

Animal Welfare Standards:

A Comparison of Industry Guidelines and Independent Labels

Practice	Industry Guideline (Individual industry trade associations) ¹	American Humane Certified (American Humane Association) ²	Certified Humane Program (Humane Farm Animal Care) ³	Animal Welfare Approved (A Greener World) ⁴	Global Animal Partnership 5-Step Animal Welfare Rating Program (GAP) ⁵	Certified Organic (USDA Agricultural Marketing Service) ⁶
RUMINANTS (BEEF CATTLE, DAIRY CATTLE, SHEEP)						
Use of growth hormones	Beef Cattle: Growth promoters, including ractopamine, are allowed Dairy Cattle and Sheep: Growth hormones are allowed	Cattle: Dairy (M7) and beef cattle (M11) must not be fed or implanted with any growth promoter Sheep: No standards	Cattle and Sheep: Dairy and beef cattle and sheep must not be fed or implanted with any growth promoter (FW4)	Cattle and Sheep: Growth hormones or the use of any substance promoting weight gain are prohibited (3.1.3)	Beef Cattle and Sheep: Growth hormones are prohibited for beef cattle (3.1.2) and sheep (1.2.2) at all Steps Dairy Cattle: No standards Note: Based on the pilot standards for sheep	Cattle and Sheep: Growth hormones prohibited for dairy and beef cattle and for sheep (§ 205.238(c)(2))
Pain relief for castration	Beef Cattle: Pain relief for castration not required or recommended Sheep: It is recommended that castration be performed as early in life as possible; pain relief may be required if performed after 8 weeks of age Dairy Cattle: Castration should occur at the youngest age possible; pain relief is required	Cattle: For dairy (M53) and beef cattle (M48), castration must be performed surgically by vet with pain relief after 2 months; no pain relief required under 2 months Sheep: No standards	Cattle: For beef and dairy cattle, pain relief must be used when performed up to 6 months (H10(a)(3)); after 6 months must be performed by vet (H10(a)(3)) Sheep: Castration may be performed between 24 hours and 7 days of age; pain relief is recommended (H14(a)(1))	Cattle: For beef and dairy cattle, castration may be performed up to 2 months; pain relief not required (4.7.4) Sheep: Castration may not be performed after 7 days of age; pain relief not required (4.7.5)	Beef Cattle: May be performed up to 6 months for Step 1, and 3 months of age for Steps 2 & 4; no pain relief required; prohibited at Step 5 (5.5.1) Dairy Cattle: No standards Sheep: May be performed up to 8 weeks for Steps 1 & 4; pain relief encouraged (2.6.1); prohibited at Step 5 (2.6.4)	Cattle and Sheep: To be performed at a reasonably young age, with minimal stress and pain; pain relief not explicitly required (§ 205.238(5))
Pain relief for dehorning or disbudding	Beef Cattle: Pain relief not required or recommended, even for dehorning Dairy Cattle: Appropriate pain control is recommended Sheep: Not specified	Cattle: Approved disbudding methods, for dairy (M53) and beef cattle (M48), include cauterizing paste and hot iron with pain relief; horn removal after 30 days must be done by vet with pain relief Sheep: No standards	Cattle: Approved disbudding methods include cauterizing paste and hot iron with pain relief (H10(a)(2)); horn removal after 2 months requires pain relief (H10(a)(2)) Sheep: Dehorning/disebudding prohibited	Cattle: Dehorning is prohibited (4.8.2); disbudding allowed up to 2 months of age, pain relief not required (4.8.5) Sheep: Dehorning/disebudding prohibited	Beef Cattle: Disbudding must be performed before 6 weeks of age (Steps 1-4); pain relief required for use of hot iron; disbudding prohibited at Step 5 (5.6.1) Dairy Cattle: No standards Sheep: Disbudding prohibited at all Steps (2.8.1, 2.8.2)	Cattle and Sheep: To be performed at a reasonably young age, with minimal stress and pain; pain relief not explicitly required (§ 205.238(5))

