

AGENDA
CLEAR HILLS COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARD MEETING
July 11, 2016

The Agricultural Service Board meeting of Clear Hills County will be held on Monday, July 11, 2016 at 10:00 a.m. in the Council Chambers of the County Office, Worsley, Alberta.

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. AGENDA
3. ADOPTION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES
 - a. June 13, 2016 2
4. Delegation(s)
5. BUSINESS ARISING
6. OLD BUSINESS
 - a. Activity Report 5
 - b. Glyphosate Tolerant Wheat Resolution 7
 - c. Regional Voting Members Resolution 14
7. NEW BUSINESS
 - a. Weed Enforcement Rates 20
8. REPORTS
 - a. Agricultural Fieldman Report 22
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9. INFORMATION & CORRESPONDENCE 49
10. CONFIDENTIAL
11. ADJOURNMENT

**MINUTES OF CLEAR HILLS COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARD MEETING
COUNCIL CHAMBERS, Worsley, Alberta
June 13, 2016**

PRESENT

Brian Harcourt	Chair
Garry Candy	Member
Charlie Johnson	Council Representative
MacKay Ross	Member
Baldur Ruecker	Deputy Chair

IN ATTENDANCE

Audrey Bjorklund	Community Development Manager
Sarah Hayward	Community Development Clerk
Aaron Zylstra	Agricultural Fieldman
Al Fletcher	Agricultural Fieldman

IN REGRET

Stan Logan	Member
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CALL TO ORDER

Chair Harcourt called the meeting to order at 10:00 am.

AGENDA

AG56(06/13/16)

RESOLUTION by Deputy Chair Ruecker that this Agricultural Service Board adopts the agenda governing the June 13, 2016 Agricultural Service Board meeting. CARRIED.

AG57(06/13/16)

RESOLUTION by Member Ross that this Agricultural Service Board adopts the minutes of the March 18, 2016 Agricultural Service Board Meeting as amended. CARRIED.

OLD BUSINESS

Activity Report

The Board is presented with the Agricultural Service Board Activity Report.

AG58(06/13/16)

RESOLUTION by Councillor Johnson that this Agricultural Service Board accepts the June 13, 2016 Agricultural Service Board Activity Report as presented. CARRIED.

Trade Show

The Agricultural Service Board is presented with the 2016 Tradeshow Revenue and Expense Analysis for review.

AG59(06/13/16)

RESOLUTION by Councillor Johnson that this Agricultural Service Board accept the 2016 Trade Show Revenue and Expense Analysis as presented. CARRIED.

AG60(06/13/16)

RESOLUTION by Deputy Chair Ruecker that this Agricultural Service Board requires all Agricultural Service Board members to attend the Clear Hills County Agricultural Trade Show and Farmers' Appreciation Banquet. CARRIED.

NEW BUSINESS

Regional ASB
Conference

The 2016 Peace Region ASB Conference will be held November 9, 2016 in Dixonville, Alberta. Does the Board have any resolutions they wish to develop and bring forward to the Conference?

AG61(06/13/16)

RESOLUTION by Member Ross that this Agricultural Service Board develop a resolution for the Peace Regional Agricultural Service Board Conference recommending a maximum of two votes per Agricultural Service Board at the Regional Conference. CARRIED.

2017 Operating
Budget Prep

As part of the 2017 Budget preparation the Board is requested to review the Operating Budget items.

AG62(06/13/16)

RESOLUTION by Member Ross that this Agricultural Service Board draft the 2017 Operating Budget items based on the 2016 programs and levels of service. CARRIED.

Agricultural Service Board
Business Plan

The Board is presented with the 2010-2016 Agricultural Service Board Business Plan for review.

AG63(06/13/16)

RESOLUTION by Member Ross that this Agricultural Service Board approve the 2010-2016 Agricultural Service Board Business Plan as presented. CARRIED.

REPORTS

Agricultural Fieldman
Report

At this time the Agricultural Fieldmen will have an opportunity to present their reports.

AG64(06/13/16)

RESOLUTION by Member Ross that this Agricultural Service Board accepts the June 13, 2016 Agricultural Fieldmen reports for information. CARRIED.

Community Development
Report

At this time the Community Development Manager will have an opportunity to report on Community Development agricultural topics.

Chair Harcourt recessed for a break 11:15 am
Chair Harcourt reconvened at 11:17 am

AG65(06/13/16)

RESOLUTION by Deputy Chair Ruecker that this Agricultural Service Board accept the Community Development Manager's report to June 13, 2016 as presented. CARRIED.

Board Reports

At this time the Board members will have an opportunity to present their reports.

Chair Harcourt: Attended Succession Planning in Debolt on May 30, 2016.

Deputy Chair Ruecker: Attended Succession Planning in Debolt on May 30, 2016.

AG66(06/13/16)

RESOLUTION by Councillor Johnson that this Agricultural Service Board accepts the Board members' written or verbal reports of June 13, 2016 for information. CARRIED.

**INFORMATION &
CORRESPONDENCE**

The Board is presented with correspondence to review.

