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WINDING CREEK RANCH WINS 2017 ESA

Alberta Beef Producers (ABP) presented Tom Thompson and Winding Creek Ranch with the 2017 Environmental Stewardship Award in December at the Annual General Meeting. Each year, ABP recognizes an operation that demonstrates leadership in environmental stewardship – one that contributes to the land while improving productivity and profitability.

Tom Thompson grew up in farming and agriculture, but it wasn't until the property across from his parents' land became available in 1984 that he decided to build a career and a life in ranching. Today, Winding Creek Ranch is a cow calf operation that rotationally grazes 500 acres, with 700 acres of hay crops.

"Growing up there was something always pulling me into this direction... being a steward of the land. What sustainability means to me is, what you're doing today, will this carry on for generations," said Thompson.

The West-Central Forage Association played a large role in changing the focus and management practices on the

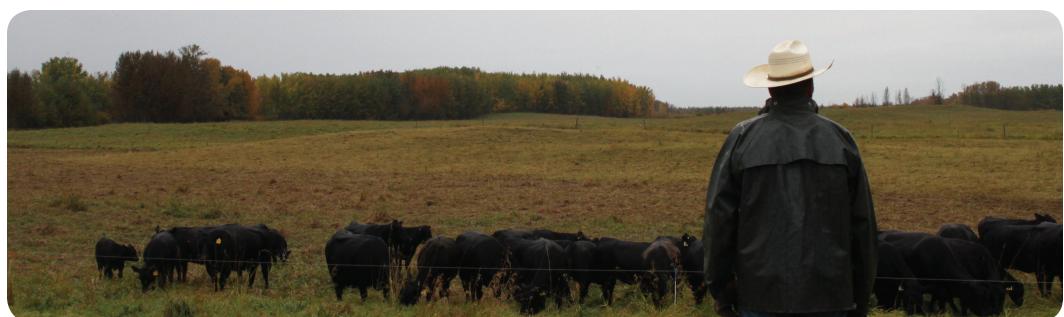
ranch. Frustrated with some outcomes, Tom attended a seminar on matching production cycles with grazing cycles and began to make significant improvements to his operation. After incorporating changes to his winter grazing, watering systems and power fencing for rotational grazing, Tom completed an Environmental Farm Plan.

"When the forage and the grass are growing, and the animals are happy... you will be profitable and sustainable. My stewardship goals are to keep the animals and the plants healthy, growing and viable," said Thompson.

When rotationally grazing his animals, Tom adheres to the adage of eat half, leave half so the grass has plenty of time for rest and regrowth. Cattle bale graze through the winter months to recycle nutrients back into the soil. Riparian areas and dugouts are fenced to keep cattle out, and water is pumped to solar powered watering systems.

"I'm out in the sunshine working with plants and animals. When you have a passion for something it isn't really work. You want to be out there doing a good job and seeing the changes. We're just caretakers here... borrowing this land from the next generation," said Thompson.

Watch the 2017 Environmental Stewardship Award video online at:
vimeo.com/194756179.





BOB LOWE
ABP Chair

CLIMATE CHANGES

As federal and provincial governments in Canada are starting to take actions on climate change and the incoming U.S. president brings a new perspective to the climate change discussion, there is one conclusive statement about climate that can be made. The climate of our world is always changing, regardless of the cause of that change. For many of the past years, the same statement can be made about the cattle and beef industry in Alberta. Our industry certainly seems to be constantly facing changes.

The changing nature of our industry is reflected by the themes of the past four Alberta Beef Producers (ABP) Annual Reports. The theme in 2013 was Overcoming Challenges, which led to the 2014 theme of A Year of Change. In 2015, we talked about Travelling New Trails and last year, these new trails took us down the Social License road. This is why we seem to think each December that this has been a crazy year. Time will tell whether 2016 was a particularly crazy year or just one more in a series of disruptive times for our industry.