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Tail docking	Beef Cattle: Tail docking of not recommended Dairy Cattle: Phased out in dairy cattle as of January 1, 2017 Sheep: Recommended that docking be performed as early in life as possible; pain relief may be required if performed after 8 weeks of age; ultra-short docking discouraged	Dairy Cattle: Prohibited (M53) Beef Cattle: Not specified Sheep: No standards	Cattle: Prohibited for dairy and beef cattle (H10(a)(4)) Sheep: Prohibited unless there is high risk of suffering due to fly strike (H14(a)(2))	Cattle and Sheep: Prohibited (4.8.1)	Beef Cattle: Not specified Dairy: No standards Sheep: Must be performed by 8 weeks of age (2.9.2)	Cattle: Prohibited Sheep: Tail docking shorter than the distal end of the caudal fold prohibited (§ 205.238(5)(ii))
Bedding for dairy cows	Adequate bedding is recommended	Adequate clean bedding required with a minimum depth of 3 inches within stalls (E18)	Adequate clean bedding required with a minimum depth of 3 inches within stalls (E23(c))	In housing, bedding must be available to all animals at all times (8.4.1)	No standards for dairy cattle	Clean, dry bedding required (§ 205.349(a)(3))
Tethering of dairy cows in tie-stalls or stanchions	Tie stalls and stanchions allowed	Tie stalls and stanchions are prohibited (M31)	Tie stalls and stanchions are prohibited (E22(a))	Tie stalls are permitted only during milking and/or feeding before or after milking (8.2.1)	No standards for dairy cattle	For group-housed cattle, tie-stalls and stanchion barns are acceptable housing conditions in an organic system plan (§ 205.349(a)(11))
Isolation of dairy calves	No restriction on isolation of dairy calves	Isolation of calves up to 8 weeks of age is prohibited (M25); hutches or individual pens may be used, outdoor area not required (E25); calves may not be tethered (E27)	Hutches or individual pens may be used up to 8 weeks of age (E46(b)), outdoor area required (E46(m)); calves may not be tethered (E46(d))	Raising individual calves in isolation is prohibited (4.5.13); calves should be reared by their mothers or foster mothers (4.4.6, 4.5.1)	No standards for dairy cattle	Dairy calves may be housed in individual pens until weaning; access to outdoors not required until 6 months of age (§ 205.349(a)(7))
Confinement of beef cattle and sheep to feedlots	Beef Cattle: Feedlots allowed (the use of shades should be considered if natural shade is insufficient) Sheep: Feedlots allowed	Beef Cattle: Feedlots allowed but windbreaks (E40) and sunshades (E39) required in some instances Sheep: No standards for sheep	Beef Cattle: Feedlots allowed but windbreaks (E16) and sunshades (E17) required in some instances Sheep: May be confined to pens but must be able to exercise (E17)	Confinement to feedlots is prohibited (6.1.5)	Beef Cattle: Feedlots allowed at Steps 1 & 2 (7.1.2) Sheep: Feedlots allowed at Step 1 (4.1.8)	Feedlots may be used for finish feeding of ruminants; finish period shall not exceed 1/5 of animal's life or 120 days, whichever is shorter (§ 205.349(d))

