OPERATION ALI MEATS

ANIMAL RECOVERY MISSION UNDERCOVER INVESTIGATION

Presented by Animal Recovery Mission (ARM)

Contact Information:
Address: PO BOX 403344, Miami Beach, Florida 33140
Email: kudo@arminvestigations.org
Phone: [redacted]
URL: www.animalrecoverymission.org
Over a 3 month long investigation, Animal Recovery Mission (ARM) investigators entered a USDA certified animal slaughterhouse in the greater Orlando, Florida area to obtain evidence of animal being inhumane handled and slaughtered in gross violation of the Humane Slaughter Act of the United States.

Animals observed and documented onsite include sheep, goats, and cattle, all contained on the property to be butchered and sold for human consumption.

Business Details:

Ali Meats

Operation address: 1616 S. Dean Rd. Orlando, Florida 32825
Incorporated address: 1616 S. Dean Rd. Orlando, Florida 32825
Business contact phone number: 407-277-9483/ 321-278-6749(cell)

The registered agent is Sadeek Efzil

This operation is managed under business title:

1. Select Hahal FoodsLLC (SUNBIZ # L170000065950) sells ‘live’ animals for human consumption.

Ali Meats has a website that sells meat and products promoted as animals free range, no hormones, farm fresh, 100% Halal. alihalalmeats.com
This business is operating in gross violation of the USDA guidelines and the Humane Slaughter Act.

These violations include:

• Animals are not stunned by an appropriate device or rendered unconscious and insensible to pain, prior to the slaughter process, per the Humane Slaughter Act.
• Animals are inhumane handled, and dragged
• Instead animals are conscious and aware as they are held down and butchered
• Goats and Sheep have their throats slit with knives, slicing multiple times while awake and alert, cutting through the arteries and windpipe.
• Goats and sheep are killed in front of each other and are stacked on each other while they bleed to death
• The butchering process is started before the animals are deceased
• False advertising/ misleading to the public.
• Meats sold without a known destination.
• Animal meat is going to the local market for resale in the greater Orlando area in violation of the USDA/FSIS regulations for Custom Exempt Slaughterhouses

During this investigation, ARM witnessed and documented the inhumane handling, excessive force, and slaughter techniques the are causing unconscionable pain and suffering to the animals being butchered. Animals are being killed in large quantity having their throats and windpipes cut with a knife and stacked next to or on top of each other and left to bleed out on top of each other while kicking and in pain.

This is a gross violation of the USDA guidelines of the Humane Slaughter Act of the United States.

Arm Witnessed and documented 41 felony acts of animal cruelty resulting the death and witnessed multiple counts of selling unadulterated meat to consumers.

ARM is requesting that the owners be arrested, the slaughterhouse be closed down, and all licenses pulled by the county, state, and federal agencies. Under the state of Florida statutes, any and all animals living in such conditions must be rescued and brought to safety.
The Animal Recovery Mission (ARM), is a vanguard investigative animal welfare organization that was developed in 2010 by Richard Couto, shortly after he was exposed to one of Miami’s darkest and most brutal animal cruelty operations. Upon this discovery of illegal animal slaughter farms and the black market horse meat trade, Couto, also known as ‘Kudo,’ invoked his vision of exposing and implementing solutions for extreme criminal acts towards animals into reality and created an unstoppable team who are dedicated to our organizations cause.

ARM Investigations has been carefully constructed as a direct-action organization. We conduct innovative investigative tactics to gather compelling evidence. ARM collaborates with local law enforcement, State attorneys, environmental protection agencies and The Animal Legal Defense Fund to produce concrete evidence to put an end to criminal acts involving animal torture.

ARM has since become the foremost expert organization in illegal horse slaughter. We specialize in condemning illegal animal slaughter farms in the United States. Our investigations, however, are not limited to slaughter farms as we are also actively investigating the black market horse meat trade, bestiality, underground animal fighting rings, fox & coyote penning games, and bear bile farms, to name a few, as well as the preservation of Wild Mustangs.

Succeeding in our investigations and exposing the truth as well as the eradication of these illegal practices have produced life changing results and permanent solutions. ARM’s goals and vision is to constantly strive to raise the bar for the welfare of animals and to prevent and reduce their pain, fear and suffering.

As an organization we strive to be the defending force for destitute animals and to make significant improvements in how they are treated by exposing the truth, implementing laws to protect and educating the public on these illegal and barbaric practices. ARM prides it self on taking up the challenges that no one else will.

