

Hogs & Pigs FAQ



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What is PCC's standard for pork?

Our standards focus on the treatment and health of the animals, to ensure that they are raised humanely, have access to the outdoors, and are not given hormones or antibiotics. For hogs and pigs specifically, PCC also prohibits painful physical alterations that have become common in conventional hog production, like tail docking. Read our full hogs and pigs standard [here](#).

Which certifications help ensure better animal welfare?

PCC supports third-party certifications that have rigorous and transparent standards, routine auditing, and accountability for suppliers who fail to meet their requirements. PCC is a strong advocate for USDA organic certification, because it is the only seal that is backed by a federal law and sets strong production standards. However, while organic provides [some assurances concerning animal welfare](#), such as requiring access to outdoors and direct sunlight for pigs, it does have some gaps, both within the standard and through enforcement. Coupling organic certification with additional animal welfare certifications, such as [Animal Welfare Approved](#) from A Greener World or [Certified Humane](#), provides the best assurance of animal and environmental protections.

PCC also supports regenerative farming certifications that require organic as a baseline and then set stricter requirements around treatment of animals, such as [Regenerative Organic Certification](#) from the Rodale Institute and the [Real Organic Project](#) certification.

The certifications noted above are just a few examples of the many that have been developed related to animal treatment and there are resources available online to help consumers sort through all the labels and claims that can be found on meat and animal products. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) has developed a [meat, eggs, and dairy label guide](#) that provides information on common claims and ASPCA-recommended certifications and the Animal Welfare Institute has a [consumer guide that ranks labels and welfare claims](#) from best to worst. Additionally, Consumer Reports has a [Food Label Guide](#) that rates various labels and claims to help consumers identify which ones have little meaning behind them versus those with true guarantees.

Does the USDA organic certification guarantee better animal welfare?

While the organic label does [provide some improvements](#) around the treatment of animals compared to industrial, conventional production, it is not as protective of animal welfare as most consumers would like it to be. It requires outdoor access for animals, at least 120 days of pasture grazing for ruminants, and prohibits using certain substances like antibiotics and growth hormones that are associated with lower animal welfare. Some of the regulations, however, have been interpreted differently, such as the stipulation for "outdoor access," resulting in some large producers doing the bare minimum to obtain organic certification. PCC and many others in the organic community have been pushing for better livestock protections and [advocating for the USDA](#) to implement a set of rules that would strengthen the animal welfare requirements under the organic label.

Does PCC sell only certified organic meat?

PCC sources fresh meat to provide organic options whenever possible, but we also carry items that are not certified organic in order to meet our shopper's needs. While we are firm supporters of the organic label, we seek out producers who above all else share our commitment to humane animal treatment, land stewardship, and sustainability. This means that even if they are not organic, they are engaging in similar livestock management practices and employing rearing techniques that reduce the environmental impact of their animals.

Why is organic and pastured-raised meat more expensive than conventional?

Meat from animals raised in more sustainable and ethical environments, like those sold at PCC, more accurately reflects the costs of production. Conventional industrial livestock operations can produce less expensive cuts of meat by prioritizing quantity over quality of life and externalizing their costs—the cost of the product at the store might be lower, but the [long term costs](#) are significantly greater in terms of human health, animal welfare, public health (from waste fields that pollute the air and water and overuse of antibiotics that contributes to the development of antibiotic resistance), and greenhouse gas emissions. There are also higher costs associated with third-party certifications, like USDA organic, which are reflected in the cost at the shelf.

How do you ensure products sold meet your animal welfare standards?

PCC has a number of ways in which we ensure our suppliers meet our standards. First, we seek out potential vendors that align with our mission, vision, and values, including other cooperatives and producers that often establish and audit against their own set of strong animal welfare standards. Next, we request that they provide information to us about their production practices by filling out a vendor checklist, which asks about outdoor access, stocking density, feed, antibiotic use, and more. For local vendors, in Washington State or Oregon, we try to arrange visits to tour farms and ranches whenever possible and permissible under public health circumstances. Lastly, we prioritize strong third-party certifications, such as organic, to ensure product claims and integrity.

Does PCC allow gestation and farrowing crates for pigs?

No, PCC does not permit our fresh pork producers to use restrictive gestation crates (used during pregnancy) or farrowing crates (used shortly before giving birth and during the nursing period). Farrowing crates were originally intended to help reduce piglet mortality, as sows can sometimes unintentionally lie on their young, but they result in lower welfare for the sow. PCC encourages producers to balance safety and welfare concerns, so while extreme confinement is not allowed, producers implement other measures to ensure piglet safety, such as heating mats to provide a warm alternative to their mother, or sloped walls or A-frame structures to prevent piglets from being stuck between the mother and the wall.