



Audit Report

Beef Animal Welfare Transportation Addendum

Harris Ranch Beef Company
16277 South McCall Avenue
Selma, California 93662

Audit Date: August 06, 2024
Auditor: Michael Sanders

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:	Harris Ranch Beef Company	Company ID:	AUHARRIS
Address:	16277 South McCall Avenue Selma, California 93662		

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Audit ID:	AO-009057
Audit Date:	August 06, 2024
Audit Type:	Unannounced
Audit Result:	Passed

Auditor Name:	Michael Sanders
Auditor Phone Number:	214-972-7736
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Beef Animal Welfare Transportation Addendum

Category	# Points Received	# Possible Points	Percentage (%)
Transportation Policy & Preparedness for Receiving Animals (Core Criteria 1)	100	100	100.00
Setup and Loading of Trailer (Core Criteria 2)	100	100	100.00
Timeliness of Arrival & Unloading (Core Criteria 3)	100	100	100.00
Falls at Unloading (Core Criteria 4)	100	100	100.00
Electrical Prod Use at Unloading (Core Criteria 5)	100	100	100.00
Condition of Animals (Core Criteria 6)	100	100	100.00
Willful Acts of Abuse (Core Criteria 7)	100	100	100.00
Overall Score	700	700	100.00

** Denotes a Core Criteria.

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

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

Score Summary

	#Cattle in Question	Total Cattle Observed	Percent Acceptable
Electric Prodding (prodded) - Unloading	0	166	100%
Slips (slipped) - Unloading	0	166	100%
Falls (fell) - Unloading	0	166	100%

Comments

The site harvested approximately 1,000 head of fed market cattle daily on one shift of operations. Line speed was 156 head per hour.

1 Transportation Policy & Preparedness for Receiving Animals (Core Criteria 1)

1	Transportation Policy & Preparedness for Receiving Animals (Core Criteria 1)	
1.1	A written animal welfare policy for transporters hauling livestock to the facility must be in place. An in-house policy, a policy referencing the Canadian Livestock Transporter Certification Program, BQAT, or a combination of these may be used.	Yes
Comment: Transporter expectations were in the Animal Welfare Manual. Expectations were based on the National Beef Quality Assurance Master Cattle Transporter Guide.		
1.2	Must provide extreme temperature management tools for both hot and cold weather. In hot weather air movement or other temperature management tool such as natural ventilation or keeping trucks moving.	Yes
Comment: If trucks could not unload within one hour of arrival they were instructed to drive a designated route to provide natural ventilation.		
1.3	A policy is in place assisting in the arrival management process, minimizing the waiting time at the plant, (plant should have the lairage space and personnel to meet the requirements of the policy). Note any extenuating circumstances if written policy is not met at the time of the audit.	Yes
Comment: Arrival times were scheduled throughout the day to avoid wait times at unloading.		

- 1.4** A written policy must be in place outlining the company's plan for loaded trailers in transit that cannot be unloaded within 120 minutes of arrival. Yes
 The policy may cover:
 - Contacting transporters/dispatchers en route to keep their vehicle moving per the establishment's emergency livestock management plan until there is sufficient room at the plant to unload
 - Requesting that trucks follow the provided emergency plan and provide a comfortable area for animals to await disposition
 - Requesting that crews postpone loading of animals at the source
 - Requesting that transporters unload animals at an alternate facility

Comment: Emergency Livestock Management Plan explained procedures for managing emergency situations like loss of power at the plant or other reasons for extended downtime. Animals could be returned to the company feedlot which was approximately a half hour drive from the site. Pens could hold approximately 700 head.

- 1.5** 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. Yes
 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.

Comment: Non-Ambulatory Animals on Truck policy addressed immobile and fatigued animals on trailers. Animals that could not walk off the trailer under their own power were euthanized with a hand held captive bolt gun, denatured, and sent to the landfill.

- 1.6** Acceptable handling tools are available for use and are used as needed for both plant personnel at point of unloading as well as available for transporters at unloading. Electrical prods should only be used as a last resort. Examples of proper tools include rattle paddles, flags and like items. Handling tools should never be used in a manner other than the normal intended use of the tool. Yes

Comment: Electrical prods were not used during unloading. The only tools used were flags on the ends of sticks and rattle paddles, which were observed used properly.

- 1.7** The plant must have acceptable euthanasia tools available for use in barn/ yard and on trailer. Acceptable tools include captive bolt guns and firearms. Yes

Comment: Jarvis .25 Magnum hand held captive bolt guns were available at the unloading dock for use on trailers or in the pens.