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Access to pasture	<p>Beef Cattle: Access to the outdoors and to pasture not required</p> <p>Dairy cattle: Under best practices, tied cattle have outdoor access</p> <p>Sheep: Access to outdoors and to pasture not required</p>	<p>Beef Cattle: Access to pasture not required; access to the outdoors not clear (E19)</p> <p>Dairy Cattle: Access to pasture and access to the outdoors not required (E19)</p> <p>Sheep: No standards</p>	<p>Cattle: Dairy (FW8) and beef cattle (E1) must have year-round access to the outdoors, but not to pasture</p> <p>Sheep: Access to pasture during the grass-growing season is required (FW8)</p>	<p>Continuous outdoor access to pasture is required for all animals (7.0.1)</p>	<p>Beef Cattle: At Steps 1-2 must spend at least 2/3 of their lives on range or pasture; cattle at Step 4 must spend 3/4 of their lives on range or pasture; cattle must live continuously on pasture at Step 5 (7.1.1)</p> <p>Dairy Cattle: No standards</p> <p>Sheep: Must have unrestricted daily access to pasture (unless their welfare would be at risk) (4.1.4)</p>	<p>All animals must have daily access to pasture during the grazing season (including the finishing period) (§ 205.349(a)(1))</p>
Maximum length of transport	<p>Beef Cattle: Stress is to be minimized in the transport of beef cattle (no time limits)</p> <p>Dairy Cattle: No limits</p> <p>Sheep: Rest stops should be given for transport of 48 hours or more</p>	<p>Cattle: Transport is to be accomplished in the shortest time possible, with no specific time limit given (T8)</p> <p>Sheep: No standards</p>	<p>Cattle: Traveling and waiting times should be minimized (no specific time limit given) (T7)</p> <p>Sheep: Animal handlers should reduce stress as much as possible (no specific time limit) (T2)</p>	<p>Cattle and Sheep: Transport must not exceed 8 hours (13.1.8)</p>	<p>Beef Cattle: Limits are 25 hours for Step 1, 16 hours for Steps 2 & 4, 8 hours for Step 5; transport prohibited for Step 5+ (10.4.1)</p> <p>Dairy Cattle: No standards</p> <p>Sheep: Transport may not exceed 18 hours for step 1 (6.6.1), 8 hours for Steps 4-5 (6.6.2), and transport is prohibited at Step 5+ (6.6.3)</p>	<p>28 hours before off-loaded for food, water and rest (consistent with federal 28 Hour Law)</p>
PIGS						
Manually applied blunt force trauma as euthanasia method for piglets	<p>According to the On-Farm Euthanasia of Swine guidelines, acceptable on piglets up to 12 pounds</p>	<p>Acceptable euthanasia procedures are those listed in AVMA euthanasia guidelines (M51)</p>	<p>Acceptable euthanasia procedures are those listed in National Pork Board's euthanasia guide (H(10)(a))</p>	<p>Prohibited on piglets heavier than 12 pounds (5.5kg) (3.3.2.5)</p>	<p>Prohibited as of Oct. 20, 2016 for all Steps (1.4.8)</p>	<p>Blow to the head by blunt instrument is prohibited, including manual blunt force trauma (§ 205.238(e)(2))</p>
Pain relief for castration	<p>May be done 1 week before weaning without pain relief; performed by a vet with pain relief after weaning</p>	<p>Permitted before 7 days of age; for older animals pain relief must be used and must be supervised by vet (M47)</p>	<p>Permitted before 7 days of age; pain relief must be used for older animals (H9(a)(4))</p>	<p>Piglets may be castrated up to 7 days of age; pain relief not required (4.7.6)</p>	<p>Piglets may be castrated on or before 10 days of age; pain relief is strongly encouraged for Steps 1-4; castration is prohibited at Step 5 (2.4.1)</p>	<p>To be performed at a reasonably young age, with minimal stress and pain; pain relief not explicitly required (§ 205.238(5))</p>
Tail docking	<p>Allowed without pain relief; recommended to be done soon after birth</p>	<p>May be performed through 7 days of age; pain relief should be employed if appropriate options exist (M47)</p>	<p>May be done on vet recommendation; not to be performed routinely (H(9)(3))</p>	<p>Tail docking is prohibited (4.8.1)</p>	<p>Tail docking is prohibited at all Steps (2.6.1)</p>	<p>Only to be done with evidence that alternative methods to prevent harm have failed (§ 205.238(5)(i))</p>

