



Audit Report

Beef Animal Welfare

CS Beef Packers, LLC
17365 South Cole Road
Kuna, Idaho 83634

Audit Date: November 25, 2025
Auditor: Dennis Willson

Audit criteria are based on the January 2021, NAMI Recommended Animal Handling Guidelines - Please refer to Guidelines for further explanation of criteria requirements



Audit Summary

Company Name:	CS Beef Packers, LLC	Company ID:	AUCAVKUN
Address:	17365 South Cole Road Kuna, Idaho 83634		

Contact Name:	Brandy Whitehead
Contact Phone Number:	208-810-7510
Contact Email Address:	brandy.whitehead@csbeef.com

Audit ID:	AO-012421
Audit Date:	November 25, 2025
Audit Type:	Unannounced
Audit Result:	Passed

Auditor Name:	Dennis Willson
Auditor Phone Number:	917-455-3991
Auditor Email Address:	Dennis.Willson@fsns.com



Beef Animal Welfare

Category	# Points Received	# Possible Points	Percentage (%)
Livestock Receiving	225	225	100.00
Non-Ambulatory	50	50	100.00
Holding and Handling	350	350	100.00
Lead-up and Stunning Area	475	475	100.00
Management Commitment	50	50	100.00
Employee Training	75	75	100.00
Overall Score	1,225	1,225	100.00

** Denotes a Core Criteria.

A failure of a Core Criteria or a cumulative score below 90% results in an Automatic Audit Failure.

An Audit Failure requires a re-audit in 60 days.

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Score Summary

	# Cattle in Question	Total Cattle Observed	Percent Acceptable
Electric Prodding (prodded) - crowd pen to restrainer	0	100	100
Vocalization (vocalized)	0	100	100
Slips (slipped) - crowd pen to restrainer	0	100	100
Falls (fell) - Unloading	0	136	100
Falls (fell) - crowd pen to restrainer	0	100	100
Stunning Accuracy (double stun)	0	100	100
Insensibility (sensible)	0	100	100

Audit Outcome

Pass

Comments

The slaughter harvested approximately 1,450 fed beef and cull dairy animals per day on one kill shift five days per week at a line speed of approximately 195 cattle per hour.

1 Livestock Receiving

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1.1 Must have written expectations & humane guidelines for transporters. 25

Comment: The Master Cattle Transporter Guide Acknowledgement explained the plant required that the principles set forth in the Beef Quality Assurance's Master Transporter Guide were adhered to for cattle delivered to the plant. The form was signed by an authorized representative from each trucking company. The Master Cattle Transporter Guide addressed cattle vision, flight zone, point of balance and movement, moving aids, low-stress handling, cleaning trucks daily, scheduling, hot weather factors, cold weather factors, heat and wind chill indexes, trailer condition, loading density, fitness for transport, handling non-ambulatory animals, long-haul loads, biosecurity, and emergency procedures. The Cattle Unloading protocol addressed scheduling trailers at different times to minimize waiting, unloading by trained personnel, the no electric prod use by drivers policy, low-stress handling during unloading, handling non-ambulatory and fatigued animals, and handling dead animals.



1.2	Animals must be loaded at the proper industry recommended level.	25
Comment:	The plant required loading density following Beef Quality Assurance standards. Four commercial potbelly trailers with 29, 35, 35, and 35 cattle, and one farm trailer with two cattle were assessed. The trailers did not appear overcrowded. The loading density met the company-defined and industry standards.	
1.3	Trailers must be cleaned at least once each week to prevent heavy accumulation of feces. Trailers must have slip resistant floors, and no potential injury points (broken gates, sharp metal edges, etc.).	25
Comment:	The plant required trailers in good condition and daily cleaning of trailers. The four commercial trailers assessed had stamped metal tread flooring, and the farm trailer had an anti-slip mat for traction. The trailers were well-maintained and in good repair. A potential injury point was not identified. Manure levels were below the hoof line.	
1.4	Ramps, unloading area, and scales should be slip resistant, $\leq 20^\circ$ slope, with no significant accumulated manure. Record all potential injury points (broken gates, sharp metal edges, etc.) in unloading area.	25
Comment:	Two commercial unloading docks and a dock for farm trailers were assessed. The commercial docks had metal grates that were approximately 6 inches wide, and woven tire mats where the cattle stepped off the trailers. The farm trailer dock and the alleys leading to the pens had square-grooved concrete flooring. The unloading areas were well-maintained and in good repair. A potential injury point or excessive manure was not identified. A ramp was not present.	
1.5	Determine number of falls for all animals on trailers observed at unloading. Evaluate at the most probable area and observe multiple unloading chutes if possible. Fall is determined if brisket, belly, rump or other part of torso touches floor. Note number of slips, limb other than hoof touches floor, but do not score. Excellent: No falls = 100 pts Acceptable: < or = 1% falls = 90 pts Unacceptable: > 1% falls = 0 pts	100
Comment:	A slip or fall was not identified. 0/136 = 0% (100 points)	
1.6	Use of electric prods at unloading should be discouraged by plant. < or = 5% of animals should be electrically prodded. Record what other handling tools are in use.	25
Comment:	The plant did not allow use of an electric prod during unloading. Rattle paddles were available and were used properly when needed to encourage the cattle to move forward.	