At the time of the highly successful inaugural Canadian Beef Industry Conference last August, we seemed to have fought through the early challenges of the year. The devastating Fort McMurray wildfire was under control, Earls restaurants had resumed selling Canadian beef in their Alberta and Saskatchewan establishments, and most agricultural areas of the province

had received good rains to relieve the extremely dry conditions from the spring. Cattle prices had declined sharply from the peak prices in the spring of 2015, but these declines had come from all-time record highs. Prices were still higher than they had been at any time in the last 25 years leading up to the huge increases that began in 2014.

Then, the rain did not stop. Producers across the province spent the rest of the summer and fall, right through to and beyond freeze up, trying to harvest hay and grain crops. Promising crops were severely damaged by hail or subject to extensive losses from long periods of being marooned in fields. There should be sufficient supplies of feed for cattle this winter, but the crops were not nearly as good as they looked in mid-summer. We are also seeing a much tougher winter already than we had last year.

At the end of September, the lives of a group of producers in southeastern Alberta were turned upside down when the USDA informed the Canadian Food Inspection Agency that they had a confirmed case of bovine tuberculosis (bTB) in a cow that had been sent to slaughter in the U.S. Bovine TB is a federally reportable disease in Canada and has been subject to a mandatory national eradication program since 1923. Canada is officially considered to be free of bTB, but isolated cases of the disease do occur and do not affect this TB-free status unless there is another case confirmed within 48 months.

The detection of bTB in a Canadian cow has not affected our export markets, prices, or cattle and beef supplies in a significant way. However, the bTB case has been absolutely devastating for the producers affected by the disease investigation. A large number of herds have been placed under quarantine and what is deemed to be the infected herd includes cattle

from 18 premises. The disease investigation has taken a huge physical, financial, and emotional toll on these producers and ABP has been trying to provide any support we can to them. Karin Schmid, our Beef Production Specialist, has worked tirelessly in leading our efforts and she has a detailed article on the case later in this newsletter.

Under the cloud of low prices, a delayed harvest, and the bTB investigation, ABP began our fall producer meetings at the end of October with some concerns about attendance and the outlook of the farmers and ranchers. Ironically, poor harvest weather during the meetings contributed to good attendance even though many producers still had crops in the field. We took a new approach to getting producers engaged at the beginning of the meetings and this exercise provided us with valuable input from producers about the issues of concern for them and the actions needed from ABP.

We followed the fall meetings with our Annual General Meeting where our delegates elected a new Board of Directors and established our key priorities that will guide the direction and activities of our organization through the inevitable changes of the coming year. I had the honour of being reelected as Chair of ABP and I will be joined on the Executive by Vice-Chair Roland Cailliau and new Finance Chair Kelly Fraser. I look forward to working with the directors, delegates, and staff of ABP as we pursue our commitment to be a strong and effective voice for the cattle and beef producers of Alberta. I hope that all producers enjoy a productive and profitable year in 2017. ▶



RICH SMITH
Executive Director

PRODUCER VOICES

Alberta Beef Producers (ABP) prides itself on being an organization of producers, run by producers, speaking and working on behalf of producers. The organization was originally created with the intention of providing a united single voice for the cattle and beef producers of Alberta. Forty-seven years later, our vision still reflects our continued commitment to being a strong and clear voice for producers contributing to a vigorous and profitable beef industry.

If we are going to be a strong and clear voice for producers, ABP needs to listen to the voices of producers and use these ideas to guide the priorities and actions of the organization. Hearing the voice of all producers is challenging because close to 20,000 people said they had beef cattle in the 2011 census and we believe there are 6,000-7,000 producers with cattle operations big enough to be a significant part of their income and their lives. We use a wide variety of communication tools for informing producers about ABP and industry issues and activities, but our primary venues for listening and talking to producers are the fall meetings held at the end of October and early November in nine zones across the province. Last fall, we held 24 meetings over a two-week period and had close to 1,000 producers attend the meetings, a significant percentage of the producers with a large investment in cattle and beef operations.

We use the fall meetings as a forum for telling producers how their

check-off funds have been invested and the returns they are receiving from this investment. However, the most important parts of these meetings are hearing the concerns and issues that are troubling producers and getting direction from producers about the priorities for ABP in the coming year. Recognizing the importance of actually getting input from the producers attending the meetings and acting on the advice of our governance coach, we revised the format of our fall meetings to create the opportunity for more direct involvement of producers.