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Minimum age for weaning	No weaning limit; early weaning (after 14 days) seen as advantageous in some regards	Each litter must be weaned no earlier than 21 days (unless vet approved) (M22)	Average age should be 28 days or more (FW12)	Pigs must be at least 6 weeks of age at weaning (4.6.15)	Minimum ages are 28 days for Step 1 (2.16.2), 35 days for Step 2 (2.16.3), 42 days for Steps 3-4 (2.16.4), 56 days for Steps 5-5+ (2.16.5)	No age limit for weaning
Bedding for sows and market pigs	Bedding not required for any animals; completely slatted floors allowed	Unless kept outdoors in the wintertime (E39), bedding not required for sows, piglets or growing pigs (M21)	Bedding required for sows (E23), piglets and growing pigs (E14), both indoors (E11) and in outdoor winter shelters (E32(2))	In housing, bedding must be available to all animals (8.4.1)	Pig housing must have bedding at all Steps (4.1.1)	Clean, dry bedding required (§ 205.349(a)(3))
Confining sows in crates	Crates allowed for both gestation and farrowing	Farrowing crates that do not allow sows to turn around are allowed (E31)	Crates that prevent sows from turning around are prohibited (E23(a))	Gestation and farrowing crates prohibited (4.3.18)	Gestation and farrowing crates prohibited at all Steps (2.12.1, 2.12.2)	Sows may be individually housed at farrowing and during suckling period (§ 205.239(a)(8)(i))
Indoor air ammonia limit	No limit	Should be less than 10 ppm and must not exceed 25 ppm (M45)	Should be less than 10 ppm and must not exceed 25 ppm (E9)	If ammonia can be smelled, farmer must take action to eliminate the source (8.0.22)	Must not exceed 20 ppm for Steps 1-4 (4.3.2)	No ammonia limit for pigs
Enrichment for pigs confined indoors	Not required or recommended	A variety of physical enrichment items, rotated on a regular schedule (at least weekly), is required (effective Jan. 1, 2018) (E33)	Suitable materials for rooting and objects for manipulation must be provided (E27(a))	Pigs may not be regularly confined indoors. In-house or field-based confinement systems must not restrict the pig's natural behaviors (7.2.5)	Indoor environmental enrichments required for all pigs at Steps 2-4 (4.10.1); enrichments must be provided in outdoor areas for step 3 (5.3.1); for Step 4, enrichments must be provided in outdoor areas when pigs removed from pasture (5.3.2)	Pigs must have an exercise area, whether indoors or outdoors, that permits rooting (except during the farrowing and suckling period) (§ 205.239(a)(10))
Access to outdoors	Access to outdoors and to pasture not required or recommended	Access to outdoors and to pasture not required or recommended	Access to outdoors and to pasture not required or recommended	Continuous access to pasture required except for emergency situations (7.5.1)	Continuous access to outdoors required for pigs over two weeks of age at Step 3 (5.5.1) and higher; for steps 5-5+ pigs must live continuously on pasture (5.5.3)	Pigs must have year-round access to the outdoors (§ 205.239(a)(1)); vegetation not required
Maximum length of transport	No time limit specified	Transport is to be accomplished in the shortest time possible (T8)	No time limit specified (T1)	Transport to slaughter must not exceed 8 hours (13.1.8)	Transport must not exceed 16 hours for Steps 1-5 (7.6.1); transport prohibited at Step 5+ (7.6.2)	28 hours before off-loaded for food, water and rest (consistent with federal 28 Hour Law)