Our mission is to be an uncompromising defending force for the welfare of animals, in addition to putting an end to and preventing pain, suffering and torture inflicted as a result of inhumane practices.
LOCATION
ALI MEAT INT.
HOME OF HALAL MEAT
407-277-9483
GOAT
COW
LAMB
Fried, lawmakers eye ride safety law

The announcement came as Fried’s agency continues to investigate the death in March of a 14-year-old Tyre Sampson on the Orlando Free Fall ride at ICON Park.

The framework, created by Fried’s agency with state Sen. Randolph Bracy and state Rep. Geraldine Thompson, would strengthen requirements for ride inspection, maintenance and certification along with accident reporting, documentation of safety systems, safety signs for riders and employee training.

Fried said the proposals are based on safety issues found during the preliminary stages of her investigation into Tyre’s death and stressed that they are “just a draft” for the time being.

“When accidents occur, often it’s because something unforeseeable happens at the same time to create this perfect storm,” she said during a virtual town hall session with the two lawmakers. “That’s what we want to identify the issues that caused these particular accidents to Tyre’s case and work to prevent them from ever occurring again.”

What’s next, she said? The proposal would need to apply to Fried’s jurisdiction and could bring Gov. DeSantis could bring the Fried-Crist fireworks.
REFERENCES
Detail by Officer/Registered Agent Name

Florida Limited Liability Company
SELECT HALAL FOODS LLC

Filing Information

Document Number L17000065950
FEI/EIN Number 82-1075296
Date Filed 03/22/2017
Effective Date 03/16/2017
State FL
Status ACTIVE
Last Event REINSTATEMENT
Event Date Filed 02/08/2021

Principal Address
1616 S DEAN ROAD
ORLANDO, FL 32825

Mailing Address
258 KILLINGTON WAY
ORLANDO, FL 32835

Registered Agent Name & Address
SADEEK, EFZIL
258 KILLINGTON WAY
ORLANDO, FL 32835

Name Changed: 01/24/2019

Authorized Person(s) Detail
Name & Address

Title MGR

SADEEK, EFZIL
258 KILLINGTON WAY
2022 FLORIDA LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY ANNUAL REPORT
DOCUMENT# L17000065950
Entity Name: SELECT HALAL FOODS LLC
Current Principal Place of Business:
1616 S DEAN ROAD
ORLANDO, FL 32825

Current Mailing Address:
258 KILLINGTON WAY
ORLANDO, FL 32835

FEI Number: 82-1075296
Certificate of Status Desired: Yes
Name and Address of Current Registered Agent:
SADEEK, EFZIL
258 KILLINGTON WAY
ORLANDO, FL 32835 US

The above named entity submits this statement for the purpose of changing its registered office or registered agent, or both, in the State of Florida.

SIGNATURE: EFZIL SADEEK 02/02/2022
Electronic Signature of Registered Agent Date

Authorized Person(s) Detail:
Title MGR
Name SADEEK, EFZIL
Address 258 KILLINGTON WAY
City-State-Zip: ORLANDO FL 32835

I hereby certify that the information indicated on this report or supplemental report is true and accurate and that my electronic signature shall have the same legal effect as if made under oath; that I am a managing member or manager of the limited liability company or the receiver or trustee empowered to execute this report as required by Chapter 605, Florida Statutes, and that my name appears above, or on an attachment with all other like empowered.

SIGNATURE: EFZIL SADEEK MANAGER 02/02/2022
Electronic Signature of Signing Authorized Person(s) Detail Date
Detail by Officer/Registered Agent Name

Florida Limited Liability Company
HALAL HOUSE OF MEATS, LLC

Filing Information

Document Number  L08000034041
FEI/EIN Number    NONE
Date Filed         04/03/2008
State              FL
Status             INACTIVE
Last Event         ADMIN DISSOLUTION FOR ANNUAL REPORT
Event Date Filed   09/25/2009
Event Effective Date   NONE

Principal Address
1616 SOUTH DEAN ROAD
ORLANDO, FL 32825

Mailing Address
1616 SOUTH DEAN ROAD
ORLANDO, FL 32825

Registered Agent Name & Address
RAZZAQ, MOHAMMAD
1616 SOUTH DEAN ROAD
ORLANDO, FL 32825

Authorized Person(s) Detail
Name & Address

Title MGRM
RAZZAQ, MOHAMMAD
1616 SOUTH DEAN ROAD
ORLANDO, FL 32825
## Value and Taxes