At the beginning of each meeting, we introduced an exercise designed to increase the engagement and participation of the producers attending the meeting. This exercise was managed a little differently at each of the meetings I attended, but it always generated a high level of interest and active discussion on the issues and priorities. It was successful in achieving our purpose of hearing more from grassroots producers at these meetings.

Now, we must act on the messages we received from the producers as we establish our priorities and actions for this year. Obviously, there was a wide range of concerns and priorities raised at the 24 meetings, but there were some issues that were identified at just about every meeting and these will form the basis for our key objectives of the year.

Producers expressed strong concerns about the impact of current consumer perceptions and buying trends on our industry, noting the marketing campaigns of A&W, Earls, and other retail and foodservice customers. Consumer confidence and public trust are key elements of our social license and this was the theme of our 2016 Annual Report. The producers also were concerned about the legislation, regulations, and policies coming from our provincial and federal governments, with Bill 6, carbon pricing, and grazing lease policies being

examples of actions that could adversely affect our competitiveness. There was strong recognition of the importance of enhanced export market access, an issue made particularly pertinent by the results of the U.S. presidential election. We also heard concerns about farm and ranch succession and the financial challenges facing young producers trying to get into the industry.

These concerns and issues will be reflected in the objectives we set this year, beyond the suggestion from one producer that ABP will be doing just fine if we just control the weather, prices and the government. We will be addressing consumer perceptions and trends in our marketing, communications, and issues management activities. ABP will continue to increase our government relations efforts to ensure that the interests of producers are reflected in legislation and policies. We will support and encourage the Canadian Cattlemen's Association (CCA) and the governments of Alberta and Canada to be strong in their positions on international trade and export market access. ABP will be developing ideas on business risk management programs, land use, and carbon payments to ease the financial pressures on farm and ranch survival and succession.

There is no question that 2016 was a very challenging year. While we hope that this year will be less frantic and stressful, we also know that ABP will need to be strong and committed in our work to be an effective voice for cattle and beef producers. Our delegates, directors, and staff members are more than willing to accept this responsibility. ▼



KARIN SCHMID
Beef Production
Specialist

#FACTSNOTFEAR – BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

In late September of last year, southeastern Alberta was caught off guard with news that a cow positive for bovine tuberculosis (bTB) was found at slaughter in a plant in the United States. This triggered an ongoing disease investigation that has placed approximately 58 farms (including seven in Saskatchewan) and 28,000 animals under quarantine, and has resulted in six confirmed bTB positive animals, as of January 20, 2017.

Although Canada is officially considered bTB-free, due to an aggressive eradication program that began in 1923, isolated cases do occasionally occur in livestock and wildlife (primarily elk, deer and bison). Canada's bTB eradication program relies heavily on slaughter surveillance, as does the eradication program in the U.S. Canada's bTB-free status is not affected by this case, unless a completely unrelated bTB case is found in Alberta within 48 months.

Animal to animal spread of the bacteria that cause bTB (*Mycobacterium bovis*) generally requires nose to nose contact, or contact with bodily fluids. The bacteria are extremely slow growing, meaning that it can be years before an infection can be detected – bTB can also lay dormant in an animal until an immune system breakdown provides an opportunity to spread. Generally, no symptoms will be observed unless the infection is advanced. Even though the bacteria

that cause bTB prefer a bovine host, bTB can infect most mammals or even humans in extremely rare situations through extended close contact with an infected animal, or the consumption of unpasteurized milk. The bacteria are sensitive to sunlight, heat and dry conditions, but can survive longer in dark, cooler, and wet environments.

It quickly became clear this investigation was going to be particularly complicated given the time of year of the discovery, the number of animals involved due to community pasture grazing, and the large herds involved.

A disease investigation involves collecting a great deal of extremely detailed epidemiological data and test results. Both provide information on the risk of disease transmission, how far the disease may have already spread, and what measures need to be taken to ensure that the eradication effort is successful and does not have to be repeated in a year.