1. The Pest Insider – Newsletter – (63-02-02)
2. Northern Sunrise County – Letter – (63-02-02)
3. SARDA – Be Cautious when Considering Selling your Surface Lease – Article – (63-02-02)
4. SARDA – Summer Field School – Article – (63-02-02)
5. Growing Forward 2 On-Farm Water Management Program – Letter – (63-02-02)
6. VSI Services – Letter – (63-10-40)
7. Alberta Farm Animal Care – Letter – (63-02-02)
8. Alberta Beef Producers – Letter – (63-02-02)
9. UCVM Beef Cattle Conference – Registration Package – (63-02-02)
10. Alberta Farm Express – GM Alfalfa Article – (63-02-02)

AG67(06/13/16)

RESOLUTION by Deputy Chair Ruecker that this Agricultural Service Board develop a resolution for the 2016 Peace Regional Agricultural Service Board Conference recommending glyphosate tolerant wheat be banned from Canada. CARRIED.

AG68(06/13/16)

RESOLUTION by Member Ross that this Agricultural Service Board authorize the attendance of all available members to attend Soil Health: The Bottom Lines with Nicole Masters on June 22, 2016 at 9:30 a.m. at the Rycroft Ag. Society Hall in Rycroft, Alberta. CARRIED.

AG69(06/13/16)

RESOLUTION by Member Ross that this Agricultural Service Board authorize the attendance of all available members to attend Nitrogen Fixation Nodulation workshop at the Manning Legion Hall in Manning, Alberta on June 16, 2016 at 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. CARRIED.

AG70(06/13/16)

RESOLUTION by Member Candy that this Agricultural Service Board receives the Information & Correspondence of June 13, 2016 as presented. CARRIED.

ADJOURNMENT

Chair Harcourt adjourned the meeting at 11:47 p.m.

CHAIR

AGRICULTURAL FIELDMAN

Clear Hills County

Request For Decision (RFD)

Meeting:	Agricultural Service Board
Meeting Date:	July 11, 2016
Originated By:	Al Fletcher, Agricultural Fieldman
Title:	ACTIVITY REPORT
File:	63-10-02

DESCRIPTION:

The board is presented with the Agricultural Service Board Activity Report.

BACKGROUND:

The Activity report is helpful to administration and the board for tracking the status of resolutions and directions from the board. Items will stay on the report until they are completed. Items that are shaded indicate that they are completed and will be removed from the list once presented at the current Agricultural Service Board meeting.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Agricultural Service Board Activity Report

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

RESOLUTION by _____ that this Agricultural Service Board (ASB) accepts the July 11, 2016 ASB Activity Report as presented.

Initials show support - Reviewed by: Manager:

AgFieldman:





Senior Management Team Agricultural Service Board

Activity Report for July 11, 2016 Page 1 of 2

Budget Items:
 CAO = Chief Administrative Officer
 DO = Development Officer
 EA = Executive Assistant

Completed Items:
 CSM = Corporate Services Manager
 AF = Ag. Fieldman
 CDM = Community Development Manager

MOTION DATE DESCRIPTION DEPT STATUS

REGULAR AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARD MEETINGS				
March 18, 2016				
AG48	(03/18/16)	RESOLUTION by Member Ross that this Agricultural Service Board direct administration to arrange an Alternative Land Use Services (ALUS) joint meeting with M.D. of Fairview No. 136 and M.D. of Peace No. 135 in October 2016.	AF	
AG50	(03/18/16)	RESOLUTION by Member Ross that this Agriculture Service Board direct administration bring back information on 30 to 40 foot land roller to a future Agricultural Service Board meeting.	AF	August ASB mtg.
AG51	(03/18/16)	RESOLUTION by Deputy Chair Ruecker that this Agriculture Service Board direct administration bring back information on a 14-16 foot breaking disc to a future Agricultural Service Board meeting.	AF	August ASB mtg.
June 13, 2016				
AG60	(06/13/16)	RESOLUTION by Deputy Chair Ruecker that this Agricultural Service Board requires all Agricultural Service Board members to attend the Clear Hills County Agricultural Trade Show and Farmers' Appreciation Banquet.	AF	
AG61	(06/13/16)	RESOLUTION by Member Ross that this Agricultural Service Board develop a resolution for the Peace Region ASB Conference recommending a maximum of two votes per Agricultural Service Board at the Regional Conference.	AF	Going to July 11, 2016 ASB mtg.
AG62	(06/13/16)	RESOLUTION by Member Ross that this Agricultural Service Board draft the 2017 Operating Budget items based on the 2016 programs and levels of service.	AF	Going to August mtg.
AG67	(06/13/16)	RESOLUTION by Deputy Chair Ruecker that this Agricultural Service Board develop a resolution for the Peace Region ASB Conference recommending glyphosate tolerant wheat be banned from Canada	AF	Going to July 11, 2016 ASB mtg.

Clear Hills County

Request For Decision (RFD)

Meeting:	Agricultural Service Board
Meeting Date:	July 11, 2016
Originated By:	Audrey Bjorklund, Community Development Manager
Title:	GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT WHEAT RESOLUTION
File:	63-10-02

DESCRIPTION:

Administration is seeking direction in development of the resolution to ban glyphosate tolerant wheat in Canada. The Board is presented with the information on the previous resolutions.

BACKGROUND:

AG67(06/13/16)

RESOLUTION by Deputy Chair Ruecker that this Agricultural Service Board develop a resolution for the Peace Regional Agricultural Service Board Conference recommending glyphosate tolerant wheat be banned from Canada. CARRIED.