2 Non-Ambulatory

2	Non-Ambulatory	
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- 2.1** A written policy for immobile and fatigued animals must be in place. The facility must also have the tools available for handling immobile and/or fatigued animals on trailers and in unloading area; unless the animal is euthanized prior to movement. Canadian plants are not allowed to move non-ambulatory animals that arrive at the plant or become non-ambulatory during unloading. The animal must be euthanized where it is found. 25

Comment: The Non-Ambulatory and Ante-Mortem Condemned Cattle protocol explained cattle that became non-ambulatory while on a trailer were euthanized, removed from the trailer, placed out of public view, denatured, and recorded on the Condemned Log. Cattle that went down after passing ante-mortem were reported to the Food Safety and Inspection Service veterinarian to make a case-by-case disposition of the animal's condition, or the animal was humanely euthanized. The Cattle Unloading protocol specified immobile and/or fatigued animals that were standing up were given more time to unload.

- 2.2** Staging of dead carcasses should be out of public view. DOAs, animals euthanized in pens, and animals that died after arrival must be tracked. 25

Comment: Dead animals were tracked on the Condemned Log, and were staged in a designated area located near the unloading area and pens. The staging area had two solid concrete walls and a solid metal gate to prevent public viewing. The dead animals were picked up by a rendering service. Observations of the staging area and a review of the Condemned Log evidenced compliance with the dead animal handling and tracking requirements.

3 Holding and Handling

3 Holding and Handling

- 3.1** An emergency livestock management plan must be in place for short term and long term breakdowns. Short term disruptions may include minor plant breakdowns, minor weather events, or scheduling errors. Long term disruptions may include extended plant downtime, snow storm, motor vehicle accident, natural disaster, building damage, fire, tornado, etc. Procedures should include:
 - How feed and water will be provided during long term shutdowns
 - How electricity can be provided through back up generators in the event power is lost
 - How housing will be provided to animals should housing become uninhabitable due to fire or weather conditions such as snow or flood
 - How animals will be evacuated in an emergency such as fire or flood
 - For animals that cannot be returned to the farm of origin, there should be a designated place where animals can be unloaded and provided adequate facilities 25

Comment: The Inclement Weather and Emergency protocol explained drivers were instructed to avoid unnecessary stops and to keep the truck moving in hot weather. Trucks were promptly unloaded, and water was provided in the pens. Cattle were taken to offsite pens if they could not be unloaded promptly. If there was a loss of electric power, water supply for the cattle was from an onsite well with a backup generator in place to run the pumps. In the case of a fire, the cattle were taken to offsite pens. The plant and pens were located on an elevated area to avoid floods. Escaped animals were pinned in a corner and knocked immediately. Hay/feed pellets were available for animals held overnight.

3.2	Note air temperature, and heat stress index or wind chill index. Observe animals for comfort. Temperature mitigation strategies at the plant should be established when needed for hot and cold conditions.	25
<p>Comment: The weather was 45F, sunny, and dry during observations. The cattle were observed drinking water and interacting with pen mates. The pens were equipped with misters to help cool the cattle in hot weather. Heaters were available in the handling facility.</p>		
3.3	<p>Pens, drive alley, circle pens, and other areas where animals walk must have slip resistant floors to minimize the risk of falls.</p> <p>Record potential injury points (broken gates, sharp metal edges, broken concrete, etc.) and potential animal distractions in alleys and pens (poor design, poor lighting / shadows, out of place objects, noises, debris, etc.)</p>	25
<p>Comment: The handling facility was well-designed to facilitate animal movement with herringbone pens, square-grooved concrete flooring, gentle curves, and solid concrete sides. The handling facility was well-maintained and in good repair. Excessive manure, a potential injury point, or a potential animal distraction was not identified.</p>		
3.4	<p>Chain speed >100/hr., evaluate 100 animals</p> <p>Chain speed >50-99/hr., evaluate 50 animals</p> <p>Chain speed < 50/hr., evaluate one hour of production</p> <p>Evaluate at the most probable area.</p> <p>Fall is determined if brisket, belly, rump or other part of torso touches floor.</p> <p>Note number of slips, limb other than hoof touches floor, but do not score.</p> <p>Excellent: No falls = 100 pts</p> <p>Acceptable: < or = 1% falls = 90 pts</p> <p>Unacceptable: >1% falls = 0 pts</p>	100
<p>Comment: A slip or fall was not identified.</p> <p>0/100 = 0% (100 points)</p>		
3.5	<p>Driving tools used to move animals must be used in a manner that allows sound or visual cues for movement. Tools should not be used to strike or jab an animal.</p> <p>Vibrating prods, if used, must have the pointed end worn down and smoothed prior to use on animals. Vibrating prods should be used on the back, rump, or shoulders of the animal and should not be applied to sensitive parts of the animal or used to jab the animal.</p>	25
<p>Comment: The handlers used rattle paddles in a low-stress manner to encourage the cattle to move forward. Vibrating prods with smoothed tips were used properly in the single file and at the restrainer entrance.</p>		
3.6	If mounting behaviors are observed the animals that chronically mount are removed from the pen.	25
<p>Comment: Yard personnel were trained to segregate aggressive animals. Chronic mounting behaviors were not identified.</p>		
3.7	<p>Holding pens should not appear overcrowded.</p> <p>Crowd pen should be under $\frac{3}{4}$ full and crowd gate should not be used to forcibly push animals.</p>	25