Epidemiology is the study and analysis of patterns, causes, and risk factors for health and disease conditions in various populations. It involves collecting information on animal movements, locations, age, and other factors, over the past five years (an international standard for bTB investigations). Detailed record keeping aids in the collection of epidemiological data, and can lead to animals being excluded from quarantines or destruction orders if it shows that they were not exposed to disease transmission risk factors. Accurate records can also help determine fair compensation values for animals ordered destroyed.

The primarily mapping of animal movements led to the declaration of one infected herd on 18 different premises. Due to extensive co-mingling, animals from these different operations on community pastures had ample opportunity over five years for extensive direct contact with those confirmed positive, meaning the risk of disease

transmission was the same for each operation. It helps to think of this situation as one big herd that experienced the same transmission risk, owned by many different people.

Two screening tests are used to identify "reactors" (caudal fold or tail test, and an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) blood test). They are used with the epidemiological data to help determine a herd's risk status. However, due to the slow growing nature of bTB bacteria, the gold standard bTB test is a culture test from lymph nodes harvested post mortem from animals that reacted to the live animal tests. The culture test involves growing the bacteria in a laboratory, and takes eight to 12 weeks.

While it is encouraging that no further reactor animals (beyond the first six confirmed positive animals) had visible bTB lesions thus far, this is not a confirmation that those reactor animals are not infected – for a true negative, culture results are required. It is important to remember the bTB positive animals found so far are not necessarily the source, or the only positives. Lab results on reactor animals are being shared with owners by email.

As trace-in (animals brought into the herd) and trace-out (animals that have left the herd) activities continue on the original infected premise, we can expect quarantine numbers to increase. At the same time, other initial quarantines will begin to lift, which has occurred for seven operations to date.

CFIA compensation covers the costs of testing, animals or things (equipment, etc.) ordered destroyed, and disposal. The provincial and federal governments are providing compensation through AgriRecovery for up to 90 percent of extraordinary costs related to quarantines, including infrastructure improvements, feed costs for quarantined animals that would have been marketed in a normal year, any cleaning and disinfection costs, etc.

ABP worked diligently with CFIA to approve a protocol to move quarantined calves to a feedlot to relieve some pressure off producers without adequate facilities, and while this was approved, it was difficult to find a suitable location. Many producers showed impressive resourcefulness in finding their own solutions, meaning this option was no longer as critical.

The source of the infection is outstanding. While the strain found is closely related to one first discovered in cattle in Mexico in 1997, this does not mean it's a "Mexican" strain. It's possible this strain exists in other jurisdictions but hasn't been detected yet, which means it hasn't been detected in Canada before in either livestock or wildlife. A key component of the investigation is the determination of source and how the infection occurred. It is easy to point fingers at wildlife in the region, but there is no evidence to currently support that theory. Over 900 elk have been removed from the area, and no signs of bTB were reported by hunters or found through chronic wasting disease surveillance. It will be unfortunate, but entirely possible, that the source may never be known and everyone must be prepared for that possibility without resorting to unfounded speculation.

This is an incredibly difficult time for all producers that are or will be involved in the investigation. They have to deal with the ramifications of being quarantined at highly inconvenient times, financial hardships due to loss of income, scheduling testing and making arrangements for caring for more animals than originally planned, the stress and uncertainty of waiting for test results, and some going through the exceedingly painful process of having their herds ordered destroyed to help protect the rest of the industry.

Positing conspiracy theories, spreading rumours and misinformation instead of facts, and fear mongering does a grave

disservice to these producers who are involved and dealing with the pressures of a situation that is no fault of their own. It is also unfair to the people working for CFIA who are trying to do their jobs to the best of their abilities, and keep Canada's cattle herd disease free.

