

Animal Welfare Standard	HFAC - Certified Humane®	Animal Welfare Approved	Global Animal Partnership (Whole Foods)	USDA/Organic	American Humane Certified
Program Transparency					
<p><u>Transparency:</u> The organization behind an eco-label should make information about organizational structure, funding, board of directors and certification standards available to the public. If such information is withheld, it is difficult to determine the meaning and clarity of the standards or the independence of the certifying organization.</p>	<p><u>The Certified Humane® Program is completely transparent:</u> www.certifiedhumane.org <u>Contains:</u> -Program/Policy Manual (organizational structure, funding, details of complaints and appeals procedures.) -All standards -All staff, board of directors and scientific committee -All certified producers -Applications necessary to apply for the program -inspection fees -Fact sheets -Profiles of the farmers on our program</p>	<p><u>The AWA program is transparent.</u> www.animalwelfareapproved.org <u>Contains:</u> -Program/Policy Manual (organizational structure, funding, details of complaints and appeals procedures.) -All standards -All staff and consultants -All certified producers -Applications that are necessary to apply for the program -Profiles of the farmers in program -Technical Advice Fact Sheets</p>	<p><u>Not transparent</u> www.globalanimalpartnership.org <u>Contains:</u> -Standards for the species they cover.(currently beef cattle, meat chickens and pigs. -Board of Directors and staff -information on download of application for producers and a list of 3rd party companies authorized to certify the producers operations. No listing of certified producers. No listing of fees and costs.</p>	<p>Transparent http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSV1.0/nop <u>Contains:</u> -Program requirements -Accreditation and Certification information -Rulemaking -Contact information -National Organic Program Handbook -Compliance and Enforcement -National Organic Standards Board Information and more.</p>	<p><u>Not transparent</u> http://www.americanhumane.org/protecting-animals/programs/farm-animals/ <u>Contains:</u> - - All certified producers -List of Scientific Committee on website -Producer profiles -Copies of standards and overview on how program works</p>
<p><u>Independent and protected from conflict of interest:</u> Organizations should not receive funding from the sale of certified products, no other fees beyond fees for certification. <u>Employees of companies whose products are certified, or applying for certification should not be on the board of directors of the certifier.</u></p>	<p>I Independent and protected from conflict of interest. -No ties with and receives no funding from the sale of certified products -No contributions from logo users outside of certification fees -No employees of any companies that are certified or may be certified on the HFAC board of directors. -None of the HFAC board of directors is affiliated with any certified company or producer.</p>	<p>Independent and not free from conflict of interest. . -No ties with and receives no funding from the sales of certified products. -.2 members of the board of directors are certified by AWA.</p>	<p>Not free from conflict of interest -A large portion of the funding for the GAP program comes from the CEO and founder of Whole Foods Market (WFM). -On 10 member board: -CEO and founder of WFM, and Global VP of Procurement for WFM, are members of the Board of Directors. -3 board members are heads of companies who are GAP certified.</p>	<p>Independent and protected from conflict of interest. -Secretary of Ag appoints the NOSB for 5 year terms. -Currently on board: 4 farmers/growers, 2 handlers/processors, 1 retailer, 1 scientist, 3 consumer/public interest advocates,3 environment-alists, and 1 USDA accredited certifying agent -Members come from all four U.S. regions. -All NOSB meetings are public and results are open to public comment.</p>	<p>Not enough information available. No information available as to whether funding is received from sales of certified products or equipment being used by certified producers or contributions of logo users.</p>

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All Standards					
Entry into program requires (Levels of compliance)	<u>All producers must comply with all standards in order to be certified. Pass/Fail – 100% of standards must be met.</u>	<u>All producers must comply with all standards in order to be certified. Pass/Fail – 100% of standards must be met</u>	<u>Five-Step program</u> “All standards applicable to ‘All Steps’ or to any range of Steps that include Step 1 are required and must be met for the ranch/farm to enter the Global Animal Partnership ... Higher Steps are elective after the basic requirements of Step 1 have been met. ” (cover page of GAP standards)Only the required step in this program is listed in this comparison chart. See Appendix for all 5 levels for each issue.	All producers must comply with all standards for in order to be certified. Pass/Fail – 100% of standards must be met.	Farms are audited using the audit checklist on a percentage basis; <u>85% is required for passing score. 85% of standards must be met.</u> Auditors score the forms and determine what corrective actions are required. Farms have 90 days to submit verification of corrective actions. (See Corrective Actions Forms on Checklists for Beef, Chickens & Pigs)
Traceability: Birth through Slaughter Management	Animal must be audited throughout life, from birth through slaughter. (p.4, Item B, Policy/Program Manual; Standards, Part 7)	Animal must be audited throughout life, from birth through slaughter.	No slaughter, No traceability	Animal must be raised organically throughout life, from last third of gestation through slaughter	Not clear
Feed Prohibitions	Prohibits mammalian and avian derived protein except for milk and milk products (all livestock) (§FW4a) Prohibits mammalian and avian derived protein except for eggs and egg products (poultry) (§FW5.a) Prohibits animal by-products	Meat or animal by-products, including fishmeal, is prohibited; milk and milk products are allowed (all species) (§6.0.5 [cattle, pigs], §6.0.3 [chickens])	Mammalian and avian by-products or wastes, except for milk and milk products, are prohibited (§6.4)	Mammalian or avian slaughter by-products are prohibited (§205.237.b.5)	Allows animal by-products (except for ruminant by-products) to be fed to cattle (Beef Standards 2/24/2012) Allows any animal by-products to be fed to pigs. (Pig Standards 7/9/2012) Allows any animal byproducts to be fed to chickens (Chicken Standards 2/23/2012) and hens (5/7/12)
Growth Hormones	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
Antibiotics	Prohibited. Required for disease treatment of individual animal. (§FW4c,d)	Prohibited. Required for disease treatment of individual animal.	Prohibited Also prohibited for disease treatment of individual <u>animal (this means if it is treated it can not be sold under the program).</u>	Prohibited Also prohibited for disease treatment of individual <u>animal (this means if it is treated it can not be sold under the organic program</u>	Beef: Prohibited-only disease treatment (§M7) Chickens: prohibited – only for disease treatment (§M7) Pigs :Prohibited - only for disease treatment (§M7)

