


# Independent Humane Label Comparison Chart

## STANDARDS COMPARISON

Species	✗ Industry Standards	✓ Remedy		National Organic Program	Whole Foods Market	Animal Welfare Approved (AWI)	Free Farmed (AHA)
Pigs	Confine pregnant pigs (sows) in crates or use farrowing crates. This restricts the sows' ability to turn around and move.	Prohibit gestation stalls/crates and farrowing crates.	✓	✓	✓	✓	Standards are not available for review on website
	Apply nose rings, which cause pain to pigs whenever they exhibit their natural rooting behavior.	Prohibit the use of nose rings.	✓	✗	✓	✗	
	No nesting material required for sows; bedding material not required for all pigs.	Require nesting material for farrowing sows to allow their natural nesting behavior; require bedding for all pigs.	✓	✗	✓	✓	
Dairy Cows	Confine dairy cows in tie stalls, which restrict their ability to move freely.	Prohibit the use of tie stalls.	✓	✗	No standards written	No standards written	No standards on website
Laying Hens	Keep birds in cages, restricting their ability to move, flap their wings, perch, and dustbathe.	Prohibit cages for birds and require perches and dust-bathing areas and materials.	✓	✓	No standards written	No standards written	No standards on website
	Debeaking birds.	Prevent cannibalism by allowing trimming of the tip of the beak prior to 10 days of age, which does not cause chronic pain.	✓	✓			
Meat Chickens (broiler chickens)	Keep continual light on birds, forcing them to keep eating and to grow at faster rates, causing skeletal problems due to their bodies growing faster than their bones.	Require a minimum 6-hour rest period per day.	✓	✗	✓	No standards written	No standards on website
Sheep	Prohibit tail docking in areas of the US with dense populations of flies, leaving animals susceptible to fly strike, maggot infestations, and fecal contamination.	Allow tail docking in these areas of the US to protect the sheep from pain and suffering.	✓	✓	✗	Prohibits-suggests farmers use insecticides and treat sheep to reduce parasites	No standards on website
Livestock and Poultry slaughter inspection	Processing plants for livestock and poultry are where much cruelty to animals takes place.	Require processing plants to be audited to AMI guidelines and poultry processing plants to be audited to a high poultry processing standard.	✓	Not for animal welfare	✓	✗	No standards on website

## PROGRAM COMPARISON

	✗	✓					
	Prohibit split operations from participating in the program, discouraging farmers from trying alternative methods of raising animals with the goal of converting all of their operations.	Allow split operations with specific guidelines for geographical restrictions.	✓	✓	✓	✗	No standards on website
	Neglect to verify that standards are being met.	Require annual inspections by independent, qualified inspectors.	✓	✓	No program developed	✗	No information
	Organizations are not transparent—fail to identify who is behind their programs, who is staff, the standard-setting body, who wrote their standards, their process for changing standards, and how their program works.	Maintain transparency and have all this information available to the public on organization's website.	✓	✓	No program developed	✗	No information
	No scientific basis for standards.	Have a list of scientific references as part of each standard to show what information the standards are based on.	✓	✗	✗	✗	No information
	Restrict the types of farms, based on ownership, that are allowed to be on the program, thereby restricting the number of animals that can be helped.	Do not restrict access to the program based on ownership, in order to help the largest numbers of animals.	✓	✓	✓	✗	No information
	Allow farms on program that have not met all standards.	Farms must meet all standards in order to achieve certification.	✓	✓	No program developed	✓	No information
	Organization has no third-party accountability.	Meets a recognized international standard for certification organizations, e.g. ISO Guide 65, and has annual program audits.	✓	✓	No program developed	✗	✗