relationships in the community to support responsible pet ownership. Rescues, shelters and vets can work together In an ideal world, animal rescue organizations will find ways to work together to promote healthy relationships between pets and people. At the end of the day, our experts say, it's the relationships veterinary professionals, animal control officers, shelter professionals and rescue groups form that will create stronger relationships between people and pets.

**Source C.**

**Citation:**

King, Barbara J. *Could 'no Kill' for Shelter Cats and Dogs be Policy by 2025?*. Washington: NPR, 2017. *ProQuest.*Web. 12 Feb. 2019.

**Annotation**

Best Friends Animal Society is coordinating with organizations in many cities to implements a variety of strategies that will save 90 percent of dogs and cats in U.S. animal shelters by 2025. Challenges includes understanding what “no kill” actually means and developing programs that address why dogs and cats are placed in shelters. Each city may have unique local needs that require specifically tailored programs. However, the 90 percent goal seems achievable.

**Source D .**

**Citation:**

Jena, Nibedita Priyadarshini. "Animal Welfare and Animal Rights: An Examination of some Ethical Problems." *Journal of Academic Ethics* 15.4 (2017): 377-95. *ProQuest.*Web. 12 Feb. 2019.

**Annotation:**

The spectacle of the relentless use and abuse of animals in various human enterprises led some human beings to formulate animal welfare policies and to offer philosophical arguments on the basis of which the humane treatment of animals could be defended rationally. According to the animal welfare concept, animals should be provided some comfort and freedom of movement in the period prior to the moment when they are killed. This concept emphasizes the physiological, psychological, and natural aspects of animal life with the focus on freedom. Ironically, however it is not concerned with the rights of animals; nor is it interested in their remaining alive. So, animals are least benefitted by such provisions, which is the major concern for those who defend animal rights. It seems dubious to demand comfort for a being in life, but not security for its actual life, since rights and freedom are essential for the maintenance of a normal life. This paper aims to (a) critically analyze the animal welfare system, which prioritizes only freedom; (b) to demonstrate how animal welfare is incomplete without animal rights and how they are closely related to each other; and (c) to bridge the gap between animal welfare and animal rights. The underlying principle of animal welfare concept is restricted by its anthropocentric framework with the result that the ethical element is missing. Mere ‘freedom’ is not sufficient for constituting an ideal animal welfare domain. In order to achieve real animal well-being, it is necessary to consider both the rights as well as the welfare of animals.

**Source E.**

**Citation:**

Lucich, Jennifer. "THOU SHALT NOT KILL." *E : the Environmental Magazine* May 2005: 14-6. *ProQuest.*Web. 12 Feb. 2019 ..

**Annotation**

About five million cats and dogs are killed every year in the US because there is not enough room to house them in adoption centers, and not enough people adopting. With this, Maddie's Fund, a nonprofit pet rescue foundation advocated the "no-kill" shelter movement. Accounts highlighting the foundation's goals and movements are discussed.