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Humane Euthanasia	Required when animal would otherwise suffer – gives details of humane methods to do this	Required when animal would otherwise suffer gives details of humane methods to do this	Required when animal would otherwise suffer – no details on humane methods to achieve this, except for turkeys	Not addressed	Required when animal would otherwise suffer – gives details of humane methods to do this
Living Conditions—Beef Cattle					
Std. Version/Posting Date:	January 15, 2012	2012 v4	August 4, 2009	December 31, 2011	February 24, 2012
Requirement for pasture/range	HFAC standards require Beef Cattle have continuous access to outdoors to pasture or range. If cattle is feed yard finished (majority of cattle in the US is feedyard finished) HFAC has standards for space, windbreaks, sunshades, protection from elements.	AWA standards require that all animals are pasture raised.	Can be raised on range, grass and can be feedlot finished	Required; 30% of dry matter intake must come from pasture during the grazing season, which must be a minimum of 120 days out of the year.	No requirement for cattle to have outdoor access.
Requires protection from wind (windbreaks) and Requires Shade The comfortable temperature zone for cattle depends on body condition, hair coat length, breed, age and acclimation. <u>In general, cattle do not handle heat as well as humans and begin feeling adverse effects at about 70°F so shade becomes essential for comfort and welfare maintenance</u>	Windbreaks required (§E13) Shade required	Windbreaks required Shade required	Windbreaks NOT required Shade NOT required (§7)	Windbreaks required Shade required	Windbreaks: Yes (§E37) Shade: Yes (§E37)
Stocking Density Cattle are big animals and need space to move around, depending on the ground, slope of ground and size of the animal. <i>Beef cattle industry guidelines require at least 350 sq. ft. per animal.</i>	Space for calves is 300-600 ft ² . Adults: 400-800 ft ² /per animal depending on size of the animal and the slope of the ground. (i.e. an 800 – 1200 lb steer world require 400-800 ft ² per animal). (§E-23 a)	<u>No standards for feedyards.</u> <u>When housed:</u> Details space required depending on weight/size of animals	250 sq/ft. per animal regardless of size or age.	<u>In feedyards:</u> not addressed <u>When housed:</u> not addressed	<u>In feedyards:</u> calculated on slope/size/age (p. 26 Beef Standards) <u>When housed:</u> calculated on size, weight and age (p. 26 Beef Standards)

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Disbudding	Hot iron disbudding around 2 months of age, with pain control required. Cautery paste up to 7 days of age, with pain control required. Horn removal may be performed between 2-6 months of age using pain control. After 6 months of age must be done by a veterinarian with sedation, local anesthesia and anti-inflammatory medication for pain control. (§H-10.2)	Hot iron disbudding only allowed during first two months of life with anesthesia	Disbudding is allowed prior to 6 weeks of age; no restriction on method (§5.5.1)	Permitted	Cautery paste allowed up to 7 days of age. Hot iron disbudding only allowed during first 30 days of life with local anesthesia. After 30 days of age must be performed by a vet under local anesthesia and given pain control (§M49)
Castration Research has proven that pain is lessened and welfare improved when the operation is carried out as early in the animal's life as possible.	Rubber rings: Can only be used for castrating prior to 1 week of age (§H-10.3) Other banding methods may be used between 7 days and 6 months using pain control. After 6 months must be done surgically by a veterinarian, with sedation, local anesthesia and anti-inflammatory medication for pain control.	Must be done less than 2 months of age. Rubber rings: Can only be used for castrating prior to 1 week of age.	Prior to 6 months of age without anesthesia. (§5.5) Rubber Rings: Prior to 6 months of age without anesthesia (§5.5)	Permitted	Rubber Rings: Before 7 days (§M49) Burdizzo or Surgical: Must be done less than 2 months of age with anesthesia (§M49) After 2 months of age, must be performed surgically by vet with local anesthesia
Health care must include prevention of disease and/or parasites	Yes (§H2,3,8)	Yes	No (§3)	yes	Yes
Transportation time to Slaughter	Requires transport times must be kept to an absolute minimum (Part 6)	Maximum transport time of 8 hours	Maximum transportation time to slaughter is 25 hours (§10.4)	Not addressed	Transport must be completed without unnecessary delays (§T8)
Slaughter - American Meat Institute Guidelines (AMI)	Slaughter facilities are audited by HFAC to ensure that the AMI Guidelines are being met (§S1,2,3)	Slaughter facilities are audited by AWA	GAP does not have slaughter standards and does not conduct slaughter inspections.	Not addressed	Does not inspect slaughterhouses. (§T24)