Comment: The cattle in the pens had enough room to move around and freely access water. The handlers moved groups of eight or nine cattle from the pens, up the drive alley, through the crowd pen, and into the single file. The gates were not used to forcibly push the cattle.

3.8	Animals must have unrestricted access to potable water in pens. Water cannot be frozen. Establishments should include provisions for providing water to animals waiting in drive alleys in their emergency management plan. Animals must have access to feed if held over 24 hours.	100
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Comment: The cattle had free access to potable water by way of water troughs that filled automatically. Water troughs equipped with heaters to prevent freezing were installed in each pen and the drive alleys. The Inclement Weather and Emergency protocol specified hay/feed pellets were available for animals held overnight.

4 Lead-up and Stunning Area

4	Lead-up and Stunning Area
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4.1	Floors must be slip resistant and cleaned to minimize the risk of falls. Manure should not be excessive. Record potential injury points (broken gates, sharp metal edges, etc.) and potential animal distractions (poor design, poor lighting / shadows, out of place objects, noises, debris, etc.) in crowd pen, chute, restrainer, knock box area. Rearing or struggling should be minimal.	25
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Comment: The single file had square grooved concrete for traction. The stunning area was comprised of a center-track restrainer with adjustable side restraints. Manure was not excessive. A potential injury point or animal distraction was not identified. Rearing or struggling were minimal.

4.2	Documented records are available for the maintenance and cleaning of euthanasia tools. Captive bolt guns must be cleaned each day of use and documented. Cleaning and preventative maintenance must be performed in accordance with manufacturer recommendations and documented. Equipment and ammunition must be stored in a dry place when not in use. Plant must have a back-up stunner. Record type and brand of stunner and type of restrainer or knock box. Air injected stunners are prohibited.	50
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Comment: Jarvis pneumatic penetrating captive guns and a center-track restrainer with adjustable side restraints were used for primary stunning. Jarvis .25 caliber cylinder-style penetrating captive bolt guns were used for back up stunning and euthanasia. Preventive maintenance records validated the pneumatic guns were serviced daily in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. The pneumatic guns were kept in the maintenance shop when not in use. The handheld guns were also serviced daily in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, and maintenance activities were documented on the Daily Hand Stunner Cleaning Maintenance Sheet. Records dated 2025 were reviewed and evidenced the handheld guns were maintained in good working condition. The handheld guns were kept inside the receiving office when not in use. An air injected stunner was not used.

- 4.3** Chain speed >100/hr., evaluate 100 animals 100
Chain speed >50-99/hr., evaluate 50 animals
Chain speed < 50/hr., evaluate one hour of production Record percentage of animals electrically prodded. Electric prods should only be used when necessary and not on the facial, anal, or genital regions. Other primary handling tools should be in use.
Excellent = ≤ 5% prodded 100 pts
Acceptable = ≤ 25% prodded 90 pts
Not acceptable = > 25% prodded 0 pts
Knock box with head restrainer:

Comment: Electric prod use was not observed.
0/100 = 0% (100 points)

- 4.4** Chain speed >100/hr., evaluate 100 animals 100
Chain speed >50-99/hr., evaluate 50 animals
Chain speed < 50/hr., evaluate one hour of production

Record percentage of animals that vocalized from the crowd pen to and including the restrainer
Excellent ≤ 1% vocalize 100 pts
Acceptable ≤ 3% vocalize 90 pts
Unacceptable > 3% vocalize 0 pts

Knock boxes with head restraint:
Excellent < or = 1% vocalize 100 pts
Head Restraint < or = 5% vocalize 90 pts
Unacceptable > 5% vocalize 0 pts

Comment: A vocalization was not detected.
0/100 = 0% (100 points)