- 1.8** Documented records are available for the maintenance and cleaning of euthanasia tools. Preventative maintenance must be performed in accordance with manufacturer recommendations and documented. Yes
 Equipment and ammunition must be stored in a dry place when not in use.
 Training for personnel performing euthanasia must be documented. Record type of equipment used.

Comment: Euthanasia equipment was cleaned, inspected, and velocity tested each day of use. Inspections were recorded on the Knocking Gun Test Log. Ammunition for hand held captive bolt guns were kept in a sealable plastic container with a desiccant pack. Training records were confirmed for staff authorized to use the equipment.

1.9	Gates in unloading area must swing freely, latch securely, and have no sharp protrusions that could injure animals. Gates should never be slammed shut on an animal passing through the gate. Gates should be constructed such that it will not allow for an animal's head or limb(s) to become wedged under or stuck through a gap or opening (hole).	Yes
Comment: Unloading gates functioned properly and latched securely. Gates were not slammed on animals. There were no sharp protrusions or other potential injury hazards.		
1.10	Unloading areas should have non-slip flooring. Examples include rubber mats, textured concrete, grooved concrete, steel bars, wood shavings, sand, salt, etc.	Yes
Comment: Weaved rubber matting was present at the point of unloading which led to a grooved concrete drive alley.		
1.11	Unloading area must be properly maintained. There should be no evidence of broken cleats, holes, or gaps where livestock can get stuck or become directly injured. Significant manure buildup should be minimal to reduce the risk of slips and falls. In winter weather the area must be free of ice such that it does not cause slips or falls.	Yes
Comment: The unloading area was well maintained with no observed manure accumulation, damage, or entrapment locations.		
1.12	Lighting in the unloading area must facilitate the movement of animals. Note of inadequate or excessive lighting was present that affected livestock movement.	Yes
Comment: Lighting was sufficient to facilitate animal movement. There were no excessive lighting or shadows in the animals' path.		
1.13	Plant personnel should be available to receive animals during receiving hours. If transporters are scheduled to arrive during off-hours a plant employee should be available by phone to assist if necessary. After hours contact number should be available to transporters.	Yes
Comment: Staff was available to receive animals around the clock.		
1.14	Plant personnel working in the unloading area must be trained on proper unloading practices.	Yes
Comment: Animal welfare awareness training was conducted for all staff at hire and annually. Job specific animal welfare training was conducted for employees with handling duties. The most recent training was conducted 2/13/24. Training was conducted annually.		
1.15	Scoring: Excellent: 14 criteria above compliant = 100 pts Acceptable: 12 or 13 of criteria compliant = 90 pts Not acceptable: 11 or less compliant = 0 pts.	100
Comment: 14/14=100%		

2 Setup and Loading of Trailer (Core Criteria 2)

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2.1 Assess up to five trailers. Determine if each trailer was loaded at proper density. Signs of overcrowding include vocalization, animals not settled, or animals standing on each other. 5

Comment: A total of five commercial potbelly trailers were observed containing between 30-36 head of fed market cattle. Signs of overcrowding were not observed.

2.2 Incompatible animals have been segregated. Examples of non-compatible animals may include aggressive animals, large vs. small animals. 5

Comment: Incompatible animals were not present on trailers evaluated.

2.3 Trailer must be properly aligned with unloading area. No gaps between unloading dock/ramp and bottom of the trailer exit where livestock can get stuck or become injured. Gaps between the back end of the trailer and the side walls of the unloading area must not be of a size that allows animals to become stuck. 5

Comment: Trailers were properly aligned with the unloading dock with no gaps, spaces, or entrapment hazards.

2.4 Each trailer is scored with one point for proper loading density, one point for proper segregation (if applicable), and one point for trailer alignment. If five trailers are assessed there is a possibility for 15 points. 100

Scoring:
 Excellent: 100% = 100 points
 Acceptable: 90% - 99.9% = 90 points
 Not Acceptable: <90% = 0

Comment: 15/15=100%

3 Secondary Criteria: Setup and Loading of Trailer (Core Criteria 2)

3 Secondary Criteria: Setup and Loading of Trailer (Core Criteria 2)

3.1 Trailer flooring must be non-slip. These may include rubber mats, stamped tread, sand, shavings, steel reinforcement rods. Holes must not be present that can cause the animal to trip. Record type of flooring present on observed trailers. Comment Only

Comment: Trailer floors were stamped steel and in good condition. There were no holes or tripping hazards.

3.2 Gates and doors open freely and can be secured shut. Gates and roller doors on trailer should open and close freely. Closed doors must be safely secured and not have gaps or spaces where livestock can get their heads or legs stuck. Comment Only

Comment: Gates and doors functioned properly and shut securely. Gaps or spaces were not observed.