Animal Welfare Standard	HFAC - Certified Humane®	Animal Welfare Approved	Global Animal Partnership (Whole Foods)	USDA/Organic	American Humane Certified
Living Conditions—Chickens					
Std. Version/Posting Date:	February 1, 2009	2012 v4	October 1, 2012	December 31, 2011	February 23, 2012
<p><u>Outdoor access</u></p> <p>Chickens live only 5 – 7 weeks. They don't go outdoors until they have feathers (around 4 weeks). In many parts of the country, poultry is indoors for most of the year, some flocks would never get outdoors.</p> <p>That is why the HFAC standards were written to provide for the welfare of the chickens regardless of whether they are indoors or outdoors.</p>	<p>HFAC standards are designed to provide for birds' behavioral and physiological needs in a variety of systems.</p> <p>Outdoor access is not required.</p> <p><u>Standards for outdoor access (free range):</u> When birds have outdoor access or are raised outdoors, HFAC standards are very specific in what that means: must have sufficient exits to allow all birds access; birds must have access to outdoors by 4 weeks of age, for a minimum of 8 hours each day; must provide shade, well drained rest areas, and protection from predators. (§G-Free Range) (§E31-34) Requires 108 sq. ft/bird outdoors</p> <p><u>Indoor Systems</u> have requirements for litter, and high air quality standards, and perching so the birds have their behavioral and physiological needs met.</p>	<p>AWA standards require that all birds are pasture raised. Only requires 4 sq. ft/bird outdoors.</p>	<p>Not required (§6.1)</p>	<p>Required</p>	<p>Not required (p. 11, Chicken Standards)</p>

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<p><u>Litter Management and ammonia levels</u> Chickens can get burns on their hocks and feet caused by contact with litter which is both wet and contains a high level of ammonia from feces. Such burns can cause pain, act as a gateway for bacterial infection and have been shown to be associated with lameness. <u>Management practices seem to be the most important factor in preventing the occurrence of poor litter condition and therefore reducing these burns. Excessive ammonia has also been associated with eye problems.</u></p>	<p><u>Litter Management Program Requirement:</u> Yes</p> <p><u>Ammonia Level Requirement: Maximum 10 ppm</u>, no higher than 25 ppm for very brief periods, and <u>must record ammonia level at bird height every 2 weeks; these records are reviewed by HFAC inspector</u> (§E22, 23, 24)</p>	<p><u>Litter Management Program Requirement:</u> Yes</p> <p><u>Ammonia Level Requirement:</u></p> <p>Housing must be managed to <u>eliminate ammonia above the 5ppm detectable level</u></p>	<p><u>Litter Management Program Requirement:</u> No</p> <p><u>Ammonia Level Requirement:</u> Sensory evaluation of ammonia (individual to smell and decide). Not to exceed 20 ppm) Records to be kept of daily sensory evaluations. (§5.6/5.7 and Appendix IV)</p>	<p><u>Litter Management Program Requirement:</u> No litter requirement; must provide clean dry bedding.</p> <p><u>Ammonia Level Requirement</u></p> <p>Not specified</p>	<p><u>Litter Management Program Requirement:</u> YES (§M39)</p> <p><u>Ammonia Level Requirement</u></p> <p>Not to exceed 25 ppm (p. 15)</p>
<p><i>Space Allowances:</i></p> <p><i>National Chicken Council (NCC) recommendations bird weight/sq. Ft.</i></p> <p><i>Industry recommendation:</i></p> <p><i>Below 4.5 lbs liveweight =6.5 pounds per square foot</i></p> <p><i>4.5 to 5.5 lbs liveweight =7.5 pounds per square foot</i></p> <p><i>More than 5.5 pounds liveweight =8.5 pounds per square foot</i></p>	<p>6 lbs per/ 1.0 sq. ft (p. 6-7, §E20)</p>	<p>0.67 sq. ft per bird roosting space plus an outdoor range area</p>	<p>7.5lb/sq.ft (36.6kg/sq.m. (§5.11.1)</p>	<p>Not addressed</p>	<p>7.0 lbs. 1.0 sq/ ft. (§E18)</p>

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<p>Sleep period Chickens raised for meat are raised for a short period of time. They usually only live for six to seven weeks. Food is provided 24 hours a day for seven days a week. As long as the lights are on, the chickens will eat. This leads to the birds gaining as much weight as possible in the shortest time possible. Too much weight too fast increases leg abnormalities and other health problems such as mortality from sudden death syndrome. To address this issue, lighting programs are enacted to require a continuous dark period so the chickens can stop eating and sleep. If the barn is not dark (even low lighting) they will not sleep but continue to eat.</p> <p><i>National Chicken Council (NCC) Industry – requirement is minimum of 4 hours can be taken in increments of 1, 2, or 3 hours.</i></p>	<p>Requires a minimum period of 6 continuous hours of darkness in every 24-hour period for birds to rest and sleep. (§E15.2)</p>	<p>Requires a minimum 8 hour continual period of darkness in every 24 hours for birds to rest and sleep.</p>	<p>Minimum of 6 hours continuous darkness (§5.9)</p>	<p>Not addressed</p>	<p>Minimum 6 hours dark period required in every 24 hours – dark period is recommended to be no more than 1 lux in light intensity (§M10)</p>