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BIRDS (EGG-LAYING HENS, MEAT CHICKENS, MEAT TURKEYS)						
Growth rate of meat birds limited	Limiting growth not required or recommended	Limiting growth not required or recommended	For meat birds, feeding regimes must be controlled to avoid problems with rapid growth (FW3)	Meat Chickens: Average rate of growth must not exceed 40 grams per day (2.2.5) Turkeys: Average growth not to exceed 68 grams for females and 86.2 grams for males (2.2.7)	Turkeys: Average daily growth rate not to exceed 159 grams for males and 97 grams for females at Steps 1-2 (1.2.1), 136 grams for males and 87 grams for females at Steps 3-4 (1.2.2), 98 grams for males and 59 grams for females at Step 5 (1.2.3), and 65 grams for males and 38 grams for females at step 5+ (1.2.4) Meat Chickens: Growth limits for meat chickens have been proposed but not finalized	Limiting growth of meat birds not required or recommended
Beak trimming of hens	Two versions are allowed: day-old infrared treatment at the hatchery and beak trimming at 10 days old or younger	Debeaking is prohibited (M39); beak trimming may be done within first 24 hours at hatchery or first 10 days on-site	Beak trimming may be done at 10 days of age or younger (H6(b))	Beak trimming prohibited (5.4.1)	Physical alterations are prohibited for all Steps (2.4.1)	Beak trimming may be performed at 10 days of age or younger (§ 205.238(a)(5)(ii))
Natural light/dark cycles	Hens: During molt, light should be reduced to no less than 8 hours Meat Chickens: Minimum of 4 hours of darkness daily (need not be continuous) (D5) Turkeys: Minimum of 4 hours of darkness daily (need not be continuous) (6.3)	Hens: Minimum of 8 hours of continuous light daily; minimum of 6 hours of darkness (M14) Meat Chickens: Minimum of 8 hours of continuous light daily; 4 hours of continuous darkness (M11) Turkeys: Minimum of 8 hours of continuous light daily; minimum of 6 hours of darkness (need not be continuous) (M14)	Hens: Minimum of 8 hours of continuous light daily; minimum of 6 hours of continuous darkness (E14) Meat Chickens: Minimum of 8 hours of continuous light daily; minimum of 6 hours of continuous darkness (E15) Turkeys: Minimum of 8 hours of continuous light daily; minimum of 8 hours of continuous darkness for turkeys (E14)	Hens and Meat Birds: Artificial light is permitted as long as it does not exceed 16 hours per day (8.0.11)	Hens: Minimum of 6 hours of continuous darkness daily for Steps 1-2, 8 hours for Steps 3-5+ (4.7) Meat Chickens: Minimum of 6 hours of continuous darkness daily for Steps 1-2, 8 hours for Steps 3-5+ (5.9.1, 5.9.2) Turkeys: Minimum of 6 hours of continuous darkness daily for Steps 1-2, 8 hours for Steps 3-5+ (4.5)	For hens and mature birds, day length may not exceed 16 hours (day length not specified for meat birds) (§ 205.241(a)(3))

