Audit Report

2026 Beef Animal Welfare

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

Audit Date: October 27, 2026
Auditor: Amy Frenchmeyer

Audit criteria are based on the March 2026, Meat Institute Animal Welfare Audit Guide - Please refer to Guide 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
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Audit ID:	AO-015939
Audit Date:	October 27, 2026
Audit Type:	Unannounced
Audit Result:	Passed

Auditor Name:	Amy Frenchmeyer
Auditor Phone Number:	
Auditor Email Address:	amy.frenchmeyer@certifiedgroup.com

2026 Beef Animal Welfare

Category	# Points Received	# Possible Points	Percentage (%)
Element 1: Commitment to Animal Welfare - Plant Protocols & Training	50	50	100.00
Element 2: Facility and Handling Observations	40	40	100.00
Element 3: Access to Water (CWI)	50	50	100.00
Element 4: Falls (KWI)	40	40	100.00
Element 5: Electrical Prod Use (CWI)	50	50	100.00
Element 6: Vocalization (KWI)	40	40	100.00
Element 7: Effective Stunning (CWI)	50	50	100.00
Element 8: Bleed Rail Insensibility (CWI)	50	50	100.00
Overall Score	370	370	100.00

Three ways the audit can fail: 1) Fail any of the critical welfare indicators, 2) Fail two of the KWI's at an intermediate level, or 3) have a total score less 90%.

2026 Beef Animal Welfare

Score Summary

	# Cattle in Question	Total Cattle Observed	Percent Acceptable
Electric Prodding (prodded) - crowd pen to restrainer	1	100	99%
Vocalization (vocalized)	0	100	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 (Include chain speed, number of shifts, and head slaughtered per shift/ day.)

The site harvested 1,450 head of cattle daily on one shift of operations. Line speed was up to 180 head per hour.

1 Element 1: Commitment to Animal Welfare - Plant Protocols & Training

1	Element 1: Commitment to Animal Welfare - Plant Protocols & Training	
1.1	1. Plant has a documented training program or uses an outside training program for its employees on the principles of good animal handling. a. This program should include training on condition of livestock, holding, and moving the animals up to the stunning area. b. The program should cover onboarding/new hire and annual employee training.	5
Comment:	The site's Systematic Approach to Animal Welfare Program was based on NAMI guidelines. The program covered livestock handling from receiving through harvest. Team members with responsibilities related to live animals were trained on handling and stunning at hire and minimally annually.	

1.2	2. Plant has a protocol that is written or widely understood for handling compromised animals. a. A written protocol for compromised animals should address immobile and fatigued animals that are non-ambulatory. i) This may mention the tools necessary for handling non-ambulatory animals unless they are euthanized and are not moved according to the protocol. b. The plant protocol should also include instructions for when an animal is to be euthanized and the euthanasia methods, which should be based on industry guidance (e.g., Meat Institute Stunning Guide, American Veterinary Medical Association Euthanasia Guidelines, American Association of Bovine Practitioners Guidelines for Humane Euthanasia of Cattle, etc.). c. All plants must provide provisions for protection for animals, which can include, but not be limited to resting pens, protective boards/ gates, etc.	5
Comment:	Non-ambulatory and Ante Mortem Condemned Cattle policy explained procedures for handling compromised animals. If an animal could not walk off the trailer it was euthanized on the trailer and sent to offsite rendering. Animals that went down in the pens after unloading were presented to USDA for ante-mortem inspection and then euthanized with a hand held captive bolt gun before removal and sending to offsite rendering.	

1.3	3. Employees are trained in handling compromised animals. a. This training should be based on the facility protocol for handling non-ambulatory animals. b. The training should provide instruction on whether non-ambulatory animals may be moved and should include: i) how to safely and properly use tools to move the animal, or ii) how to euthanize the animal and confirm insensibility.	5
Comment:	Employee animal welfare training included handling, stunning, flight zones, and handling of non-ambulatory animals. Training was completed in January and August 2026.	

1.4	4.Plant performs internal audits at least weekly and implements corrective actions as needed. a. Ongoing monitoring of animal welfare outcomes must be completed through internal audits. b. Different parts of the audit may be divided up and occur at different times throughout the week so long as outcomes are measured weekly. c. Corrective actions should be implemented as appropriate for critical issues such as an egregious act	5
Comment:	Pens Structural Inspection Check was completed weekly to monitor condition of pens and alleyways. An Animal Welfare Audit was conducted on 100 head daily to evaluate stunning, bleed rail insensibility, falls at receiving and in the alleyways, vocalization, prod use, willful abusive acts, and secondary audit criteria. Transportation audits were conducted on three trailers weekly to evaluate core and secondary transportation audit criteria. Completed audits for October 2026 evidenced compliance.	