Reliable, up-to-date information can be found on the CFIA website at www.inspection.gc.ca/tb and on the homepage of the ABP website (albertabeef.org) under "What's New." Questions can be submitted to CFIA by email to CFIA-Comm-comm-ACIA.TB2016@inspection.gc.ca or by using the email contact form on the CFIA website. Questions can be directed to Karin at the ABP office at karin@albertabeef.org or 403-451-1173,

who continues to work with the disease investigation team at the CFIA Western Area Emergency Operations Centre. A dedicated toll-free number is available for producers involved in the investigation.

Eradication programs can seem like extreme measures at the time to ensure producers have trust in the health status of cattle purchased in the future, and this investigation process is no different. After the conclusion, cattle purchased from this region should be made with full confidence. Remember, the next disease event could happen to you. ▶

2017 ABP BOARD OF DIRECTORS



The 2017 Executive was elected at the ABP AGM with Bob Lowe (Nanton) re-elected Chair, Roland Cailliau (Valleyview) re-elected as Vice Chair, and Kelly Fraser (Red Deer County) joined the Executive as Finance Chair.

ABP welcomes the newly elected 2017 Board of Directors. Front row (left to right): Penny Patton (Westlock), Brad Osadczuk (Jenner), Roland Cailliau (Valleyview), Bob Lowe (Nanton), Kelly Fraser (Red Deer County), Colin Campbell (Bon Accord), Fred Lozman (Clarensolm). Back row (left to right): John McArthur (Fairview), Chris Israelson (Didsbury), Tim Sekura (Rocky Rapids), Ken Stanley (Westlock), Tim Smith (Coronation), George L'Heureux (Lac La Biche), Howard Bekker (Vauxhall), Garth Porteous (Bow Island). Not pictured: Bryan Thiessen (Strathmore).



FRED HAYS
Policy Analyst

ECOLOGICAL SERVICES

During the Alberta Beef Producers (ABP) Annual General Meeting in December, three committees met to discuss direction going forward dealing with ecological services (ES). The Cow Calf Council, Environment Committee and Wildlife Committee all have interests in pursuing some type of ES for the beef sector, and for their specific mandates to ABP.

The three committees decided to create a subcommittee focused on ES, and then hand it over to the Cow Calf Council to develop a recommendation for the board. Judy Fenton is the chair.

An ABP task force reviewed this previously in 2007, and more recently in 2012, the Wildlife Subcommittee looked at ES dealing with wildlife habitat and paid hunting. Much of this involved some good work but didn't progress much.

Before dealing with something like ES, a common understanding of what it means needs to be developed. There are several meanings for Ecological Services or Ecological Goods and Services (EGS). The 2007 task force did a good job defining Ecological Goods and Services, "as benefits that society (or people) derives from healthy ecosystems." These benefits include protection of water sources and quality, production of land and soil, biodiversity, wildlife habitat, fire protection, erosion control, waste treatment, pollination, agriculture production and others.

When producers discuss ES they usually jump right to compensation

that may be available, but ES generally addresses the benefits flowing from the ecosystems, whether anyone is receiving compensation, although some cost component or system saving is usually recognized.

The modern concept of EGS or ES began in the 1970s when ecological groups started defining biodiversity conservation benefits, and progressed to estimating economic values of these benefits. Market-based instruments (MBI) were also developed to account for ES benefits. Farming and ranching happened to be a side component. Farmers and ranchers employ the soil, grasslands, water and habitat to earn a living. This happens to be a type of payment for some ES: selling a crop, livestock or product such as milk that used land and forages as inputs.

Generally, agriculture provides a range of benefits for the public including food and more specifically benefits dealing with water quality and quantity, habitat for wildlife, carbon sequestration, recreation like hunting and fishing and enjoyment of the environment.

During the 1930s much of the Canadian and U.S. prairies were in a drought that devastated farms and ranches. Government programs, through the federal Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration and the provincial government, were developed to help producers manage their farming systems: providing trees for wind control; developing farming practices to control soil and moisture loss; research to develop new crop and grass varieties; livestock development to improve meat production efficiency; improving livestock health; extension services to help producers apply new agricultural techniques; business risk management to help producers deal with the downturns in crop and animal production; programs to offset wildlife damage; and more. These have been part of ES in

Canada accruing payment benefits to producers, and at the same time ensuring the protection of a stable food supply. Most producers were not thinking in terms of ES but were looking for ways to maintain their livelihoods and farms. Part of this direction grew into developing Best Management Practices for the livestock and crop sectors.

