



December 10, 2014

NOP Compliance and Enforcement Branch
Attn: Mr. Matthew Michael
Agricultural Marketing Service
United States Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Mail Stop 0268, Room 2648-S
Washington, D.C. 20250-0268

RE: Complaint concerning possible violation of the National Organic Program's regulatory standards by Bushman Organic Farms, Inc. in Fort Atkinson, Iowa and the CROPP Cooperative (Organic Valley) based in La Farge, Wisconsin.

Dear Mr. Michael,

For the past 10 years we have observed systemic violations of the law at numerous industrial-scale livestock facilities representing themselves as "organic." Although we have documented these with site visits, photographs, satellite imagery, first-hand witness accounts, and other documentary evidence, in most cases either no enforcement action whatsoever was taken by the USDA or minor sanctions were imposed.

In some cases the National Organic Program failed to carry out any independent investigation and instead delegated this function to the operation's certifier (which could have been deceived, could have acted incompetently, or could have been a co-conspirator in the violations). We're asking that NOP staff directly conduct investigations associated with this complaint.

In an effort to document the current improprieties, The Cornucopia Institute, facilitated by the generosity of a number of our individual, major donors, hired a firm that specializes in agricultural and industrial aerial photography to document some of the alleged abuses.

We respectfully request that your office thoroughly investigate the history of past potential illegalities at the Bushman Organic Farms, Inc. located near Fort Atkinson, Iowa. This operation is certified by Oregon Tilth.

The aerial photography images (contained on the computer discs forwarded to you via Federal Express and available in a lower resolution on our website) indicate the facility

operates two henhouses.

The photographs were taken on July 8, 2014 at 4:05 PM. According to past Cornucopia research and media accounts 30,000 birds are currently managed at this facility — none were visible outdoors, as federal law requires.

Although there was fenced with grass outdoor areas contiguous to each building, there was healthy vegetative growth with no evidence of birds having been outdoors. This farm has historically marketed its eggs through the Organic Valley cooperative where the patriarch of the Bushman family, Mr. Duane Bushman, was formally a member of the Board of Directors.

Organic Valley requires 5 ft.² per laying hen outdoors. And although it appears that the amount of space has been set aside for an outdoor run, for chickens, the day photographs were taken each area was currently being grazed by two horses.

Organic Valley represents to its farmer-members, and its customers, that it has a team of field representatives that regularly visit their farmer-suppliers to verify that they are complying with not just the national organic regulations but also the higher standards that Organic Valley places on its own producers (and represents to customers on its website).

Because of this, we have to assume that they were aware of the fact that this operation is not meeting the legal requirements for producing organic eggs and should be considered for enforcement action along with the farm operator as the eggs are being marketed under the Organic Valley brand. This is unfortunate because the vast majority of Organic Valley farms we have personally visited at least meet the minimum legal standards set for organic livestock producers.

In one of the photos (207467–08), next to one of the two buildings a small fenced pen is visible. It is not clear that any doors lead from the henhouse to this pen so we are not sure if it has anything to do with the chicken operation or might have been confining some other type of livestock. Even if it had a door it would not afford access to but a minute percentage of the birds housed in the building.

Furthermore, it appears that one of the two buildings has extremely small windows. In addition to being deprived access to the outdoors these birds apparently are also deprived of “year-round access to direct sunshine” that federal organic regulations also require. The second building has somewhat larger windows but might very well still be considered deficient in regards to this legal requirement.

The alleged violations at Bushman Farms appear to be representative of widespread abuses in the industry. Prior formal complaints from The Cornucopia Institute have been ignored, or dismissed, to date.

Outdoor Access in the Rule

Current organic standards state that organic livestock producers must “establish and maintain living conditions which accommodate the health and natural behavior of

animals, including year-round access for all animals to the outdoors, shade, shelter, exercise areas, fresh air and direct sunlight suitable to the species” (7 CFR 205.239 (a)(1)).

The final rule released in February 2010 also specifies that “total continuous confinement of any animal indoors is prohibited” (7 CFR 205.239(a)(1)).

Furthermore, widespread abuses are taking place, nationally, in pullet production, where birds are routinely and exclusively confined through 17 weeks of age.

Studies published in peer-reviewed, scientific journals and respected organic publications reveal that outdoor runs are necessary to accommodate the health and *natural behavior* of laying hens. As such, Cornucopia asserts that producers that provide only porches and fail to provide outdoor runs are in violation of the rule requiring affording organic livestock conditions that promote the “health and natural behavior of animals.”

The Importance of Outdoor Runs/Pasture for Organic Egg Laying Hens

When the organic standards were created, public input from the organic community made clear that stakeholders — consumers, farmers, marketers — expect organic animals to go outside. This is clear from the preamble to the final rule, published in 2002:

*Commenters were **virtually unanimous** that, except for the limited exceptions for temporary confinement, **all animals of all species must be afforded access to the outdoors**. Commenters also maintained that the outdoor area must accommodate natural livestock behavior, such as dust wallows for poultry (page 91) [emphasis added].*

*The NOSB recommended that the final rule state that all livestock shall have access to the outdoors. As a result of these comments, we have revised the final rule to establish that access to the outdoors is a **required** element for **all** organically raised livestock (page 91) [emphasis added].*

When the NOSB considered adopting this recommendation to clarify the intent of the rule, NOP staff member Richard Matthews told the Board members: “The preamble I think has always been pretty clear that the intent [of the rule] was that the birds go outside” (NOSB transcript, May 7, 2002, page 710).