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<p><u>Catching of birds for transport:</u> If birds are mishandled during this time they may suffer bone breaks, dislocations, bruising and stress especially from single-legged catching and holding <i>NCC – Industry recommends: The number of birds in the catcher's hands depends on the size of the bird and should not cause injury to the birds. For birds weighing more than 4 pounds, the maximum number of birds per hand is 5.</i></p>	<p>Birds must be caught individually and carried by both legs; one-legged catching is prohibited (§T-7)</p>	<p>Birds must be caught individually and carried by both legs; one-legged catching is prohibited</p>	<p><u>Catchers are prohibited from carrying more than 4 chickens per hand</u> (§7.9)</p>	<p>Not addressed</p>	<p>Birds must be caught individually and carried by both legs. (p. 29, Chicken Standards)</p>
<p><u>Slaughter</u></p>	<p>Slaughter facilities are audited by HFAC to ensure that the HFAC chicken slaughter standards are being met. (§P1-P33)</p>	<p>Slaughter facilities are audited by AWA to ensure that the AWA chicken slaughter standards are being met. (§14.1.1-14.1.20)</p>	<p>GAP does not have slaughter standards and does not conduct slaughter inspections.</p>	<p>Standards do not address slaughter.</p>	<p>Slaughter standards. (p. 26)</p>
Living Conditions—Pigs					
<p>Std. Version/Posting Date:</p>	<p>February 16, 2011</p>	<p>2012 v3</p>	<p>August 13, 2009</p>	<p>December 31, 2011</p>	<p>July 9, 2012</p>
<p><u>Outdoor Access</u></p>	<p>Standards designed to provide for pigs' behavioral and physiological needs in a variety of systems. Standards are for both indoor and outdoor systems; neither is required.</p>	<p>AWA standards require that all animals are pasture raised</p>	<p>Not required (§7)</p>	<p>Required</p>	<p>Not Required</p>
<p><u>Space Allowances, when animals are housed.</u></p>	<p>Gestating sows indoor/ outdoors minimum of 37.6 ft²/sow. Details space required depending on weight/size of animals (§E13-18)</p>	<p>Details space required depending on weight/size of animals. e.g., For Sows: When temporarily housed indoors 32sq ft lying area plus 32 sq ft loafing area. 16sq ft bedded lying area when sows also</p>	<p>No specific space allowance requirement is given for any pig at any size including gestating sows. (§8)</p>	<p>Not addressed</p>	<p>Gestating Sows: 20 sq. ft/indoor/outdoor (§E20)</p>

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<p>Wallows: Pigs, unable to sweat, become heat-stressed in warm weather but are able to cool themselves by wallowing in mud and water. The evaporation of the water promotes cooling while the mud shades their skin</p>	Required for all pigs in outdoor systems (§E33)	Required for all pigs	Not required (§7.4)	Not required	Required (§E40)
<p>Tail Docking, It is standard practice to dock the tails of new born piglets as a preventative for tail biting. Not all pigs participate in tail biting when there is good management and environmental enrichment.</p>	Not allowed (§H9.3)	Not allowed	Not allowed	Allowed	Not allowed (§M49)
<p>Nose Rings Pigs have a very strong instinct to root the ground. Stopping sows rooting has been shown to cause both acute and chronic stress. The usual reason for ringing pigs is to try to prevent them digging up pasture. For outdoor systems, pasture has to be rotated and managed carefully. <u>Nose ringing the pig is preventing the pig from performing part of its strong behavioral need. All nose rings (including septum rings still cause pain to the pig on insertion and when the pig tries to perform its natural rooting behavior.</u></p>	Prohibited (§H9.6)	A single septum ring may be permitted where it can be demonstrated that despite best practice pasture and animal management a sow without a ring would cause soil damage or environmental pollution.	Septum rings allowed (§5.7)	Yes	Septum rings allowed for outdoor pigs (§M49)

Humane Farm Animal Care Comprehensive Animal Welfare Standards Comparison By Program – Chickens, Beef Cattle and Pigs

Animal Welfare Standard	HFAC - Certified Humane®	Animal Welfare Approved	Global Animal Partnership (Whole Foods)	USDA/Organic	American Humane Certified
Ear Notching: Cutting part of the ear of an animal will cause some pain and distress. Other forms of identification such as tags and tattoos are less invasive.	Prohibited (§H9.2)	Permitted - Prohibited when carried out with a knife.	Allowed (§5.3)	Permitted	Prohibited (§M33)
Castration - General	Must be performed at less than 7 days of age (§H9.4)	Must be performed at less than 7 days of age	Must be performed at less than 7 days of age	Allowed – no specifics.	Less than 7 days of age (§M49)
Weaning	Minimum weaning age of 28 days (§FW12)	Minimum weaning age is 42 days	Minimum weaning age of 28 days (§5.2)	Not addressed	21 days (p. 11)
Air Quality	<u>Maximum allowable ammonia levels of 10 ppm.</u> Provisions must be made to ensure that aerial contaminants do not make air quality unpleasant (§E-9)	Housing must be managed to <u>eliminate ammonia above the 5ppm detectable level.</u>	Air quality must be assessed, through sensory evaluation (smelling). No requirement to formally monitor and record, no target levels required.	Not specified	<u>Ammonia must not exceed 25 ppm.</u> (p. 17)
Environmental Enrichment	A stimulating environment with materials that allow pigs to express rooting, mouthing, pawing and chewing behaviors is required. Objects (such as balls, rope, etc) for manipulation are also required (Section F)	All pigs kept on range and foraging area that must provide foraging and rooting opportunities.	Not required	Not addressed	Strongly encouraged but not required (§E33)
Health care must include prevention of disease and/or parasites	Yes (§H3, 7)	Yes	No (§1.2)	Yes	Yes (§M11, M12)
Transportation time to Slaughter	Requires transport times must be kept to an absolute minimum-not defined (Part 6)	Maximum transport time of 8 hours	Maximum transportation time to slaughter is 14 hours (§10.4)	Not addressed	Transport must be completed without unnecessary delays (§T8)
Slaughter	Slaughter facilities are audited by HFAC to ensure the American Meat Institute (AMI) Guidelines are being met.(Part 7 Slaughter)	Slaughter facilities are audited by AWA	GAP does not have slaughter standards and does not conduct slaughter inspections.	Animal handling and welfare not addressed in transport or slaughter.	Does not inspect slaughterhouses. (§T24)