1.5	5. An emergency management plan for livestock is in place. a. A plan must be in place with consideration to species-specific needs and climate conditions of the plant location for short-term and long-term breakdowns, weather events, scheduling issues, etc. i) In the event of a disruption to normal operations, like downtime at the plant, the flow of livestock may be disrupted and necessitate keeping livestock in drive alleys or unloading docks, rather than returning animals to holding pens or back to the farm of origin."	5
Comment:	Inclement Weather and Emergency Program explained actions for managing emergency situations. Animals could be offloaded at alternate sites if the plant could not receive animals due to power outage.	
1.6	6. The emergency management plan includes instructions on when/how water will be provided to animals in drive alleys/unloading docks and how feed will be provided if animals are held longer than 24 hours. a. Plans must be in place to provide access to water if animals are held in areas not typically equipped for holding animals and provide appropriate feedstuffs to animals held over 24 hours in the event of an emergency situation. i) Animals require water access during holding regardless of unforeseen emergency conditions.	5
Comment:	Inclement Weather and Emergency program explained emergency management procedures. The unloading chute and drive alleys had portable water troughs. Hay or feed pellets were available for animals held over 24 hours.	
1.7	7. Employees inspect the facility weekly and document for repair any damage or sharp protrusions that may injure animals. a. These can include broken gates, sharp edges, and broken concrete.	5
Comment:	A Pens Structural Inspection Check was conducted daily to evaluate pen condition. Completed records were provided for October 2026.	
1.8	8. Plant has a protocol for stunning equipment maintenance. a. Documentation of cleaning and maintenance must be provided for each piece of equipment. b. Cleaning frequency and preventative maintenance should occur per the manufacturer's recommendations and instructions. c. The equipment and any ammunition must be stored properly when not in use.	5
Comment:	Work Order Detail for Jarvis pneumatic stunners. Daily Hand Held Stunner Cleaning/Maintenance checks were conducted on hand held captive bolt guns daily. Stunning equipment was stored in a case or holster. Ammunition was stored in sealed plastic containers.	
1.9	9. Special training is provided to stunner operators to ensure proper equipment use and stunning efficacy. a. Employees must be trained in the company's stunning methods. b. Documentation of training must be provided and employees should be able to demonstrate knowledge of training. c.Training should include the proper location to stun the animals, including training for different species that the stunner operator may be asked to stun, along with training on safe use of stunning equipment.	5

Comment:	Stunner training had specific instructions for stunning, verifying insensibility, and knock placement. Test stuns were conducted prior to authorization of new stunning personnel. Training was current.	

1.10	10. A written protocol on how to handle a sensible animal on the bleed rail is in place and employees are trained on the procedure. a. A written plan must be in place for how to identify and stun a sensible animal on the bleed rail along with employee training on how to operate stunning equipment	5
Comment:	Stunner specific training included instructions for verifying insensibility and for handling a sensitive animal on the bleed rail.	

2 Element 2: Facility and Handling Observations

2	Element 2: Facility and Handling Observations	

2.1	1. Plant has flooring that allows animals to maintain good footing in order to prevent falling. a. This includes areas such as drive alleys, crowd pens or bud boxes, single file alleys, and knock box.	10
Comment:	Flooring in the pens and drive alleys was deep stamped concrete that was well maintained.	

2.2	2. Animals flow through the crowd pen or bud box with stress and discomfort minimized. a. An overcrowded crowd pen can result in overuse of driving aids. The appropriate number of animals in the crowd pen or bud box changes from one facility to the next and as animals flow through, there may be more or less animals in the crowd pen at any given time. b. Auditors should assess the outcome, not a specific number or percentage i) The crowd pen should not be filled to the point that animals are not flowing and are showing signs of distress, such as vocalization. c. Animal temperament can influence behavior in the crowd pen, but regardless of temperament, handlers can work to minimize stress and discomfort.	10
Comment:	The circle pen was filled to approximately half capacity. Overcrowding was not observed.	