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Indoor air ammonia limit	<p>Hens: Ammonia ideally should be less than 10 ppm and should not exceed 25 ppm</p> <p>Meat Chickens: Ammonia must not exceed 25 ppm (D3)</p> <p>Turkeys: Level should not exceed 25 ppm (5.3)</p>	<p>All Birds: Level should be less than 10 ppm and must not exceed 25 ppm (M34, M38)</p>	<p>All Birds: Level should be less than 10 ppm and must not exceed 25 ppm (E21, E22, E23)</p>	<p>All Birds: If ammonia can be smelled, farmer must take action to eliminate the source (8.0.22)</p>	<p>Hens: No more than 20 ppm at all Steps</p> <p>Meat chickens: No more than 20 ppm at all Steps (5.7)</p> <p>Turkeys: No more than 15 ppm at all Steps (4.4.2)</p>	<p>All Birds: Must not exceed 25 ppm; when levels exceed 10 ppm, operation must take action to reduce level (§ 205.241(a)(2))</p>
Confining hens in cages	<p>Hens may be housed in conventional or “enriched colony” cages (but no guidelines available for colony cages)</p>	<p>Cages allowed for hens (AHC has separate standards for “enriched colony housing”) (E23)</p>	<p>Cages are prohibited (Part 3: Environment)</p>	<p>Cages are prohibited (7.3.8)</p>	<p>All cage systems are prohibited for laying hens (4.1.1)</p>	<p>Prohibited (§ 205.241(a))</p>
Minimum space per bird	<p>Hens: Minimum space of 67-86 sq inches per caged hen, 1.0-1.5 sq ft per cage-free hen</p> <p>Meat Chickens: Maximum stocking density ranges from 6.5-9.0 lbs/sq ft depending on weight category (D5)</p> <p>Turkeys: Must be free to roam throughout the growing area, with enough room to stand, sit up, and turn around (6.4)</p>	<p>Hens: Minimum space of 1.0-1.5 sq ft per bird depending on the housing type (E20)</p> <p>Meat Chickens: Density must not exceed 7 lbs/sq ft (E18)</p> <p>Turkeys: No specific space limits (space considered adequate if 4 outcome criteria are met) (E17)</p>	<p>Hens: Minimum space of 1.0-1.5 sq ft per bird depending on the housing type (E19)</p> <p>Meat Chickens: Density must not exceed 6 lbs/sq ft (E20)</p> <p>Turkeys: Density must not exceed 7.5 lbs/sq ft (E18)</p>	<p>Hens: Minimum space of 1.8 sq ft indoors, with additional 4 sq ft when excluded from pasture (8.1.3)</p> <p>Meat Chickens: Minimum space of 0.67 sq ft indoors with additional 2.0 sq ft when excluded from pasture (8.1.3)</p> <p>Turkeys: Minimum space of 5 sq ft indoors with additional 11 sq ft when excluded from pasture (8.1.3)</p>	<p>Hens: Must have at least 1.5 sq. ft per bird at steps 1-2 (4.3.2) and enough space to express natural behavior at all levels (4.3.1)</p> <p>Meat Chickens: Density not to exceed 7.0 lbs/sq ft for Step 1 (5.11.1), 6.5 lbs/sq ft for Step 2 (5.11.2), 6.0 lbs/sq ft for Step 3 (5.11.3), 5.5 lbs/sq ft for Step 4 (5.11.4), 5.0 lbs/sq ft for Steps 5-5+ (5.11.5)</p> <p>Turkeys: Density not to exceed 10.0 lbs/sq ft for Step 1 (4.6.1), 7.5 lbs/sq ft for Step 2 (4.6.2), 6.5 lbs/sq ft for Step 3 (4.6.3), 6.0 lbs/sq ft for Steps 4-5+ (4.6.4)</p>	<p>Hens: Density not to exceed 2.25-4.5 lbs/sq ft indoors, 2.25 lbs/sq ft outdoors</p> <p>Pullets: Density not to exceed 3.0 lbs/sq ft indoors and outdoors</p> <p>Meat Chickens: Density not to exceed 5.0 lbs/sq ft indoors and outdoors</p> <p>Turkeys: Density not to exceed 5.0 lbs/sq ft indoors (§ 205.241(a)(8))</p>
Perches provided	<p>Hens: Perches required for hens and pullets before 4 weeks of age</p> <p>Meat Chickens & Turkeys: Perches not required or recommended</p>	<p>Hens: Perches required for hens and pullets (E26)</p> <p>Meat Chickens: Perches not required for meat chickens (E21) but may be used</p> <p>Turkeys: Perches not required but may be used (E20)</p>	<p>Hens: Perches required for hens and pullets before 4 weeks of age (E27)</p> <p>Meat Chickens: Perches not required but may be used as form of enrichment (E28)</p> <p>Turkeys: Perches not required but may be used as a form of enrichment (E26)</p>	<p>Hens: Must have access to perches (8.7.1)</p> <p>Meat Chickens & Turkeys: Must have access to raised areas from 4 weeks of age but perches not specifically required (5.3.7)</p>	<p>Hens: Aerial perches required for hens at all Steps (4.8.1)</p> <p>Meat Chickens: Perches required for Steps 5-5+ (5.22)</p> <p>Turkeys: Perches required for Steps 5-5+ (4.7.1)</p>	<p>Perches required for species that perch (not clear if that includes meat chickens and turkeys) (§ 205.241(a)(5))</p>

