The welfare of farm animals matters to producers and the consuming and non-consuming public. It is important to communicate the measures producers take to ensure the well-being of farm animals. This can be accomplished by wider reporting of producer compliance with existing standards, i.e., the Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) Feedyard Assessment tool (FAT), which addresses cattle handling. The objective of this study was to document performance of select feedlots on BQA FAT guidelines, and to evaluate handling categories not previously documented by the National Beef Quality Audit (NBQA). In this study, mean scores for 28 feedlots in the following BQA categories were documented. Use of electric prods was 3.8% vs. the 10% critical limit (CL) established by BQA; falls 0.6% vs. BQA CL 2%; stumbles 5.7% vs. BQA CL 10%; vocalization 1.4% vs. BQA CL 5%; cattle that jumped or ran 52% vs. BQA CL 25%; and cattle that were miscaught and not readjusted 1.2%, vs. BQA CL 0%. The quality defect of bruising identified in the NBQA can be caused by improper squeeze chute capture; or because of falls or other impacts. NBQA found that from 1991 to 2011, the percentage of carcasses with no bruises improved from 60.8% to 77%, but the percentage of carcasses with four or more bruises hasn’t changed. It’s possible that improper catches could partially explain the lack of improvement in this category. By recording and reporting performance on BQA handling guidelines, it may be possible to identify areas for improvement in handling.