Animal Welfare Standard	HFAC - Certified Humane®	Animal Welfare Approved	Global Animal Partnership (Whole Foods)	USDA/Organic	American Humane Certified
Living Conditions—Turkeys					
Std. Version/Posting Date:	February 1, 2009	2012 v4	October 1, 2012	December 31, 2011	February 23, 2012
<p><u>Outdoor access</u></p> <p>Chickens live only 5 – 7 weeks. They don't go outdoors until they have feathers (around 4 weeks). In many parts of the country, poultry is indoors for most of the year, some flocks would never get outdoors.</p> <p>That is why the HFAC standards were written to provide for the welfare of the chickens regardless of whether they are indoors or outdoors.</p>	<p><i>HFAC standards are designed to provide for birds' behavioral and physiological needs in a variety of systems.</i></p> <p><u>Standards for outdoor access (free range):</u> When birds have outdoor access or are raised outdoors, HFAC standards are very specific in what that means: must have sufficient exits to allow all birds access; birds must have access to outdoors by 4 weeks of age, for a minimum of 8 hours each day; must provide shade, well drained rest areas, and protection from predators. (§G-Free Range) (§E31-34)</p> <p><u>Indoor Systems</u> have requirements for litter, and high air quality standards, and perching so the birds have their behavioral and physiological needs met.</p>	<p>AWA standards require that all birds are pasture raised.</p>	<p>Not required (§6.1)</p>	<p>Required</p>	<p>Not required (p. 11, Chicken Standards)</p>

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<p><u>Litter Management and ammonia levels</u> Chickens can get burns on their hocks and feet caused by contact with litter which is both wet and contains a high level of ammonia from feces. Such burns can cause pain, act as a gateway for bacterial infection and have been shown to be associated with lameness. <u>Management practices seem to be the most important factor in preventing the occurrence of poor litter condition and therefore reducing these burns. Excessive ammonia has also been associated with eye problems.</u></p>	<p><u>Litter Management Program Requirement:</u> Yes</p> <p><u>Ammonia Level Requirement: Maximum 10 ppm</u>, no higher than 25 ppm for very brief periods, and <u>must record ammonia level at bird height every 2 weeks; these records are reviewed by HFAC inspector</u> (§E22, 23, 24)</p>	<p><u>Litter Management Program Requirement:</u> Yes</p> <p><u>Ammonia Level Requirement:</u></p> <p>Housing must be managed to <u>eliminate ammonia above the 5ppm detectable level</u></p>	<p><u>Litter Management Program Requirement:</u> No</p> <p><u>Ammonia Level Requirement:</u> Sensory evaluation of ammonia (individual to smell and decide). Not to exceed 20 ppm) Records to be kept of daily sensory evaluations. (§5.6/5.7 and Appendix IV)</p>	<p><u>Litter Management Program Requirement:</u> No litter requirement; must provide clean dry bedding.</p> <p><u>Ammonia Level Requirement</u></p> <p>Not specified</p>	<p><u>Litter Management Program Requirement:</u> YES (§M39)</p> <p><u>Ammonia Level Requirement</u></p> <p>Not to exceed 25 ppm (p. 15)</p>
<p><i>Space Allowances:</i></p> <p><i>National Chicken Council (NCC) recommendations bird weight/sq. Ft.</i></p> <p><i>Industry recommendation:</i></p> <p><i>Below 4.5 lbs liveweight =6.5 pounds per square foot</i></p> <p><i>4.5 to 5.5 lbs liveweight =7.5 pounds per square foot</i></p> <p><i>More than 5.5 pounds liveweight =8.5 pounds per square foot</i></p>	<p>6 lbs per/ 1.0 sq. ft (p. 6-7, §E20)</p>	<p>0.67 sq. ft per bird roosting space plus an outdoor range area</p>	<p>7.5lb/sq.ft (36.6kg/sq.m. (§5.11.1)</p>	<p>Not addressed</p>	<p>7.0 lbs. 1.0 sq/ ft. (§E18)</p>

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Animal Welfare Standard	HFAC - Certified Humane®	Animal Welfare Approved	Global Animal Partnership (Whole Foods)	USDA/Organic	American Humane Certified
<p><u>Catching of birds for transport:</u> If birds are mishandled during this time they may suffer bone breaks, dislocations, bruising and stress especially from single-legged catching and holding <i>NCC – Industry recommends: The number of birds in the catcher's hands depends on the size of the bird and should not cause injury to the birds. For birds weighing more than 4 pounds, the maximum number of birds per hand is 5.</i></p>	<p>Birds must be caught individually and carried by both legs; one-legged catching is prohibited (§T-7)</p>	<p>Birds must be caught individually and carried by both legs; one-legged catching is prohibited</p>	<p><u>Catchers are prohibited from carrying more than 4 chickens per hand</u> (§7.9)</p>	<p>Not addressed</p>	<p>Birds must be caught individually and carried by both legs. (p. 29, Chicken Standards)</p>
<p><u>Slaughter</u></p>	<p>Slaughter facilities are audited by HFAC to ensure that the HFAC chicken slaughter standards are being met. (§P1-P33)</p>	<p>Slaughter facilities are audited by AWA to ensure that the AWA chicken slaughter standards are being met. (§14.1.1-14.1.20)</p>	<p>GAP does not have slaughter standards and does not conduct slaughter inspections.</p>	<p>Standards do not address slaughter.</p>	<p>Slaughter standards. (p. 26)</p>

APPENDIX- BREAK DOWN OF EACH GAP LEVEL BY ANIMAL WELFARE ISSUE

The following is a chart showing various animal welfare issues and how they are addressed by the GAP Program at different steps. Please note that GAP Step 5 requires animals to be slaughtered on farm. Due to food safety laws that is virtually unattainable. For poultry, it is possible to have birds slaughtered at a plant up to two hours away, since Step 5 allows transport off farm of up to two hours. GAP has no slaughter standards at any level, and GAP does not conduct any slaughter audits, regardless of where animals might be slaughtered.