3.3 Internal ramps function properly and extend all the way to the floor. Ramps must set level with floor unless aligning with an adjustable chute. Ramps must have non-slip flooring or steps. No holes or gaps are present where animals can get stuck or injured. Comment Only

Comment: Internal ramps extended fully and set level with the floor. Ramps were stamped steel and stepped. Holes, gaps, entrapment, or tripping hazards were not observed.



3.4 Trailers must have sufficient height between decks to allow animals to stand in their natural position without their head or back coming in contact with the roof. Comment Only

Comment: Trailer deck heights allowed animals to stand in their natural position without contacting the roof or upper deck.

3.5 No sharp or protruding objects are present on the trailer that may injure the livestock. Comment Only

Comment: Sharp protrusions were not observed.

3.6 Trucks follow plant policy or industry best practices for bedding. If bedding is not used it should be noted in the plant policy. Comment Only

Comment: Bedding was not required due to the geographical location of the site. This was noted in the site's policy.

3.7 Side slats or plugs are used at recommended levels during cold weather. Cold weather protection requirements during transport should be included in the facility's animal welfare transportation policy. Comment Only

Comment: Side slats or plugs were not required due to the geographical location of the site. This was noted in the site policy.

4 Timeliness of Arrival & Unloading (Core Criteria 3)

4 Timeliness of Arrival & Unloading (Core Criteria 3)

4.1 Scoring the same number of trailers as in previous section. Time begins when trailer arrives at the plant premises. Time stops when the first animal steps off the trailer. Trailers should be unloaded within 60 minutes of arrival at the plant. Record time trailer arrived and unloading was started. Also record duration of unloading (time first animal steps off trailer until last animal). 100

Trailers should not be warehoused at off-site locations not intended to hold livestock to prevent backup.

List secondary criteria - unloading time for each trailer.

Use the following point matrix to determine final score:

Plant begins unloading within: (per trailer)

60 minutes of arrival = 4 of 4 points

61-90 minutes = 3 of 4 points

91-120 minutes = 2 of 4 points

> 120 minutes with reason = 1 of 4 points

> 120 without reason = 0 of 4 points

Scoring:

Excellent: 95% - 100% properly unloaded = 100

Acceptable: 85%-94.9% properly unloaded = 90

Unacceptable: < 84.9% properly unloaded = 0 pts.

Comment: Trailers were unloaded within the required time frame.

Trailer Unload Times

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Arrival Time	Start Unload Time	Minutes Arrival to Start Unload	End Unload Time (Secondary Criteria)	Minutes to Unload Trailer (Secondary criteria)
08:57	09:11	14	09:46	35
09:04	09:18	14	09:22	4
09:19	09:31	12	09:37	6
09:30	09:49	19	09:54	5
09:33	09:58	25	10:03	5

5 Falls at Unloading (Core Criteria 4)

5 Falls at Unloading (Core Criteria 4)

5.1 Falls are scored in unloading area only after all four of the animal's limbs are on the unloading ramp or dock. Score all animals leaving trailers observed. In small plants two vehicles should be scored. Falls are determined when part of the body other than a limb touched the ground after the animal suddenly loses an upright position, (belly, brisket, rump etc.) 100

Scoring:

Excellent: No falls = 100 pts
 Acceptable: < or =1% falls = 90 pts
 Unacceptable: >1% falls = 0 pts

Comment: Slips or falls were not observed out of the 166 head evaluated during unloading.

6 Secondary Criteria: Falls at Unloading (Core Criteria 4)

6 Secondary Criteria: Falls at Unloading (Core Criteria 4)

6.1 Temperament of livestock should be noted. Note whether animals were moving normally or difficult to move. Comment Only
 If there is a high incidence of slips or falls and the animals are noted as excitable, then a temperament problem is the likely reason for the slips and falls, If there is a high incidence of slips and falls and the animals are noted as being docile, it is probable there is a footing problem.

Comment: Livestock walked off trailers normally.

6.2 Personnel performing unloading acted in a quiet and calm manner. Comment Only
 Personnel should not excessively yell, scream, bang on trailer or demonstrate undue impatience during handling.

Comment: Unloading personnel were quiet and calm.

6.2 Note the number of slips observed and potential source. Slips are determined when part of a limb, other than the foot touches the ground. Comment Only

Comment: Slips or falls were not observed out of the 166 head observed.