2014 ASB Provincial Conference -- Emergent Resolution #1- Licensing of glyphosate tolerant wheat in Canada was passed.

2014 Resolutions Responses -- The Board reviewed the responses received from Health Canada, Canadian Food Inspection Agency, and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

Considering the responses inadequate the Board put the Resolution forward again (AG107(09/08/14), with additional information in the background regarding the threat to Canada's export markets. Prior to being carried at the Regional Conference the motion was debated extensively and amended with the addition of third "Whereas" statement.

2015 ASB Provincial Conference -- the resolution with additional background was included.

As the 2014 Resolution Responses were still under consideration the Board withdrew the Resolution.

AG10 (01/12/15)

RESOLUTION by Member Logan that this Agricultural Service Board withdraw Resolution 16, Preventing Licensing of Tolerant Wheat from the Provincial ASB conference. CARRIED

Is there new or different information the board wants included in the resolution or background?

ATTACHMENTS:

- Resolution 16 and background that was withdrawn from the 2015 Provincial Conference

OPTIONS:

1. Not proceed with developing a motion
2. Direct the following motion....

Initials show support - Reviewed by: Manager:

AgFieldman: 



SAMPLE MOTION:

AG (/ /)

RESOLUTION by that this Agricultural Service Board submit the following resolution to the Regional Agricultural Service Board Conference:

WHEREAS Canada is known around the world as a wheat producing country and several countries will not buy any genetically modified or genetically engineered products and,

WHEREAS licensing glyphosate tolerant wheat would compromise Canada's position in the world trade market,

WHEREAS at the 2014 Agricultural Service Board Conference, the emergent resolution #1 Licensing of Glyphosate Tolerant Wheat in Canada was carried but did not receive a satisfactory response of how to prevent market loss to countries that may ban genetically engineered wheat;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT ALBERTA'S AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARDS REQUEST that Alberta Agriculture and Forestry, together with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Health Canada and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency prevent licensing of glyphosate tolerant wheat in Canada. CARRIED.

Initials show support - Reviewed by: **Manager:**

AgFieldman:

Resolution 16
PREVENTING LICENSING OF TOLERANT WHEAT

- WHEREAS:** Canada is known around the world as a wheat producing country and several countries will not buy genetically modified or genetically engineered products;
- WHEREAS:** Licensing glyphosate tolerant wheat would compromise Canada's position in the world trade market;
- WHEREAS:** At the 2014 Agricultural Service Board Conference, the emergent resolution #1 Licensing of Glyphosate Tolerant Wheat in Canada was carried but did not receive a satisfactory response of how to prevent market loss to countries that may ban genetically engineered wheat;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED

THAT THE ALBERTA'S AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARDS REQUEST

That Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development, together with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Health Canada and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency prevent licensing of glyphosate tolerant wheat in Canada.

Sponsored by: Clear Hills County

Moved by: _____

Seconded by: _____

Carried: _____

Defeated: _____

Status: Provincial

Department: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canadian Food Inspection Agency

Background

At the 2014 Agricultural Service Board (ASB) Conference, the emergent resolution #1, *Licensing of Glyphosate Tolerant Wheat in Canada*, was carried. The ASBs of Alberta considered licensing glyphosate tolerant wheat a threat to agricultural production of wheat in Canada. Although the resolution responses addressed the licensing process of genetically engineered (GE) crops through 'rigorous regulatory systems', they did not address the potential market loss to countries that may ban GE wheat.

The possibility of GE wheat entering Canadian crops could affect Canadian wheat exports for decades. As seen in the June 1, 2013, CBS News article the USA Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved Monsanto's genetically modified (GM) wheat in 2004. Nine years later, when GM wheat was found in an Oregon field, Japan and South Korea suspended wheat imports from the U.S.

The potential for disruption in Canadian wheat exports is substantial, even if GE wheat has passed the 'rigorous regulatory systems' of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and Health Canada. This is the reason for bringing this resolution before the ASBs again.

2014 Resolution Response

Emergent Resolution #1

Licensing of glyphosate tolerant wheat in Canada

Therefore be it resolved that Alberta's Agricultural Service Boards request that Alberta Agriculture and Rural development, together with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Health Canada and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency prevent the licensing of glyphosate tolerant Wheat in Canada.

Response:

Health Canada

Thank you for your letter of February 19, 2014 enclosing a copy of the Agricultural Service Board's resolution on the licensing of glyphosate tolerant wheat in Canada. I regret the delay in responding.

As the issue you raise falls within the purview of the Honourable Gerry Ritz, Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food, you have taken the correct course of action by sending him a copy of your correspondence. I trust that Minister Ritz will give your concerns every consideration.

Canadian Food Inspection Agency

Thank you for your letter, with which you enclosed the Alberta Agricultural Service Board's *Emergent Resolution, Licensing of glyphosate-tolerant wheat in Canada*. I appreciate being made aware of the Board's views on this issue.

Please be assured that the Government of Canada considers issues of food and feed safety to be of the utmost importance. Canada has one of the most stringent and rigorous regulatory

systems in the world. Canada's regulatory system for products of agricultural biotechnology requires that new products undergo science-based safety assessments before they can be cultivated by a grower, used in livestock feed or made available to the consumer.