CHICKENS

Animal Welfare Issue	GAP Step 1 Required	GAP Step 2 Elective	GAP Step 3 Elective	GAP Step 4 Elective	GAP Step 5 Elective
<p><u>Space Allowances:</u> All livestock have a requirement for space in which to live and grow. Animals at different stages of growth and production have different spatial needs. In order to check that these needs are met, stocking densities are set. This allows the <u>assessment of the area available to ensure the total number of animals does not exceed their requirements.</u> <u>Bird weight: 4.5 lbs./6.5 lbs./sq. ft.</u> <u>4.65 – 5.5 lbs – 7.5 lbs/sq. ft.</u> <u>More than 5.5 lbs – 8.5 lbs./sq. ft.</u> <u>National Chicken Council (NCC) recommendations:</u></p>	7.5lb/sq. ft./36.6 kg/sq.m (§5.11.1)	7lb. sq./ft./34/kg/sq.m (§5.11.2)	6.5lb.sq.ft /32 kg/sq. m.(§5.11.3)	6 lb./sq. ft./ 29 kg/ sq. m (§5.11.4)	5.5 lbs./sq. ft. / 27 kg./sq. m. (§5.11.5)

Animal Welfare Issue	GAP Step 1 Required	GAP Step 2 Elective	GAP Step 3 Elective	GAP Step 4 Elective	GAP Step 5 Elective
<p><u>Sleep period</u> Chickens raised for meat are raised for a short period of time. They usually only live for six to seven weeks. Food is provided 24 hours a day for seven days a week. As long as the lights are on, the chickens will eat. This leads to the birds gaining as much weight as possible in the shortest time possible. Too much weight too fast increases leg abnormalities and other health problems such as mortality from sudden death syndrome. To address this issue, lighting programs are enacted to require a continuous dark period so the chickens can stop eating and sleep. If the barn is not dark (even low lighting) they will not sleep but continue to eat. <i>National Chicken Council (NCC) Industry – requirement is minimum of 4 hours can be taken in increments of 1, 2, or 3 hours.</i></p>	<p>Minimum of 6 hours continuous darkness (§5.9)</p> <p>Natural daylight not required</p>	<p>Minimum of 6 hours continuous darkness (§5.9)</p> <p>Natural daylight not required</p>	<p>Minimum of 8 hours continuous darkness (§5.9)</p> <p>Natural daylight not required</p>	<p>Minimum of 8 hours continuous darkness (§5.9)</p> <p>Natural daylight not required</p>	<p>Minimum of 8 hours continuous darkness (§5.9)</p> <p>Natural daylight not required</p>

<p><u>Litter Management and ammonia levels</u> <u>Chickens can get burns on their hocks and feet caused by contact with litter which is both wet and contains a high level of ammonia from feces.</u> Such burns can cause pain, act as a gateway for bacterial infection and have been shown to be associated with lameness. <u>Management practices seem to be the most important factor in preventing the occurrence of poor litter condition and therefore reducing these burns.</u> <u>Excessive ammonia has also been associated with eye problems.</u></p> <p><i>NCC Guidelines: “does not exceed 25 parts per million at bird height.” For moisture in litter, it’s “does not exceed 35 percent.”</i></p>	<p><u>Litter Management Program Requirement:</u> No</p> <p><u>Ammonia Level Requirement:</u> Sensory evaluation of ammonia (individual to smell and decide). Not to exceed 20 ppm) Records to be kept of daily sensory evaluations. (§5.6/5.7 and Appendix IV)</p>	<p><u>Litter Management Program Requirement:</u> No</p> <p><u>Ammonia Level Requirement:</u> Sensory evaluation of ammonia (individual to smell and decide). Not to exceed 20 ppm) Records to be kept of daily sensory evaluations. (§5.6/5.7 and Appendix IV)</p>	<p><u>Litter Management Program Requirement:</u> No</p> <p><u>Ammonia Level Requirement:</u> Sensory evaluation of ammonia (individual to smell and decide). Not to exceed 20 ppm) Records to be kept of daily sensory evaluations. (§5.6/5.7 and Appendix IV)</p>	<p><u>Litter Management Program Requirement:</u> No</p> <p><u>Ammonia Level Requirement:</u> Sensory evaluation of ammonia (individual to smell and decide). Not to exceed 20 ppm) Records to be kept of daily sensory evaluations. (§5.6/5.7 and Appendix IV)</p>	<p>Since birds must be outdoors, when indoors at night, or in very inclement weather:</p> <p><u>Litter Management Ammonia Level Requirement:</u> Sensory evaluation of ammonia (individual to smell and decide). Not to exceed 20 ppm) Records to be kept of daily sensory evaluations. (§5.6/5.7 and Appendix IV)</p>
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<u>Outdoor access</u>	Not required(\$6.1)	Not required(\$6.1)	<u>At 4 weeks of age birds must have access to the outdoors equivalent to 25% of area of the house. (\$6.5)</u>	<u>At 4 weeks of age birds must have access (50% of area of the house size (as per step 3) –must be indoor foraging area (\$6.6)</u>	<u>Birds must be out on pasture – seasonal housing not allowed.</u>
Animal Welfare Issue	GAP Step 1 Required	GAP Step 2 Elective	GAP Step 3 Elective	GAP Step 4 Elective	GAP Step 5 Elective
<p><u>Catching of birds for transport:</u> This is a time when if birds are mishandled they may suffer bone breaks, dislocations, bruising and stress especially from single-legged catching and holding</p> <p><i>NCC – Industry recommends: The number of birds in the catcher’s hands depends on the size of the bird and should not cause injury to the birds. For birds weighing more than 4 pounds, the maximum number of birds per hand is 5. “Catchers may not catch or carry birds by the wings or neck.” GAP doesn’t cover this until Step 5+.</i></p>	Catchers are prohibited from carrying more than 4 chickens per hand (\$7.9)	Catchers are prohibited from carrying more than 4 chickens per hand (\$7.9)	Catchers are prohibited from carrying more than 4 chickens per hand (\$7.9)	Catchers are prohibited from carrying more than 4 chickens per hand (\$7.9)	<p><u>Step 5:</u> Prohibited from: Carrying more than 2 chickens per hand and carrying chickens by a single leg.(\$7.10)</p> <p><u>Step 5+ Chickens must be caught by the body with both hands and carried upright.</u></p>