- 4.5** Chain speed > or =100/hr., evaluate 100 animals 100
Chain speed >50-99/hr., evaluate 50 animals
Chain speed < 50/hr., evaluate one hour of production

Record percentage of animals that were stunned more than once to render the animal insensible.
If animals are to have a planned security knock, auditor must assess sensibility prior to the second knock.
Excellent ≤ 1% double stunned 100 pts
Acceptable ≤ 4% double stunned 90 pts
Unacceptable > 4% double stunned 0 pts

Comment: The cattle were instantly rendered insensible with a single knock.
0/100 = 0% (100 points)



- 4.6** Chain speed >100/hr., evaluate 100 animals 100
Chain speed >50-99/hr., evaluate 50 animals
Chain speed < 50/hr., evaluate one hour of production

An animal exhibiting characteristics of sensibility on the rail (i.e., immediately after shackling or hanging) will be an automatic audit failure if observed during any part of the audit. Insensibility is characterized by floppy head, straight tongue hanging out, no righting reflex, eyes in blank stare (no eye tracking), no natural blinks. If an auditor sees an animal that has returned to full consciousness on the bleed rail or table at any time during the audit, it should be noted and the audit failed, even if the animal observed was not part of the 100 animals scored when auditing bleed rail insensibility.

Excellent 100% insensible 100 pts
Unacceptable < 100% insensible 0 pts

Comment: The cattle were insensible.
100/100 = 100% (100 points)

5 Management Commitment

5 Management Commitment

- 5.1** An animal welfare mission statement is in place and posted or circulated within the facility. 25

Comment: The Animal Welfare Mission Statement explained CS Beef Packers took great pride in being stewards of live cattle, and strived to competently and consistently produce quality beef products that were derived from humanely handled livestock. The statement was signed by the Food Safety and Quality Assurance Manager on 1.02.25. The statement was observed posted around the plant.

- 5.2** A program of ongoing monitoring and measurement of animal handling, stunning practices, and outcomes is in place. Each of the seven core criteria should be included. Animal handling and stunning must be audited a (minimum weekly). 25

Comment: The Animal Welfare Audit was completed daily and assessed effective stunning, bleed rail insensibility, falls at receiving, falls in the alleys, vocalizations, electric prod use, willful acts of abuse, access to water, and secondary criteria. The Transportation Audit was completed weekly for a sample of four trucks, and addressed the American Meat Institute's seven core criteria for transportation. The Pens Structural Inspection Check was completed weekly and assessed acceptable/not acceptable for the pens and handling facility. Records dated 2025 were reviewed and evidenced compliance with the monitoring and measurement requirements.

6 Employee Training

6 Employee Training



6.1	The company's training program must reflect company procedures and policies for livestock receiving, condition of livestock, holding and handling, lead-up and stunning area. Training for personnel performing euthanasia must be documented. A written procedure for handling a sensible animal on the bleed rail and is included in training provided. Retraining should be at least annual.	75
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Comment:	Employees were trained at hire prior to working with live animals with annual refresher training at minimum. Training was based on the protocols associated with The Systematic Approach to Humane Handling and Slaughter revised 6.30.25 that addressed responsibilities, low-stress handling, electric prod use as little as possible, access to water, sufficient room in holding pens for animals held overnight, training, effective stunning, facility design to minimize excitement, discomfort, and accidental injury, non-slip flooring, internal audits, and verifications. Training included the Humane Animal Handling protocol that addressed stunning, prodding, vocalizations, insensibility, slipping and falling, monitoring, and corrective actions. Training also included a video and articles related to humane handling by Dr. Temple Grandin, and hands-on training for job-specific tasks. Employees signed the Training Document validating training that included the subject, duration, employee name, employee signature, and the initials of the person verifying the training. Stunning, euthanasia, animal handling, and animal welfare trainings were last conducted on 11.19.25, and signed Training Forms validated training was current as of November 2025. Employees were trained to immediately re-knock an animal showing signs of return to sensibility after stunning.	
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7 Acts of Abuse

7	Acts of Abuse	
7.1	A willful act of abuse is automatic grounds for an audit failure. These offenses include, but are not limited to, dragging a conscious, non-ambulatory animal, intentionally applying prods to sensitive parts of the animal like the eyes, ears, nose, mouth, rectum, vulva, testicles, or belly; deliberate slamming of gates on livestock; intentionally driving livestock on top of one another or hitting or beating an animal, purposefully driving livestock off high ledges, platforms or off a truck without a ramp, or animals frozen to the floor or sides of trailer.	No

Comment: A willful act of abuse was not observed.

8 Conflict of Interest Declaration

8	Conflict of Interest Declaration	
	The below named auditor declares he/she does not have a conflict of interest with the client.	No

Comment: I, Dennis Willson, do not have a conflict of interest with this auditee.