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and Health Canada are responsible for assessing the safety of the agricultural products and foods in Canada's food production system. When it assesses new seeds, plants, livestock feeds, fertilizers and veterinary biologics for safety, the CFIA considers human, animal and environmental safety aspects. Health Canada assesses all novel food products for safety before they can be sold to consumers. This rigorous science-based assessment process is applied in the same way to traditionally developed products that have new characteristics and to products of biotechnology.

Agricultural products of biotechnology, such as genetically engineered (GE) wheat, require three separate safety assessments and authorizations prior to commercial use. The CFIA assesses the safety of the end product for release into the environment and its safety for use as a livestock feed, while Health Canada assesses its safety for use as food and its effect on human health. The environmental safety assessment would consider the potential of the plant to become a weed of agriculture or to be invasive of natural habitats; the potential consequences of gene flow to wild relatives; the potential to increase the activity of a plant pest; and the potential impact on non-target organisms and biodiversity. As you are aware, to date, no GE wheat has been authorized for use in Canada.

Any new authorizations by the CFIA for the environmental release of herbicide-resistant plants include a requirement to implement stewardship plans, which are designed to delay weeds from developing tolerance. These plans include guidelines on crop and herbicide rotation, and describe the means by which growers can report any problems they have while growing the crop.

As previously mentioned, significant work goes into ensuring that the appropriate precautions are taken before a product of biotechnology is approved in Canada. It is important to maintain our rigorous, science-based assessment process to protect human and animal health and the environment while benefiting from the advances brought by these technologies.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Thank you for your correspondence with which you enclosed a copy of a resolution that received support from delegates at the provincial Agricultural Service Board Conference in January 2014 regarding glyphosate-tolerant wheat in Canada. I regret the delay in this response.

First, let me clearly state that no genetically engineered (GE) wheat has been authorized for use in Canada. Please be assured that when it comes to the approval of GE crops, the Government of Canada considers issues of food and feed safety to be of the utmost importance. Canada has one of the most stringent and rigorous regulatory systems in the world. Canada's regulatory system for products of agricultural biotechnology requires that new products undergo science-based safety assessments before they can be cultivated by a grower used in livestock feed or made available to the consumer.

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and Health Canada are responsible for assessing the safety of the agricultural products and foods in Canada's food production system. When it assesses new seeds, plants, livestock feeds, fertilizers and veterinary biologics for safety, the CFIA considers human, animal and environmental safety aspects. Health Canada assesses all novel food products for safety before they can be sold to consumers. This rigorous science-based assessment process is applied in the same way to traditionally developed products that have new characteristics and to products of biotechnology.

Agricultural products of biotechnology require three separate safety assessments and authorizations prior to commercial use. The CFIA assesses the safety of the end product for release into the environment and its safety for use as a livestock feed, while Health Canada assesses its safety for use as food and its effect on human health.

Significant work goes into ensuring that the appropriate precautions are taken before a product of biotechnology is approved in Canada, and it is important to maintain our rigorous, science-based assessment process to protect human and animal health and the environment while benefiting from the advances brought by these technologies.

With regard to concerns pertaining to the impact of herbicide-resistant crops on sustainable agriculture please be assured that the CFIA takes this issue seriously. In Canada authorizations for the environmental release of new herbicide-resistant plants include a requirement to implement stewardship plans designed to address the development of herbicide-resistant weeds. Authorizations also include a requirement to monitor the effectiveness of these plans and to report on their implementation to the CFIA. You may be interested to read a recent AgBioForum paper that praises Canada for its effective stewardship of glyphosate-resistant crops. It states that effective crop rotation has been used in Canada to significantly reduce the selection intensity for glyphosate-resistant weeds and suggests that other countries follow suit. The paper can be viewed at the following link: www.agbioforum.org/v12n34/v12n34a10-duke.htm.

The regulatory assessment process for genetically modified crops is science-based. This ensures a predictable environment for the introduction of new products. It is important that regulatory decisions be evident-based and impartial. If new information relevant to the safety of a product, including those derived from biotechnology, comes to light, the CFIA conducts a review of this information. The Agency may change or revoke authorization, if warranted for safety reasons.

I would note that it is important to the Government that producers continue to have choice in selecting the agricultural practices and technologies that offer them the most benefits, both economic and environmental. Again, thank you for informing me of the Agricultural Service Board Conference's resolution.

CBS NEWS June 1, 2013, 12:40 PM

Genetically modified wheat found in Oregon spurs international backlash

(Chip Reid, CBS News) An international backlash against U.S. agricultural practices is building in response to the discovery of genetically modified wheat on a farm in Oregon.

Commercial farming of genetically modified wheat is banned in the United States. The practice is primarily not allowed because about half of America's wheat is sold overseas and many foreign countries prohibit the import of genetically modified foods.

So when modified wheat was discovered recently on a small farm in Oregon, the response from U.S. trading partners was fierce. Japan, the number one buyer of U.S. wheat, suspended some imports, as did South Korea.

Korean scientists are testing their U.S. wheat for signs of genetic modification and the European Union is also urging its 27 member nations to test American wheat.

It's not known how the modified wheat got into the Oregon field. Genetically it's the same wheat that Monsanto tested for possible commercial use in 16 states including Oregon a decade ago.

In a **statement** the food giant says the presence now of any modified wheat from their experiment is "unexpected" and likely to be "very limited."