7 Electrical Prod Use at Unloading (Core Criteria 5)

7	Electrical Prod Use at Unloading (Core Criteria 5)	
7.1	Electrical prod use is scored in unloading area only after all four of the animal's limbs are on the unloading ramp or dock. Scoring: Excellent: < or = 5% electrical prod usage = 100 pts Acceptable: < or = 10% electrical prod usage = 90 pts Unacceptable: > 10% electrical prod usage = 0 pts	100
	Comment: Electrical prods were not used during unloading.	

8 Secondary Criteria: Electrical Prod Use at Unloading (Core Criteria 5)

8	Secondary Criteria: Electrical Prod Use at Unloading (Core Criteria 5)	
8.1	Note if plant has a 'No Electric Prod Use' policy posted in unloading area.	Comment Only
	Comment: A sign prohibiting electrical prod use during unloading was posted at the unloading dock.	
8.2	Note whether plant personnel have electrical prods in their hands at time of unloading. Clearly describe what animal handling personnel were doing.	Comment Only
	Comment: Staff did not use or carry electrical prods during unloading.	
8.3	Note whether the driver has electrical prod in their hand at time of unloading. Clearly describe what driver was doing.	Comment Only
	Comment: Drivers did not use or carry electrical prods during unloading.	
8.4	Document type of animal handling tools used at unloading and if they were being used correctly. Rattle paddles, flags, streamers, etc.	Comment Only
	Comment: The only tools used during unloading were flags on sticks and rattle paddles. Tools were used correctly as intended.	

9 Condition of Animals (Core Criteria 6)

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9.1 Observe animals at the time of unloading for fitness. Animals must be fit enough to endure the normal stress of transport. 100

Non-ambulatory: an animal that cannot / will not rise or is unable to walk.
 Severely injured: broken legs, bleeding gashes or deep, visible cuts, prolapses, or severe eye cancer. All animals not able to walk are scored as non-ambulatory.
 Severely Lame: Injured, crippled, or physically disabled animals that appear to have significant pain, especially hoof or leg, forcing the animal to limp or walk with extreme difficulty.
 Heat Stress: may exhibit open mouth panting and may be reluctant to move.
 Calving: animals in process of delivering on trailer or have delivered on trailer.

Scoring:
 Excellent: < or =1% compromised = 100 pts
 Acceptable: >1% to <2% compromised = 90 pts
 Unacceptable: > 2% compromised = 0 pts

Comment: Animals observed were in good condition and fit for transport. There were no severely injured or severely lame animals on the trailers observed. There was a single animal on one of the trailers that refused to rise from a recumbent position. The animal was not injured. The animal was euthanized on the trailer according to procedures in the Non-Ambulatory Animals on Truck policy.

10 Condition of Animals (Core Criteria 6)

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10.1 Note number of DOAs on trailer. (This number is not scored and does not include those animals euthanized after arrival at plant.) Comment Only
 Euthanized animals on trailer are classified as compromised animals.

Comment: DOAs were not present on trailers evaluated.

10.2 List how issues noted with regard to transport are communicated back to point of loading. Comment Only
 i.e. DOAs, improper loading, other issues.

Comment: Loading issues were communicated to the supplier through procurement.

10.3 Severely injured/severely lame animals are promptly euthanized so they do not enter the slaughter system. Comment Only

Comment: Severely injured or lame animals were not observed.

10.4 Note if animals unloaded were excessively emaciated or in poor body condition, (cull operations only - dairy or beef). Emaciated animals will be extremely thin with ribs and backbones easily seen. (It is common to see breeding livestock's hip bones and rib bones but the overall body condition of the animal is good or acceptable. Note only extreme instances) Refer to AMI Recommended Animal Handling Guidelines, 2019 for further definition. Not Applicable

Comment: Poor body condition was not observed.

10.5 Note any cows with poor udder conditions, (cull operations only). Udders that are severely engorged, that cause difficulty in walking, and highly descended udders which cause obvious pain/ distress. Comment Only



Comment: The site processed fed cattle.

11 Willful Acts of Abuse (Core Criteria 7)

11 Willful Acts of Abuse (Core Criteria 7)

11.1 Any willful act of abuse is automatic grounds for an audit failure. 100
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 or rectum; deliberate slamming of gates on livestock; purposefully driving animals off high ledges, platforms or off a truck without a ramp, intentionally driving livestock on top of one another or hitting or beating an animal, animals frozen to the floor of sides of the trailer.

Comment: Willful abusive acts were not observed.

12 Conflict of Interest Declaration

12 The Auditor declares that he/ she does not have a conflict of interest with this auditee and the audit has been carried out independently and impartially.

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Comment: Michael Sanders