2.3	3. Non-electrical devices are the primary tool(s) used to move livestock. a. Use of electrical prods should be on a limited basis and must not be the primary handling tool. Other handling tools such as flags, rattle paddles, sorting boards, etc., should be the primary tools used.	10
Comment:	Vibrating air prods or rattle paddles were used to move animals. Electrical prods were available but could only be used as a last resort.	

2.4	4. Holding pens are not overcrowded. a. First, visually assess all holding pens. If a pen appears to be overcrowded, the auditor has two options to evaluate further to make a determination. i) Option 1: The auditor should ask if animals are going to be held overnight and if so, assess if they have adequate room to lie down. If the animals have room to lie down, the pen is not overcrowded. ii) Option 2: The auditor should ask if the establishment uses pen density guidance based on industry guidance (e.g. Meat Institute Guidelines, Swine Care Handbook, etc.). If the plant is adhering to that guidance, the pen is not overcrowded. b.Overcrowding Determination: If the pen appears to be overcrowded and the auditor further investigates and finds that the animals do not have room to lie down and will be kept overnight or that the establishment is not adhering to their pen density guidance (if applicable), the pen is overcrowded.	10
Comment:	Pen density was based on average animal weight and external temperature. Pens observed had ample space to move and access water and to lie down.	

3 Element 3: Access to Water (CWI)

3	Element 3: Access to Water (CWI)	
3.1	All livestock must have access to clean water in holding pens in plants. Each pen must have a suitable and accessible water source.	50
Comment:	Water was available in each pen, in the unloading alley, and drive alleys. Troughs were clean.	

4 Element 4: Falls (KWI)

4	Element 4: Falls (KWI)	
4.1	All areas where animals walk must have non-slip flooring. Animals should be observed during active handling from the crowd pen to the stunning chute. a. A fall occurs when an animal loses an upright position suddenly in which a part of the body other than the limbs touches the ground. b. Falls are counted on a per animal basis. If the same animal falls multiple times, it is only scored as one animal falling. c. All animals that fall in a stun box or restrainer before stunning or religious slaughter are counted. d. When auditing domestic livestock, all falls are counted, regardless of the cause	Remark
Comment:	Falls were not observed during evaluation of a 100 head sample set from the crowd pen to the chute.	

4.2	Cattle	40

- Excellent: 0.0% of animals falling 40 points
- Acceptable: 0.1 - 1% of animals falling 30 points
- Unsatisfactory: 1.1 - 3% of animals falling 20 points
- Unacceptable: > 3% of animals falling 0 points

Small Plant Adjustment (<100 head per hour)

- Excellent: 0 animals falling 40 points
- Acceptable: 1 animal falling 30 points
- Unsatisfactory: 2 animals falling 20 points
- Unacceptable: 3 animals falling 0 points

Comment: Falls were not observed. 0/100 = 0% falls.

5 Element 5: Electrical Prod Use (CWI)

5	Element 5: Electrical Prod Use (CWI)	
5.1	1. Touching an animal with an electric prod is scored whether the prod is energized or not. Electric prod use should be monitored anywhere that prods are being used - the single file alleyway and entrance to the restrainer are common locations. 2. Electric prods must never be applied to a sensitive area (animal's mouth, eyes, ears, nose, anus, vulva, testicles, or belly). Applying a prod to a sensitive area of any animal is considered a willful act of abuse.	Remark
Comment:	An electrical prod was used on one animal out of the 100 head evaluated. the prod was used properly.	
5.2	Cattle	50

- Excellent: s 5% electric prod use 50 points
- Acceptable: 5.1 - 15% electric prod use 45 points
- Unsatisfactory: 15.1 - 25% electric prod use 40 points
- Unacceptable: > 25% electric prod use 0 points

Comment: 1/100 = 1% prod use.

6 Element 6: Vocalization (KWI)

6	Element 6: Vocalization (KWI)

6.1	1. Vocalization can be an indicator of stress in livestock and is used in this audit to measure stress during restraint for stunning and/ or slaughter. a. Vocalization is scored on a per animal basis. i) If an animal vocalizes more than once, it is only counted as one on the audit sheet. b. Vocalizations should only be scored up until an effective stun is applied. c. You must be able to see the animal to count the vocalization. d. Vocalizations in the yards are not scored because animals will often vocalize to each other. Vocalizations are only scored in the restrainer or knock box when the head of the animal is fully visible.	Remark
Comment:	Vocalization was not detected out of the 100 head evaluated.	