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is investigating the situation but said in a **statement** "the detection of this wheat variety does not pose a food safety concern."

However, not everyone agrees that genetically modified crops are safe. Last weekend in hundreds of cities around the world there were protests against Monsanto's leading role in genetically modified foods.

"There's not hard evidence that genetically modified crops are safe for human consumption because they've never really been tested that way," Center for Food Safety policy director Jaydee Hanson said.

The genetically modified wheat that Monsanto tested in Oregon was tested by the FDA in 2004 and found to be safe. But the Center for Food Safety says there has never been the kind of long-term testing needed to determine if wheat and other genetically modified foods are safe.

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Clear Hills County

Request For Decision (RFD)

Meeting:	Agricultural Service Board
Meeting Date:	July 11, 2016
Originated By:	Audrey Bjorklund, Community Development Manager
Title:	REGIONAL VOTING MEMBERS RESOLUTION
File:	63-10-02

DESCRIPTION:

The Board is presented with a draft resolution recommending a maximum of two votes per Agricultural Service Board at the Regional Conference.

BACKGROUND:

AG61(06/13/16) RESOLUTION by Member Ross that this Agricultural Service Board develop a resolution for the Peace Regional Agricultural Service Board Conference recommending a maximum of two votes per Agricultural Service Board at the Regional Conference.
CARRIED.

Section 7 of the attached Rules of Procedures speaks to Amendments to Regional Rules of Procedures.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Draft Motion and background
- Regional Agricultural Service Board Conference: Resolution Rules of Procedure

OPTIONS:

- Not submit a resolution and appoint a Member to make a motion from the floor
- Approve the draft resolution and background as presented/amended

Initials show support - Reviewed by: **Manager:**

AgFieldman: *RL*

RL

AG (/ /)

RESOLUTION by that this Agricultural Service Board submit the following resolution to the Regional Agricultural Service Board Conference:

WHEREAS weather related road conditions, location, timing, other obligations and budgetary constraints results in varying attendance levels from Agricultural Service Boards to the Regional Conference, and

WHEREAS the goal of the Regional Conference is to pass resolutions of concern to the majority of the region, and

WHEREAS allowing all Agricultural Service Board members present to have a vote can inadvertently result in motions passing that are not of concern to the entire region; and

WHEREAS limiting the number of voting members to a maximum of two would allow equity of representation across the Region, and reinforce that the resolutions being passed are of concern to the majority of the Peace Region Agricultural Service Boards.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT ALBERTA'S AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARDS REQUEST that the Peace Regional Rules of Procedure be amended to a maximum of two voting members per Agricultural Service Board.

Background:

The goal of the Region Conference should be to pass resolutions that reflect the concern of the majority within the region. Limiting the number of voting members to a maximum of 2 per board, would provide for equity of representation for the ASB's. Currently a motion can be passed that may not be a concern to the majority of the Region due to all Agricultural Service Board Members having a vote at the Regional Conference. Many factors can influence the number of voting members attending the conference in any given year, and the number of members per board. Limiting the number of voting members per Board would provide equity and reinforce that the resolutions being passed are of concern to the majority of the Agricultural Service Boards in the Peace Region.

Initials show support - Reviewed by: Manager:

AgFieldman:

[Alberta.ca](#) > [Agriculture and Forestry](#)

Regional Agricultural Service Board Conference: Resolutions Rules of Procedure

 [Agri-News](#)

[This Week](#)

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1. Regional Resolutions Committee

a. Shall consist of:

1. A representative or alternate elected at the Regional Conference to sit on the Provincial ASB Committee and to act as the Chairman of the Regional Resolutions Committee.
2. The Agricultural Fieldman or their designate who must be a AAAF member from the hosting Agricultural Service Board as Secretary.
3. The Regional Director of the Agricultural Fieldmen's Association
4. An Agricultural Service Board member from the hosting Board selected by that Board.
5. The ASB Grant Program Manager representing Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD) or their designate.

b. The representative and alternate elected at the Regional Conference to sit on the Provincial ASB Committee, shall be an elected or appointed member of an ASB in that region.

c. Election of the representative and alternate shall take place at the beginning of the Resolution session at each annual ASB Regional Conference, term of office to be two years. The representative (or alternate) shall assume the chair immediately following the conclusion of the resolutions session.

2. Responsibilities of Regional Resolutions Committee Members

a. The Chairman shall:

1. Chair Regional Resolutions Committee meetings
2. Chair their presentation of resolutions at the Regional Conference
3. Attend all Provincial ASB Committee meetings
4. Assist in presenting resolutions at the Provincial Conference

b. The Secretary shall:

1. Advise Agricultural Service Boards that resolutions must be forwarded four weeks prior to the Regional Conference.
2. In conjunction with the Regional Resolutions Committee, review, seek clarification if necessary, compile and distribute resolutions to Agricultural Service Boards in the Region, at least one week prior to the Regional Conference.
3. Record proceedings of Regional Resolutions Committee meetings and the presentation and voting on resolutions at the Regional Conference.
4. Forward all approved resolutions to the Provincial ASB Committee Secretary.

c. All other members shall:

1. Assist with presentation of resolutions at the Regional Conference.

d. All costs incurred by the members of the committee for attending meetings will be reimbursed by each individual member's employer.