ABP's 2007 EGS task force focused on compensation from the benefits they provide to society.

- EGS programs must respect the property rights of the landowner.
- Compensation must be provided for goods and services that are delivered.
- Programs must clearly define EGS benefits or outcomes based on land and landscape features and realistic measurement of results.
- EGS programs must be voluntary, and based on incentives rather than regulations.
- EGS programs should not encourage the purchase of land for EGS or the removal of land from agricultural production.
- EGS programs will require some level of government support and administration to be successful.
- EGS programs must be designed in a manner that will not introduce new risks of trade actions.

Today there are more than 150 ES programs offered to Canadian producers dealing primarily with water or wetlands, habitat, soil, carbon sequestration and recreation including hunting. These include non-government programs offered by Ducks Unlimited Canada, the Nature Conservancy of Canada and Alternative Land Use Services.

During the next few months ABP will again address the positive aspects of ecological services provided by agriculture to give direction for Alberta's beef industry dealing with ES compensation. ▶

AGM REPORT: RESOLUTIONS

"Be it resolved that ABP support the development of a levy or deposit on agricultural plastics to make agricultural plastic recycling viable in Alberta."

Zone 6 - Defeated

"Be it resolved that ABP lobby the provincial government to have the Classroom Agriculture Program curriculum included in the Alberta Education core curriculum at primary, junior high and high school level, with age appropriate information."

Zone 8 - Defeated

"Be it resolved that ABP lobby the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, with all their powers, when imposing a quarantine order be instructed to use all the available resources (including but not limited to) to expand or find more lab space to speed up the process of testing which at times may mean testing other species that may, if not tested, be the source."

Zone 1 - Redundant

"Be it resolved that ABP continue to lobby both provincial and federal politicians to find a bridge finance solution to cover operating and animal welfare expenses for producers that find themselves caught in the animal health quarantine until a permanent program can be designed."

Zone 1 - Carried

"Be it resolved that ABP and the Canadian Cattlemen's Association lobby all levels of government in Canada and Alberta as well as the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), to ensure that in the case of a CFIA created quarantine, the said quarantine not be allowed to create either a financial hardship to the producers, or an animal welfare problem."

Zone 9 - Redundant

"Be it resolved that ABP with Canadian Cattlemen's Association lobby the Canadian Food Inspection Agency to develop a compensation program for producers with herds quarantined that covers the costs of any animals destroyed or maintaining the animals during the quarantine."

Zone 2 - Redundant

"Be it resolved that ABP on behalf of the entire industry hold the Canadian Food Inspection Agency accountable for any additional costs of reportable disease investigations incurred because of delays in declaring/determining quarantine circles."

Zone 2 - Redundant

"Be it resolved that ABP lobby government and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency to test wildlife populations in the recent TB case area and treat the wildlife like the index herd."

Zone 2 - Defeated

"Be it resolved that anyone appointed to a board or committee of another organization by ABP be a sitting delegate of ABP at the time of the appointment."

Zone 8 - Defeated

"Be it resolved that anyone elected to Canadian Cattlemen's Association be a sitting delegate of ABP at the time of the election."

Zone 8 - Defeated

"Be it resolved that ABP continue efforts with the Alberta Cattle Feeders Association to build a single and mutually agreeable modern governance and funding model for Alberta's beef industry that can be presented to the Minister of Agriculture for ratification by the end of 2017."

Zone 2, 7 - Defeated

"Be it resolved that ABP lobby the provincial government to restore the non-refundable check-off for beef cattle in Alberta."

Zone 5 - Carried

"Be it resolved that ABP lobby the provincial government to reinstate the non-refundable \$2 check-off."

Zone 5 - Carried

"Be it resolved that ABP not support the \$1.50 increase to the National Levy until the Provincial Check-Off becomes non-refundable once again."