Slaughter	<u>GAP does not have slaughter standards and does not conduct slaughter inspections.</u>	<u>GAP does not have slaughter standards and does not conduct slaughter inspections.</u>	<u>GAP does not have slaughter standards and does not conduct slaughter inspections.</u>	<u>GAP does not have slaughter standards and does not conduct slaughter inspections.</u>	<u>GAP does not have slaughter standards and does not conduct slaughter inspections.</u>
<u>PIGS</u>					
Animal Welfare Issue	GAP Step 1 Required	GAP Step 2 Elective	GAP Step 3 Elective	GAP Step 4 Elective	GAP Step 5 Elective
<u>Outdoor Access</u>	Not required (§7)	Not required (§7)	Required (§7.1), Outdoor area – not vegetated, may be dirt lot or concrete. Seasonal confinement allowed.	Required (§7.1) Pasture and foraging area. Seasonal confinement must not exceed 5 months in any 12-month period (§7.52)	Required (§7.1) Seasonal confinement prohibited. (§7.52)
<u>Space Allowances, when animals are housed.</u>	No specific space allowance requirement is given. (§8)	No specific space allowance requirement is given. (§8)	No specific space allowance requirement is given. (§8)	No specific space allowance requirement is given. (§8)	No specific space allowance requirement is given. (§8)
<u>Wallows:</u> Pigs, unable to sweat, become heat-stressed in warm weather but are able to cool themselves by wallowing in mud and water. The evaporation of the water promotes cooling while the mud shades their skin	Not required (§7.4)	Not required (§7.4)	Not required (§7.4)	Required (§7.4)	Required (§7.4)
<u>Tail Docking,</u> It is standard practice to dock the tails of new born piglets as a preventative for tail biting. Not all pigs participate in tail biting when there is good management and environmental enrichment	Allowed for individual piglets, not groups of pigs (§5.6.1)	Allowed for individual piglets, not groups of pigs (§5.6.1)	Allowed for individual piglets, not groups of pigs (§5.6.1)	Allowed for individual piglets, not groups of pigs (§5.6.1)	Allowed for individual piglets, not groups of pigs (§5.6.1)

Animal Welfare Issue	GAP Step 1 Required	GAP Step 2 Elective	GAP Step 3 Elective	GAP Step 4 Elective	GAP Step 5 Elective
<p><u>Nose Rings</u> Pigs have a very strong instinct to root the ground. Stopping sows rooting has been shown to cause both acute and chronic stress. The usual reason for ringing pigs is to try to prevent them digging up pasture. If pigs are allowed to root as their natural behavior dictates, then pasture will need to be carefully managed and rotated. <u>Nose ringing the pig is preventing the pig from performing part of its strong behavioral need. All nose rings (including septum rings still cause pain to the pig on insertion and when the pig tries to perform its natural rooting behavior.</u></p>	<p>Septum rings allowed (\$5.7)</p>	<p>Septum rings allowed (\$5.7)</p>	<p>Septum rings allowed (\$5.7)</p>	<p>Septum rings allowed (\$5.7)</p>	<p>Disc and septum rings prohibited (\$5.7)</p>
<p><u>Ear Notching:</u> Cutting part of the ear of an animal will cause some pain and distress.</p>	<p>Permitted (\$5.3)</p>	<p>Permitted (\$5.3)</p>	<p>Permitted (\$5.3)</p>	<p>Permitted (\$5.3)</p>	<p>Prohibited (\$5.3)</p>