3. Resolutions

a. Resolutions shall be submitted in an approved format and shall follow the procedures for selecting, preparing and drafting resolutions as set out in Appendix "A" attached to this document.

b. Resolutions, regional or provincial in scope, and having been passed by a majority at a local Agricultural Service Board meeting shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Regional Resolutions Committee four weeks prior to the Regional Conference. Late resolutions must be submitted to the Regional Conference with sufficient copies for all voting delegates and attendants (approx. 125) and accepted by a simple majority of the assembly.

4. Procedures

a. Resolutions submitted to the Regional Conference shall be handled in numerical order assigned by the Chairman unless 3/5 of the voting delegates on the floor agree to accept a resolution out of numerical order.

b. Each resolution must have a Mover and a Seconder.

c. Only the "Therefore Be It Resolved" section will be read

d. The Chairman shall call on the Mover and Seconder to speak to the resolution and then immediately call for anyone else wishing to speak in opposition

1. If there is no one to speak in opposition, the question shall be called.

2. If there are speakers in opposition, the chairman shall at his discretion call for anyone other than the Mover or Seconder to speak to the resolution before the debate is closed

e. Anyone wishing to amend a resolution must then speak in opposition to the resolution as written, or anyone wishing clarification must speak up. All amendments must have a Mover and Seconder.

f. Only one amendment will be accepted at a time and only one amendment to the amendment will be accepted on any resolution

g. The Chairman has discretion to request a written amendment

h. The Mover and Seconder are allowed five minutes in total to speak to the resolution or amendment. The Seconder may waive his right to speak and the Mover would be allowed the full five minutes.

i. The Mover and Seconder have the right to close the debate and a maximum of two minutes each will be allowed for this.

j. All other speakers, for or against the resolution, are allowed a maximum of two minutes.

5. Voting and Speaking

a. Voting members of Agricultural Service Boards/Agricultural Committees shall be recognized voters on any resolution.

1. In the South Region, each ASB shall select two voting delegates to the Regional Conference who shall display the voting credentials and be recognized voters on any resolution. (October 1997)

b. An Agricultural Service Board member may have any person speak to a resolution by their request.

c. All resolutions are passed or defeated by simple majority

6. Procedures for Approved Regulations

a. Secretaries of the Regional Resolutions Committee shall:

1. Submit Regional Resolutions to the appropriate agencies as soon as possible following the Regional Conference.

2. Regional Resolutions shall also be submitted to the Provincial ASB Committee for information.

3. Submit Provincial Resolutions to the Provincial ASB Committee Secretary by December 1st following the Regional Conference.

7. Amendments to Regional Rules of Procedures

- a. An amendment to Regional Rules of Procedure may be initiated by simple motion from:
 1. The Provincial ASB Committee
 2. Any voting delegate at the Provincial ASB Conference
 3. The Regional Resolutions Committee if the proposed amendment were to affect only that Region, subject to ratification by the Provincial ASB Committee
 4. Any voting delegate at a Regional Conference if the proposed amendment were to affect only that Region, subject to ratification by the Provincial ASB Committee.
- b. Amendments must be accepted by a simple majority of all voting delegates at the Provincial ASB Conference.
- c. Amendments that are carried will take effect at the next Regional Conference.

Appendix "A" - Agricultural Service Boards

Regional Procedures for selecting, preparing and writing resolutions

1. Well in advance of the regional conference, discuss as a board the concerns of your farmers. Determine the factors affecting their economic well-being as well as those limiting their capability to maintain or improve agricultural production.
2. Make a list of concerns and rate each as to its level of importance.
3. Divide your concerns into the following categories:
 - a. Local concerns
 1. Concerns which are local in nature.
 2. Your board has the authority and capability to deal with these concerns. If local or provincial finances are available you may wish to initiate programs or projects or policy to satisfy these concerns.
 - b. Regional Concerns
 1. Concerns which are regional in nature.
 2. You have the authority and capability to deal with these concerns but wish to request the support (cooperative action) of bordering agricultural service boards, government departments or other agencies. Note: These concerns may be taken to the regional conference with a request for action at the regional level eg. You may be concerned about scentless chamomile, its movement and spread in hay, crop seed in the region, etc. You would like the support of all boards in the region as well as government agencies in slowing down spread and in working towards common objectives. If such a resolution was passed at the regional conference, your regional resolutions committee would forward the request for support to all boards in the region plus the appropriate government agency.
 - c. Provincial Concerns
 1. Concerns which are provincial in nature.
 2. In order to deal with these concerns at the local level, you require a change in provincial policy. Note: When writing your resolutions make certain you do not ask the province to do something that you already have authority at the local level to do. Because most concerns will ultimately need to be dealt with locally, ask for a change in provincial policy that would enable you as a board to take the necessary action. Resolutions that are provincial in scope, if passed by the regional conference, could be forwarded to the provincial conference for action.
4. Conduct some research on your regional and provincial concerns to:
 - a. Ensure that these concerns were not submitted as resolutions previously and that action has already been taken regionally or provincially.
 - b. Check with those agencies that you expect to respond to your concern (resolution). Determine if they are aware of the need and whether any action is being considered.
 - c. Obtain sufficient background information to be able to write and defend your resolution.