### Historical Value and Tax Benefits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tax Year Values</th>
<th>Land</th>
<th>Building(s)</th>
<th>Feature(s)</th>
<th>Market Value</th>
<th>Assessed Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021 W MKT</td>
<td>$182,507</td>
<td>+ $184,413</td>
<td>+ $0 = $366,920 (-7.78%)</td>
<td>$300,796 (10%)</td>
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<td>$182,507</td>
<td>+ $187,289</td>
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<td>2019 ✔ MKT</td>
<td>$182,507</td>
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<td>2018 ✔ MKT</td>
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### Tax Year Benefits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tax Year</th>
<th>Benefit</th>
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<tr>
<td>2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>✔ $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>✔ $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tax Savings

- 2021: $601
- 2020: $875
- 2019: $884
- 2018: $0
Statutes
Title XLVI

CRIMES

Chapter 828

ANIMALS: CRUELTY; SALES; ANIMAL ENTERPRISE PROTECTION

828.24  Prohibited acts; exemption.—

(1) No person shall kill an animal in any way except by an approved humane method.

(2) No person shall shackle or hoist with intent to kill any animal prior to rendering the animal insensitive to pain.

(3) Nothing in this section precludes the enforcement of s. 828.12 relating to cruelty to animals.

History.—s. 1, ch. 61-254; ss. 14, 35, ch. 69-106; s. 241, ch. 77-104; s. 39, ch. 2001-279; s. 2, ch. 2002-51.
Killing or aggravated abuse of horses or cattle; offenses; penalties.—Any other provisions of this chapter to the contrary notwithstanding:

(1) Any person who willfully and unlawfully, by any means whatsoever, kills, maims, mutilates or causes great bodily harm or permanent breeding disability to any animal of the genus Equus (horse) or any animal of any registered breed or recognized registered hybrid of the genus Bos (cattle) commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided by s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, except that any person who commits a violation of this subsection shall be sentenced to a minimum mandatory fine of $3,500 and a minimum mandatory period of incarceration of 1 year.

(2) Any person who individually attempts or solicits, or jointly agrees, conspires, combines, or confederates with another person to commit, any act prohibited by subsection (1) and does an act in furtherance of said attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy shall be guilty of a felony of the second degree and is punishable as if the person or persons had actually committed such prohibited act as numerated in subsection (1), notwithstanding any provisions found in s. 777.04. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit separate convictions and sentences for a violation of this subsection and any violation of subsection (1).

(3) Any person who verbally or in writing threatens to commit any act prohibited by subsection (1), and has the apparent ability to carry out such threat and places the owner or custodian of said animal in fear that such an act as described in subsection (1) is about to take place shall be guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided by s. 775.082, s. 775.083 or s. 775.084.

(4) In addition to any other fines or penalties authorized by law, a person found guilty of violating any provision of subsection (1), subsection (2), or subsection (3) may be ordered by the court to make restitution to the aggrieved party in an amount not to exceed twice the gross fair market value of the said Equus or Bos killed or abused in an aggravated manner, or up to twice the gross loss caused, whichever is greater, plus attorney’s fees and any and all related costs. Upon notice the court shall hold a hearing to determine the amount of fines, restitution, or costs to be imposed under this section, if not agreed upon by the parties.

(5) This section shall not be construed to abridge, impede, prohibit, or otherwise interfere in any way with the application, implementation, or conduct of recognized livestock husbandry practices or techniques by or at the direction of the owner of the livestock so husbanded; nor shall any person be held culpable for any act prohibited by this chapter which results from weather conditions or other acts of God, providing that the person is in compliance with recognized livestock husbandry practices.

History.—s. 1, ch. 86-14; s. 42, ch. 91-110; s. 28, ch. 99-391; s. 5, ch. 2010-87.
828.12 Cruelty to animals.—
(1) A person who unnecessarily overloads, overdrives, torments, deprives of necessary sustenance or shelter, or unnecessarily mutilates, or kills any animal, or causes the same to be done, or carries in or upon any vehicle, or otherwise, any animal in a cruel or inhumane manner, commits animal cruelty, a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or by a fine of not more than $5,000, or both.

(2) A person who intentionally commits an act to any animal, or a person who owns or has the custody or control of any animal and fails to act, which results in the cruel death, or excessive or repeated infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering, or causes the same to be done, commits aggravated animal cruelty, a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or by a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

(a) A person convicted of a violation of this subsection, where the finder of fact determines that the violation includes the knowing and intentional torture or torment of an animal that injures, mutilates, or kills the animal, shall be ordered to pay a minimum mandatory fine of $2,500 and undergo psychological counseling or complete an anger management treatment program.

(b) A person convicted of a second or subsequent violation of this subsection shall be required to pay a minimum mandatory fine of $5,000 and serve a minimum mandatory period of incarceration of 6 months. In addition, the person shall be released only upon expiration of sentence, is not eligible for parole, control release, or any form of early release, and must serve 100 percent of the court-imposed sentence. Any plea of nolo contendere shall be considered a conviction for purposes of this subsection.