Zone 1 - Defeated

"Be it resolved that ABP increase the portion of the National Check-Off that goes to the Beef Cattle Research Council to 30 cents until the time that the National Check-off is increased to \$2.50."

Zone 3 - Carried

"Be it resolved that ABP investigate potential sources of revenue beyond check-off."

Zone 5 - Carried

"Be it resolved that ABP actively and aggressively communicate to Canadian Food Inspection Agency that no new legislation or regulation be enacted without consultation and agreement with industry organizations."

Zone 6 - Carried

"Be it resolved that ABP lobby the Alberta government to present actual economic and financial changes that would create economic improvement under the proposed carbon tax."

Zone 7 - Carried

"Be it resolved that ABP lobby the government of Alberta to implement a program that would pay agricultural producers for carbon sequestration that occurs on their land."

Zone 8, 9 - Carried

"Be it resolved that ABP encourage the Canadian Cattlemen's Association to lobby the Federal government to implement a program that would pay agricultural producers for carbon sequestration that occurs on their land."

Zone 8, 9 - Carried

"Be it resolved that ABP support Lethbridge County cattle feeders by opposing the Lethbridge County Infrastructure levy and seeking a provincial solution to municipal taxation and infrastructure issues."

Zone 2 - Carried

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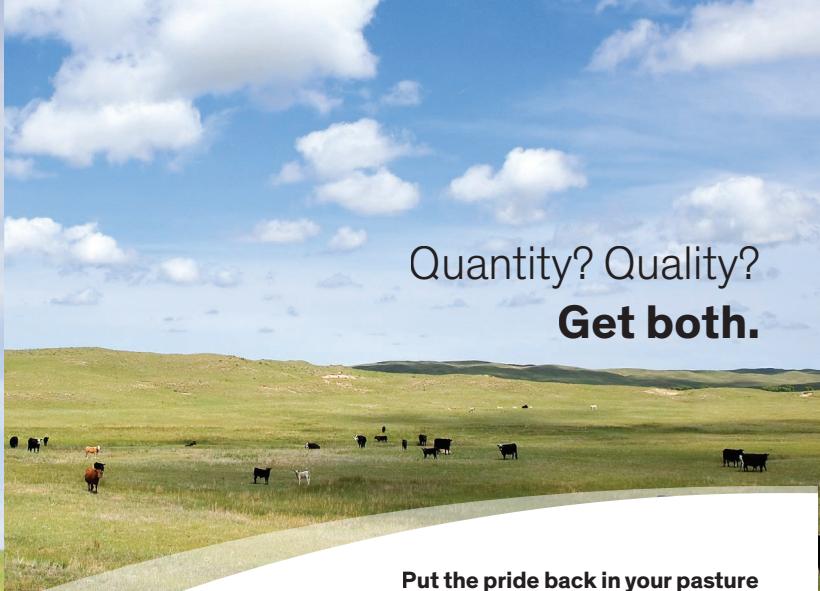
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2017 DELEGATE DIRECTORY

ZONE 1 INCLUDES: Vulcan County; County of Newell No.4; County of Forty Mile; Cypress County; M.D. of Taber; Special Area No.2 South of the Red Deer River.



Garth Porteous
Bow Island
403-952-1569



Brodie Haugan
Orion
403-580-9534



Brad Osadczuk
Jenner
403-898-2132



Rick Friesen
Vauxhall
403-654-2941



Kevin Stopanski
Jenner
403-898-2373

ZONE 2 INCLUDES: County of Warner No. 5; County of Lethbridge No.26; Cardston County; M.D. of Pincher Creek; M.D. of Willow Creek; M.D. of Ranchlands; Improvement District No. 4 (Waterton); Kananaskis Improvement District.



Fred Lozeman
Claresholm
403-625-6391



Darren Bevans
Raymond
403-752-4551



Bob Lowe
Nanton
403-646-0051



Tyler Sawley
Nanton
403-549-2201

ZONE 3 INCLUDES: Wheatland County; Mountain View County; M.D. of Bighorn; M.D. of Foothills; M.D. of Rockyview; Improvement District No. 9 (Banff); Calgary.