5. Write your resolutions with sufficient "whereas" statements to ensure that those reading the resolution will be able to understand your request.
- a. All "whereas" statements should relate specifically to your request.
 - b. Resolutions need to be presented with only one "Therefore Be It Resolved" statement.
 1. If other closely related requests are required in the resolution, it may be appropriate to add no more than two 'Further Therefore Be It Resolved' statements.
 2. If you wish to make an additional request for action, it is appropriate to write another resolution.
6. Each resolution submitted for consideration must be accompanied by background information consisting of the history of the issue and potential impacts for the sponsoring municipality and the province-wide impacts for municipalities.
7. The resolution shall be presented in the approved format as indicated on the following page.

REGIONAL RESOLUTIONS FORMAT

TITLE

WHEREAS

WHEREAS

WHEREAS

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED

THAT ALBERTA'S AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARDS REQUEST

SPONSORED BY:

MOVED BY:

SECONDED BY:

CARRIED

DEFEATED





STATUS

DEPARTMENT

Background information

Background information should include the history of the issue, potential impacts for the sponsoring municipality and the province-wide impacts for municipalities.

Last revised January 21, 2015

 SHARE   

For more information about the content of this document, contact [Pam Retzloff](#).

This information published to the web on March 9, 2005.

Last Reviewed/Revised on February 3, 2015.

Phone the [Ag-Info Centre](#), toll-free in Alberta at 310-FARM (3276), for agricultural information.

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Clear Hills County

Request For Decision (RFD)

Meeting:	Agricultural Service Board
Meeting Date:	July 11, 2016
Originated By:	Audrey Bjorklund, Community Development Manager
Title:	WEED ENFORCEMENT RATES
File:	63-10-02

DESCRIPTION:

The Board is presented with recommended weed enforcement rates; to ensure that weed enforcement cost recovery is consistently applied administration is recommending that these rates be included in the County Schedule of Fees & Charges Bylaw

BACKGROUND:

The Weed Control Act sets out that expenses incurred to enforce a weed notice are recoverable from the landowner, and if unpaid in the stated time become an additional tax against the land.

Weed Enforcement Rates:

Picking –Using County staff & resources:

Weed Pickers \$40.00 per hour

Supervisor \$75.00 per hour

Truck/UTV hour or day rate, whichever is lower, as per current ARHCA
Equipment Rental Rates Guide

Administration Fee 15%

Travel to and from the site will be calculated at the same rates listed above.

Picking – Contract – Cost Recovery + 15% Administration Fee

Spraying - Contract – Cost Recovery + 15% Administration Fee

ATTACHMENTS:

- Sections 21 of the Alberta *Weed control Act Statues of Alberta, 2008, Chapter W-5.1.*

OPTIONS:

1. Recommend the rates as presented/amended be included in the Schedule of Fees and Charges Bylaw.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

RESOLUTION by that this Agricultural Service Board recommend the following Weed Enforcement Rates be included in the Schedule of Fees & Charges Bylaw.

Initials show support - Reviewed by: **Manager:**

AgFieldman: 





CLEAR HILLS COUNTY

(Reprinted from Weed Control Act)

Inspector's notice (Section 13)

13(1) If an inspector finds non-compliance with this Act, an inspector may give an inspector's notice in writing requiring compliance.

Compliance with notice (Section 17)

17(1) A person given a notice under this Part in accordance with section 24 shall, subject to the right to appeal an inspector's notice or a local authority's notice, comply with the notice.

Recovery of Inspector's Expenses

Inspector's notices and local authority's notices (Section 21)

21(1) Expenses incurred by an inspector enforcing an inspector's notice or a local authority's notice are a debt due to the local authority by the person subject to that notice.

(4) A local authority may recover the debt due from any person who is given a debt recovery notice in either or both of the following manners:

(a) in the same manner as property taxes against land to which the inspector's notice or local authority's notice relates;

Appeal of Inspector's Notice, Local Authority's Notice and Debt Recovery Notice Application (Part 3)

10 This Part sets out the requirements that apply to appeal of an inspector's notice, local authority's notice or debt recovery notice under section 19(2) of the Act.

Delivery of Notice

11(1) The appellant shall provide notice of the appeal to the Chief Administrative Officer of the municipality in which the land subject to the notice located.

(2) The notice of appeal must be delivered personally or sent by certified or registered mail within the time specified in the notice for doing the thing required by the notice or 10 days, whichever is less.

Notice Requirements

- 12** The notice of appeal must be in writing and include
- (a)** The name and address of the appellant,
 - (b)** a copy of the notice in respect of which the appeal is being taken,
 - (c)** the legal description of the land affected,
 - (d)** the grounds for appeal,
 - (e)** a \$500.00 appeal fee.

Determination of Appeal

13(1) The appeal panel shall hear and determine the appeal within 5 days of receipt of the notice of appeal by the Chief Administrative Officer.

(2) The appeal panel may confirm, rescind or vary the notice.

(3) The Chief Administrative officer shall send a copy of the decision together with the written reasons, if any, to the appellant by certified or registered mail.

Appeal Review Request

14 A request to review a decision of the appeal panel under section 20 of the Act must be made to the minister within 3 days of the appellant receiving the appeal decision.

Refund of Fee

15(1) If the appellant is successful in an appeal or review, the \$500.00 appeal fee will be refunded to the appellant.