6.2	Cattle • Excellent: 0.0% of animals vocalize 40 points • Acceptable: 0.1 - 3% of animals vocalize 30 points • Unsatisfactory: 3.1 - 5% of animals vocalize 20 points • Unacceptable: > 5% of animals vocalize 0 points Small Plant Adjustment (<100 head per hour) • Excellent: No vocalization 40 points • Acceptable: 1 animal vocalizes 30 points • Unsatisfactory: 2 animals vocalize 20 points • Unacceptable: 3 animals vocalize 0 points	40
Comment:	0/100 = 0% vocalization	

7 Element 7: Effective Stunning (CWI)

7	Element 7: Effective Stunning (CWI)	

7.1	Plants are evaluated on the effectiveness of a single application of captive bolt or firearm. Score a minimum of 100 animals in large plants or 1 hour of production in small plants.	Remark
Comment:	Each of the 100 animals evaluated was effectively stunned with proper placement. A safety stun was applied to bulls.	

7.2	Percent of animals instantly rendered insensible with one shot • Excellent: 100% of animals 50 points • Acceptable: 99.9 - 96% of animals 40 points • Unacceptable: < 96% of animals 0 points Small Plant Adjustment: (<100 head per hour) 1 missed stun is considered acceptable if a second stun is applied in a timely manner and renders the animal insensible.	50
Comment:	100/100 = 100% effectively stunned.	

8 Element 8: Bleed Rail Insensibility (CWI)

8	Element 8: Bleed Rail Insensibility (CWI)	
8.1	1. Auditors should monitor a minimum of 100 animals in large plants or 1 hour of production in small plants looking for signs of sensibility. a. Auditors should not stop the plant's process in an attempt to assess signs of insensibility. b. Regardless of the number of animals audited, 100% must be rendered insensible. Hoisting or any dressing procedure such as skinning, scalding, limb removal, etc. must never be performed on a sensible animal.	Remark
Comment:	Each of the 100 head evaluated on the bleed rail was insensible prior to shackling and hoisting.	
8.2	100 percent of animals must be rendered insensible. Insensibility • Acceptable: 100% of animals insensible 50 points • Unacceptable: < 100% of animals insensible 0 points	50
Comment:	100/100 = 100% insensible.	

9 Element 9: Euthanasia (CWI)

9	Element 9: Euthanasia (CWI)	
9.1	1. Animals observed during the audit that require euthanasia, such as severely injured/ severely lame animals, must be promptly euthanized according to plant protocol. a. Promptly means as soon as it can be safely done considering all of the relevant facts, per plant program, with the goal of minimizing pain and suffering.	Remark
Comment:	There were no severely lame or severely injured animals observed that required euthanasia.	
9.2	• Not Applicable: If no animals are observed that require euthanasia, the criterion will be scored as not applicable (N/ A) Remove 50 points from the total points possible for the audit. • Acceptable: If any animal(s) are observed that require euthanasia, and they were promptly euthanized according to plant protocol 50 points • Unacceptable: If any animal(s) are observed that require euthanasia, and they were not promptly euthanized in a timely manner according to plant protocol 0 points Additionally, this is an egregious act and is grounds for an automatic audit failure.	Not Applicable
Comment:	There were no animals observed that required euthanasia.	

Element 10 Element 10: Willful Acts of Abuse/ Egregious Acts (CWI)

Element 10	Element 10: Willful Acts of Abuse/ Egregious Acts (CWI)

7.1	Any willful act of abuse is grounds for automatic audit failure, regardless of whether the act is observed within the areas being audited. a. Willful/egregious acts of abuse include, but are not limited to: i) Dragging or hoisting a conscious animal, non-ambulatory or otherwise i) Making cuts or skinning conscious animals i) Intentionally prodding sensitive parts of the animal such as the animal's mouth, eyes, ears, nose, anus, vulva, testicles, or belly i) Deliberate slamming of gates on animals i) Intentional driving of ambulatory animals on top of one another either manually or with direct contact with motorized equipment i) Driving animals off high ledges, platforms, or off a truck without a ramp (driving market weight or adult animals off a low stock trailer is acceptable) i) Beating or excessive prodding of ambulatory or non-ambulatory animals i) Animals frozen to the floor or sides of the trailer i) Leaving disabled livestock exposed to adverse climate conditions while awaiting disposition i) Lifting sheep by the wool or throwing a sheep i) Otherwise causing unnecessary pain and suffering to animals, including situations on trucks	No

Comment: Willful abusive acts were not identified.

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: Michael Sanders