Other forms of identification such as tags and tattoos are less invasive.					
Castration – General	Must be performed at less than 7 days of age	Must be performed at less than 7 days of age	Must be performed at less than 7 days of age	Must be performed at less than 7 days of age	Prohibited.
Animal Welfare Issue	GAP Step 1 Required	GAP Step 2 Elective	GAP Step 3 Elective	GAP Step 4 Elective	GAP Step 5 Elective
Weaning	28 days (§5.2)	35 days (§5.2)	42 days (§5.2)	42 days (§5.2)	56 days (§5.2)
Air Quality	No monitoring and recording required: Air quality must be assessed, through sensory evaluation (smelling). No requirement to formally monitor and record, no target levels required.	No monitoring and recording required: Air quality must be assessed, through sensory evaluation (smelling). No requirement to formally monitor and record, no target levels required.	No monitoring and recording required: Air quality must be assessed, through sensory evaluation (smelling). No requirement to formally monitor and record, no target levels required.	No monitoring and recording required: Air quality must be assessed, through sensory evaluation (smelling). No requirement to formally monitor and record, no target levels required.	No monitoring and recording required: Air quality must be assessed, through sensory evaluation (smelling). No requirement to formally monitor and record, no target levels required.
Environmental Enrichment	Not required (§8.3)	In an indoor system, all pigs must be provided with environmental enrichments that encourage foraging behavior and manipulation of objects. (§8.3)	All pigs must be provided with environmental enrichments that encourage foraging behavior and manipulation of objects. (§8.3)	All pigs must be provided with environmental enrichments that encourage foraging behavior and manipulation of objects. (§8.3)	Nothing in the standard addresses this, presumably since the pigs will be outdoors all the time on vegetation.
Health care must include prevention of disease and/or parasites	No (§1.2)	No (§1.2)	No (§1.2)	No (§1.2)	No (§1.2)
Transportation time to Slaughter	14 hours (§10.4)	8 hours (§10.4)	8 hours (§10.4)	8 hours (§10.4)	Step 5: 8 hours (§10.4) Step 5+: Prohibited
Slaughter	GAP does not have slaughter standards and	GAP does not have slaughter standards and	GAP does not have slaughter standards and	GAP does not have slaughter standards and	GAP does not have slaughter standards and

	does not conduct slaughter inspections.	does not conduct slaughter inspections.	does not conduct slaughter inspections.	does not conduct slaughter inspections.	does not conduct slaughter inspections – however, requires on-farm slaughter.
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CATTLE

Animal Welfare Issue	GAP Step 1 Required	GAP Step 2 Elective	GAP Step 3 No Step 3 for Cattle	GAP Step 4 Elective	GAP Step 5 Elective
<u>Requirement for pasture/range</u>	Can be raised on range, grass and can be feedyard finished(\$7.1)	Can be raised on range, grass and can be feedyard finished(\$7.1)	N/A	Can be raised on range, grass and can be feedyard finished(\$7.1)	Only on pasture (\$7.1.1.)
<u>Requires protection from wind (windbreaks) and Requires Shade</u> The comfortable temperature zone for cattle depends on body condition, hair coat length, breed, age and acclimation. <u>In general, cattle do not handle heat as well as humans and begin feeling adverse effects at about 70°F so shade becomes essential for comfort and welfare maintenance</u>	<u>Windbreaks</u> NOT required <u>Shade</u> NOT required (\$7)	<u>Windbreaks</u> NOT required <u>Shade</u> required (\$7) All animals in outdoor areas must have continuous access to a structure for shelter (\$7)	N/A	<u>Windbreaks</u> NOT required Nothing for step 4 regarding shade(\$7)	<u>Windbreaks</u> NOT required <u>Shade</u> required (\$7)
<u>Stocking Density</u> Cattle are big animals and need space to move around, depending on the ground, slope of ground and size of the animal.	<u>Outdoor confinement space requirement:</u> 250 sq/ft. per animal regardless of size or age. (\$7.4.1)	<u>Outdoor confinement space requirement:</u> 250 sq/ft. per animal regardless of size or age. (\$7.4.1)	N/A	<u>Outdoor confinement space requirement:</u> 250 sq/ft. per animal regardless of size or age. (\$7.4.1)	<u>No space allowances.</u>

<i>Beef cattle industry guidelines require at least 350 sq. ft. per animal on feedyards.</i>					
<u>Disbudding</u>	Disbudding is allowed prior to 6 weeks of age; no restriction on method_(\$5.5.1)	Disbudding is allowed prior to 6 weeks of age; no restriction on method_(\$5.5.1)	N/A	Disbudding is allowed prior to 6 weeks of age; no restriction on method (\$5.5.1)	Steps 5 and 5+ - prohibited. (§5.5.1)
Animal Welfare Issue	GAP Step 1 Required	GAP Step 2 Elective	GAP Step 3 No Step 3 for Cattle	GAP Step 4 Elective	GAP Step 5 Elective
<u>Castration</u> Research has proven that pain is lessened and welfare improved when the operation is carried out as early in the animal's life as possible.	Prior to 6 months of age without anesthesia. (§5.5) <u>Rubber Rings:</u> Prior to 6 months of age without anesthesia (§5.5)	Prior to 3 months of age without anesthesia. (§5.5) <u>Rubber Rings:</u> Prior to 3 months of age without anesthesia (§5.5)	N/A	Prior to 3 months of age without anesthesia. (§5.5) <u>Rubber Rings:</u> Prior to 3 months of age without anesthesia (§5.5)	Step 5 and 5+ (prohibited) (§5.5)
<u>Health care must include prevention of disease and/or parasites</u>	No (§3)	No (§3)	N/A	No (§3)	No (§3)
<u>Transportation time to Slaughter</u>	25 hours (§10.4)	16 hours (§10.4)	N/A	16 hours (§10.4)	Step 5: 8 hours Step 5+ - Transportation to slaughter prohibited – must be slaughtered on-farm
<u>Slaughter</u>	GAP does not have slaughter standards and does not conduct slaughter inspections.	GAP does not have slaughter standards and does not conduct slaughter inspections.	N/A	GAP does not have slaughter standards and does not conduct slaughter inspections.	GAP does not have slaughter standards and does not conduct slaughter inspections – however, requires on-farm slaughter.