John Buckley
Calgary
403-932-2486



Kevin Krebs
Didsbury
403-335-9116



Heinz Lemmer
Calgary
403-650-6910



Jeff Havens
Madden
403-899-2639



Chris Israelson
Didsbury
403-335-9667



Howard Bekkering
Zone 1 CFC
Vauxhall
403-634-4449



Jimmy Nelson
Zone 2 CFC
Stirling
403-635-7075



Bryan Thiessen
Zone 3 CFC
Strathmore
403-934-6122

Cattle Feeder Council (CFC) Representatives

2017 DELEGATE DIRECTORY

ZONE 4 INCLUDES: County of Paintearth; Flagstaff County; M.D. of Acadia; M.D. of Provost; M.D. of Wainwright No. 61; Special Area No.2 North of the Red Deer River; Special Area No. 3; Special Area No. 4.



Walt Suntjens
Hanna
403-779-2212



Judy Fenton
Irma
780-842-0119



Tim Smith
Coronation
403-575-2246



Garth Johnson
Killam
780-336-1999



Mark Crowle
Hanna
403-857-9607

ZONE 5 INCLUDES: County of Stettler; Lacombe County; Red Deer County; Starland County; Kneehill County; Clearwater County.



Dick Wymenga
Leslieville
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ZONE 6 INCLUDES: Ponoka County; Beaver County; County of Wetaskiwin; Strathcona County; County of Camrose; Leduc County; Parkland County; Brazeau County; Improvement District No. 13; Edmonton.



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ZONE 8 INCLUDES: Smoky Lake County; County of St. Paul; County of Two Hills No. 21; County of Vermilion River No. 24; County of Minburn No. 27; Lamont County; Lakeland County; M.D. of Bonnyville; Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo; Improvement District No. 24.



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ZONE 9 INCLUDES: M.D. of MacKenzie No. 23; M.D. of Northern Lights; North of Chinook Valley Road; M.D. of Clear Hills; Northern Sunrise County; M.D. of Peace; M.D. of Fairview; Birch Hills County; Saddle Hills County; M.D. of Smoky River; M.D. of Spirit River; County of Grande Prairie; M.D. of Greenview; M.D. Big Lakes Zone; Improvement District No. 25.



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Cattle Feeder Council (CFC) Representatives

AGM REPORT: RESOLUTIONS CONTINUED

"Be it resolved that ABP encourage the Canadian Cattlemen's Association to support the National Cattlemen's Beef Association efforts in lobbying the Chicago Mercantile Exchange to improve the transparency and responsiveness of the Live and Fed Cattle Futures Market."

Zone 3 - Carried

"Be it resolved that ABP explore, as an issue management problem, possibly change Terms of Use to more easily facilitate exchange of information on stolen/recovered animals that are tagged with a Canadian Cattle Identification Agency (CCIA) tag. For example allowing the Livestock Investigators access to CCIA information through database."

Zone 3 - Carried

"Be it resolved that ABP lobby the government to allow for compensation for livestock shot by unknown persons any time of the year and not just during hunting season."

Zone 9 - Carried

"Be it resolved that ABP lobby government to increase the number of tags per cow elk hunting tags in high elk density areas and also to extend the hunting season significantly in those areas."

Zone 8 - Carried

"Be it resolved that in the event of a Canadian Food Inspection Agency imposed quarantine ABP requests a protocol be in place to begin bridge financing to the quarantined premises for costs incurred throughout the quarantine period and ensuing restriction period.

Floor - Carried

"Be it resolved that ABP lobby the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) to ensure CFIA compensation reflects the interruption of business for the length of quarantine until ensuing restrictions are lifted."

Floor - Carried

"Be it resolved that ABP lobby the Canadian Food Inspection Agency to have an emergency response protocol in place to be able to respond immediately to all disease emergencies."

Floor - Carried

"Be it resolved that ABP lobby the provincial government to encourage the retention of native lands (including grasslands and forests), in order to enhance our ecosystems through a reward program such as carbon credits."

Floor - Defeated

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