And we would like to echo Mr. Matthews’ comments by emphasizing that, while the regulations were being promulgated, organic stakeholders did not just advocate for livestock to have “access” to the outdoors. They assumed that the application of these rules would result in animals actually being outdoors!

Our attorneys tell us that every law has “meaning” and “intent.”

Likewise, published studies by poultry scientists reveal that allowing chickens to exhibit their “natural behavior” — which the rule states is a requirement of organic livestock

production — requires access to the outdoors. Natural chicken behavior that requires an outdoor run or pasture includes foraging and sunbathing. Moreover, outdoor runs promote the health of chickens by strengthening their bones.

Lower stress on the animals results in demonstrably lower feather pecking, injury and death of flock mates. These are the kinds of conditions that stakeholders assume exist under organic management.

Foraging

Producers who let their chickens outside notice that hens spend a lot of time foraging and pecking in the vegetation and the dirt; therefore, observation of laying hen behavior leads to the conclusion that foraging is a natural behavior. Research confirms this.ⁱ One particular study demonstrated that hens in outdoor runs spend 35.3% to 47.5% of their time foraging,ⁱⁱ suggesting that foraging is an instinctive and natural behavior.

Based on a review of various scientific studies on the topic, one scientist concluded: “Depending on their quality, outdoor runs have a much higher number and diversity of stimuli than any indoor housing environment can provide Especially exploratory and foraging behavior is stimulated by such a rich environment. The diversity of plant species present in an outdoor run may elicit pecking, scratching, tearing, biting and harvesting of seeds.”ⁱⁱⁱ

Again, research suggests that a chicken’s ability to peck for insects and peck in the grass and the dirt on pasture may prevent her from pecking at flock mates. One researcher suggests feather pecking may be a redirection of ground pecking, which is a normal behavior of foraging and exploration in chickens.^{iv}

Natural sunlight

Pasture-based producers notice that chickens like to sunbathe. Research supports that hens exhibit sunbathing behavior only under real sunlight, not under artificial light indoors.^v Therefore, they would need a real outdoor run with adequate access to the outdoors to exhibit this natural behavior.

Bone health

Exercise is important for chicken health, especially bone health,^{vi} and studies show that birds in housing systems that promote physical activity, such as outdoor runs, have less osteoporosis.^{vii} Weak bones lead to fractures caused during the laying period or during depopulation, and are a serious welfare issue.^{viii} When comparing different systems currently used by organic producers, one study showed that aviaries without real access to an outdoor run, used by many industrial-scale organic producers, produces more bone fractures in hens than free-range systems that are popular with medium- and small-scale organic farmers.^{ix}

Another study showed that lack of exercise contributed to the problem of weak bones more than did calcium depletion — as with humans, chickens need exercise in addition to calcium supplements to prevent fractures.^x

Conclusion

Some certified organic operators argue that the existing rule is vague, and especially that the intent of the rule is unclear. We disagree. The rule clearly states that outdoor access is required for organically produced livestock.

Producers have access to the preamble to the final rule, published in 2002, which clearly states that the organic community, at the time of the rule's writing, supports full access to the outdoors for all livestock, including poultry (the basis for the "intent" of the reasons).

Furthermore, the regulations make it clear that animals need to be afforded the ability to display their "natural behavior."

No producer is forced to become organic. Unlike most other federal rules, abiding by organic standards is completely voluntary. Producers wishing to become organic have a responsibility to their customers and to the organic community as a whole to understand the organic standards, including their intent. If they choose to look for loopholes in the rules, it is a gamble they willingly took and must be prepared for the consequences.

Please keep The Cornucopia Institute apprised of the status and progress of your investigation into this complaint.

It should be noted that nothing in this formal complaint shall be interpreted as a waiver of our right to appeal under the Adverse Action Appeals Process cited above.

You may contact us at your convenience.

Sincerely,



Will Fantle
Research Director
The Cornucopia Institute

ⁱ Cooper, J.J. and M.J. Albentosa (2003) Behavioural priorities of laying hens. *Avian and Poultry Biology Reviews* 14: 127-149.

ⁱⁱ Folsch, D.W. and K. Vestergaard (1981) Das Verhalten von Tieren. *Tierhaltung Band* 12, Basel, Birkhäuser Verlag.

ⁱⁱⁱ Knierim, U. (2006) Animal welfare aspects of outdoor runs for laying hens: a review. *NJAS* 54-2. Pages 133-145.

^{iv} Blokhuis, H.J. (1986). Feather pecking in poultry: its relation with ground pecking. *Applied Animal Behaviour Science* 16: 63-67.

^v Huber (1987).

^{vi} Whitehead C.C. (2004) Overview of bone biology in the egg-laying hen. *Poultry Science* 83: 193-199.

^{vii} Webster (2004) and Fleming (1994).

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- viii Knowles, T.G. and L.J. Wilkins (1998) The problem of broken bones during the handling of laying hens—a review. *Poultry Science* 77: 1978-1802.
- ix Gregory, N.G., L.J. Wilkins, S.D. Elperuma, A.J. Ballantyne and N.D. Overfield (1990) Broken bones in chickens. 3. Effect of husbandry system and stunning methods in end of lay hens. *The Veterinary Record* 132: 127-129.
- x Leyendecker (2005).