(3) A person who commits multiple acts of animal cruelty or aggravated animal cruelty against an animal may be charged with a separate offense for each such act. A person who commits animal cruelty or aggravated animal cruelty against more than one animal may be charged with a separate offense for each animal such cruelty was committed upon.

(4) A veterinarian licensed to practice in the state shall be held harmless from either criminal or civil liability for any decisions made or services rendered under the provisions of this section. Such a veterinarian is, therefore, under this subsection, immune from a lawsuit for his or her part in an investigation of cruelty to animals.

(5) A person who intentionally trips, falls, ropes, or lassos the legs of a horse by any means for the purpose of entertainment or sport shall be guilty of a third degree felony, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. As used in this subsection, "trip" means any act that consists of the use of any wire, pole, stick, rope, or other apparatus to cause a horse to fall or lose its balance, and "horse" means any animal of any registered breed of the genus Equus, or any recognized hybrid thereof. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply when tripping is used:
Humane Slaughter Act
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The Humane Slaughter Act, or the Humane Methods of Livestock Slaughter Act, (P.L. 85-765; 7 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.) is a United States federal law designed to decrease suffering of livestock during slaughter. It was approved on August 27, 1958.[1] Food Safety and Inspection Service inspectors at slaughtering plants are responsible for overseeing compliance, and have the authority to stop slaughter lines and order plant employees to take corrective actions. Although more than 168 million chickens (excluding broilers) and around 9 billion broiler chickens are killed for food in the United States yearly,[2] the Humane Slaughter Act specifically mentions only cattle, calves, horses, mules, sheep and swine.[3]

Following news reports in early 2002[citation needed] alleging significant non-compliance, FSIS assigned additional veterinarians to its district offices specifically to monitor humane slaughter and handling procedures and to report to headquarters on compliance. The 2002 farm bill requests an annual compliance report to Congress, and in the FY 2003 agricultural appropriations act, Congress designated $5 million of FSIS funding for hiring 50 additional compliance inspectors. Language in the FY 2004 consolidated appropriations act directs FSIS to continue fulfilling that mandate, and the FY 2005 budget request calls for another $5 million to be allocated for enforcement activities. A January 2004 GAO report states that compliance problems persist (GAO-04-247). Earlier concerns about humane treatment of non-ambulatory (downer) cattle at slaughter houses became irrelevant when FSIS issued regulations in January 2004 (69 FR 1892) prohibiting them from being slaughtered and inspected for use as human food.[4]

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Content of the Humane Slaughter Act

7 U.S.C.A. § 1902. Humane methods

No method of slaughtering or handling in connection with slaughtering shall be deemed to comply with the public policy of the United States unless it is humane. Either of the following two methods of slaughtering and handling are hereby found to be humane:

(a) in the case of cattle, calves, horses, mules, sheep, swine, and other livestock, all animals are rendered insensible to pain by a single blow or gunshot or an electrical, chemical or other means that is rapid and effective, before being shackled, hoisted, thrown, cast, or cut, or

(b) by slaughtering in accordance with the ritual requirements of the Islamic and Jewish faith or any other religious faith that prescribes a method of slaughter whereby the animal suffers loss of consciousness by anemia of the brain caused by the simultaneous and instantaneous severance of the carotid arteries with a sharp instrument and handling in connection with such slaughtering.

According to the law, animals should be stunned into unconsciousness prior to their slaughter to ensure a death with less suffering than that of methods used earlier. The most common methods are electrocution and CO2 stunning for swine and captive bolt stunning for cattle, sheep, and goats. Frequent on-site monitoring is necessary, as is the employment of skilled and well-trained personnel. An animal is considered properly stunned when there is no "righting reflex"; that is, the animal must not try to stand up and right itself. Only then can it be considered fully unconscious. It can then proceed down the line, where slaughterhouse workers commence in cutting up its body.

The act contains a broad exemption for all animals slaughtered in accordance with religious law. This generally applies to animals killed for the kosher and Halal meat market. Jewish law (halakha) prescribes that the animal be fully sensible before slaughter, and while stunning debatable in Islamic law (sharia), the latter too requires that the animal be killed through ritual slaughter and not due to stunning. Proponents of these slaughter methods claim that the severing of the animal's carotid arteries, jugular veins and vagus nerve renders the animal unconscious more effectively than most other methods.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humane_Slaughter_Act
Crimes
Violations
Workers
WORKER