Crossbred steers (n=336; initial BW=379±8kg) were utilized in a RCBD to determine the effects of technology use on behavior and mobility of feedlot cattle. Treatments consisted of an all-natural treatment (NAT), conventional treatment (implanted with 40mg of estradiol and 200mg of trenbolone acetate, and fed 33 and 9mg/kg of monensin and tylosin daily; CONV) and a CONV treatment plus the addition of zilpaterol hydrochloride (ZH; 6.76g/ton (90% DM basis) for the last 20 days on feed with a 3-4 d withdrawal; CONV-Z). Cattle temperament was measured at the chute and home pen every 28 d until d 84, and then every 10 d during the ZH feeding period (denoted as d 0Z, 10Z and 20Z). Pen activity and mobility were assessed during the ZH feeding period. Chute exit scores were greater in NAT compared to CONV and CONV-Z steers at d 10Z and 20Z (P≤0.04). Treatment did not affect overall chute temperament, exit velocity, pen temperament, standing time or lying bouts (P≥0.26), but CONV-Z steers took more steps (P=0.04), resulting in a greater motion index (P=0.05) than NAT steers. While moving to the working facilities, CONV-Z steers moved at the slowest velocity (0.76m/s), CONV were intermediary (0.88m/s), and NAT the fastest (0.96m/s; P<0.05). Step length was not affected by treatment or time (P≥0.38). Treatment did not influence mobility at the feedlot or abattoir (P≥0.14). These results suggest that growth promoting technologies in conventional feeding programs do not have negative effects on cattle behavior or mobility.