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Enrichment for meat birds confined indoors	Environmental enrichment not required or recommended for meat chickens and turkeys	Environmental enrichment strongly encouraged but not required for meat chickens (E21) and turkeys (E20)	Meat chickens (E28) and turkeys (E26) housed indoors must be kept active by provision of environmental enrichments	Birds may not be regularly confined indoors (2.2.2)	For meat chickens (5.12) and turkeys (4.8.1) indoor enrichment required at Step 2; 2 different forms of enrichment required for Steps 3-4	Birds must have access to scratch areas and litter for dustbathing; no other enrichments required (§ 205.241(a)(6))
Access to outdoors	Access to outdoors not required for hens or meat birds (no separate standards for “free range/pasture” birds)	Access to outdoors not required for hens or meat birds (separate set of standards for “free range/pasture” hens)	Access to outdoors not required for hens or meat birds (specific standards for “free range” and “pasture raised”) (Part 4)	Continuous access to pasture is required for all birds from 4 weeks of age (7.5.1)	Hens: Outdoor access required by 22-24 weeks of age for Steps 3-4, by 18-24 weeks of age for Step 5, by 12 weeks of age for Step 5+ (5.1) Meat Chickens: Outdoor access required by 4 weeks of age at Step 3+ (6.1) Turkeys: Outdoor access required by 7 weeks of age at Step 3+ (5.1)	Pullets: Year-round access to the outdoors is required from 16 weeks of age Meat Chickens and Turkeys: Year-round access to the outdoors is required from 4 weeks of age (§ 205.241(d)(2))
Maximum length of transport	No time limit for hens or chickens and turkeys	Hens: No time limit (T8) Meat Chickens: Time between start of loading and end of unloading must be less than 12 hours (T19) Turkeys: No time limit (T15)	Hens: No limit specified for hens, but should be reduced as much as possible (Part 7) Meat Chickens: Time between start of loading and end of unloading must be less than 10 hours (T16) Turkeys: Time between start of loading and end of unloading must be less than 10 hours (T16)	All Birds: Transport to slaughter must not exceed 4 hours (13.3.5)	Hens: Transport is prohibited at Step 5+ (7.2.4) Meat Chickens: Transport must not exceed 8 hours for Steps 1-3 (8.14.1), 4 hours for Steps 4-5 (8.14.2); transport is prohibited for Step 5+ (8.14.3) Turkeys: Transport must not exceed 8 hours for Steps 1-3 (7.4.1), 4 hours for Steps 4-5 (7.4.2); transport is prohibited for Step 5+ (7.4.3)	No limit for hens or meat chickens and turkeys

¹ Beef cattle: Beef Quality Assurance, National Manual (no date), Supplemental Guidelines, 2014; dairy cattle: National Dairy Farm Program, Animal Care Reference Manual, 2017; sheep: American Sheep Industry Association, Sheep Care Guide, 2005; pigs: National Pork Board, Swine Care Handbook, 2003; egg-laying hens: United Egg Producers, Animal Husbandry Guidelines for U.S. Egg Laying Flocks, 2016; meat chickens: National Chicken Council, Animal Welfare Guidelines & Audit Checklist for Broilers, Jan. 2014; meat turkeys: National Turkey Federation, Animal Care Best Management Practices, 2016.

² Standards for each species available at www.humaneheartland.org.

³ Standards for each species available at www.certifiedhumane.org.

⁴ Standards for each species available at www.animalwelfareapproved.org.

⁵ Standards for each species (excepting dairy cattle and egg-laying hens) available at www.globalanimalpartnership.org.

⁶ Based on animal welfare regulations finalized by USDA-AMS on January 19, 2017 (standards to be codified at 7 CFR Part 205).