(2) If the Appellant is successful in an appeal or review, the \$500.00 appeal fee may be refunded in whole or in part at the sole discretion of the appeal panel or the Minister, as the case may be.

Clear Hills County

Request For Decision (RFD)

Meeting:	Agricultural Service Board Meeting
Meeting Date:	July 11, 2016
Originated By:	Al Fletcher, Agricultural Fieldman
Title:	AGRICULTURAL FIELDMAN REPORT
File No:	63-10-02

DESCRIPTION:

At this time the Agricultural Fieldman will have an opportunity to present his report.

BACKGROUND / PROPOSAL:

ATTACHMENTS:

- Report
- Rental Equipment Usage

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

RESOLUTION by _____ that the Agricultural Service Board accepts the July 11, 2016 Agricultural Fieldman report for information.

Initials show support - Reviewed by: Manager:	AgFieldman:
---	-------------

Al Fletcher

Clear Hills County Agricultural Fieldman Report

July 11, 2016

Al Fletcher

Pest Control to June 1

- Wolves - 76
- Coyotes - 239
- Beaver - 190

Rental Program

- Sickle Mower ready to rent out.
- Developing rental parts inventory.
- Wire roller, good feedback.

Weed Program

- Working on pesticide applicators course.
- Reviewing 2015 weed inspections
- Some 2016 weed notices were issued.
- 3 wood bins built.
- Seasonal staff inspecting and spraying.
- 2 staff in the Chin area inspecting.

Other Topics

- Staff rebuilding picnic tables. (rain days)
-

CLEAR HILLS COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL FIELDMAN REPORT

JULY, 2016

AARON ZYLSTRA

AG PLASTICS

- Clean Farms Alberta, Recycling Council of Alberta, and Alberta Plastics Recycling are still researching and looking at options and market opportunities for ag plastics.
- Product development is still being looked at by individuals and these organizations.
- Alberta Agriculture conducted a survey for market based solutions; the results of that survey have not been released yet.

North Peace Regional Landfill (Manager - Dennis Lang)

- Currently only accepting grain bags that are rolled up are accepted. The NPRL services the MD of Peace, MD of Fairview and Clear Hills County
- Currently the landfill is only stockpiling grain bags, as it appears there is not an economical outlet for the plastic
- Merlin plastics does take used grain bags, but trucking is approximately \$2500 a load.
- Approximately 60-80 tonne is stockpiled
- Rolls received are estimated 200 to 300lbs and various sizes.
- Does not have a loading dock or forklift to load containers or enclosed trailers.

Merlin Plastics (Darryl Wolski)

- Currently accepting grain bag rolls that are clean(95%) and tightly rolled for ease of handling
- \$80-100 per metric tonne(MT); depending on market, may go up to \$150 per MT this year
- Must be clean (see attached sheet)
- Estimates 14,000kg (14MT) on a 53' flat deck trailer of good tight rolls. (\$1,120 to \$2,100)

Rockyview County (Salah Borno)

- 2nd year of 2 year pilot project involves a mobile baler to bale ag plastics including silage wrap
- A Vancouver buyer sends a container, the County puts bales in the container using a mobile ramp and skidsteer
- Receive \$65/MT from buyer; shipping is covered by buyer
- Each bale(bundle) is approx. 550kg(1200lbs), rectangle shape, about 7' long, 2.5' tall, 2.5' wide
- One container fits 36 bales (20MT) – (\$1,300)
- Estimates the cost to the County is \$8,000 for labour, fuel, misc supplies, etc...
- Rockyview County is willing and prepared to work cooperatively with other municipalities



Merlin Plastics
ALBERTA INC.

616-58th Ave SE
Calgary AB T2H 0P8
Tel: 403-259-6637
Fax 403-259-6679
www.merlinplastics.com

REQUIREMENTS FOR PROCESSING AGRICULTURAL FILM (GRAIN BAGS)

1. POLYETHYLENE (LDPE) FILMS ACCEPTED FOR PROCESSING:
 - Grain Bags
2. METHOD OF HANDLING
 - Grain Bags **MUST** be rolled using a rolling machine.
 - Rolls must weigh within 200 - 350 kgs (550 – 770 lbs.).
 - Rolls must **not** be wider than 1 metre (3.37 feet).
 - Small pieces must be tie together and rolled as one continuous piece.
3. RECOMMENDED TIES
 - PP Baling Twine.
4. CONTAMINATION RESTRICTIONS
 - Contamination rate **less than 5% of total volume**. This includes, but not limited to:
 - Organics, Soils, Moisture, Metal, Rocks, Wood and other Plastics.
 - Canola Seeds in rolls **not** acceptable.
5. PRICE
 - \$80 - 100 per tonne, delivered to Hussar, Alberta.
 - Price is subject to change.
 - Various pricing and delivery options available.
6. SHIPPING
 - Grain Bags **must** be inspected and approved **prior** to shipping.
 - Merlin Plastics will coordinate and scheduled all shipments
7. CONTACT
 - For information, assistance, site inspection and/or to schedule a load, contact:

MERLIN PLASTICS
DARRYL WOLSKI
1-403-993-8033
darryl@merlinplastics.com

March 2016



Merlin Plastics
ALBERTA INC.

616-58th Ave SE
Calgary AB T2H 0P8
Tel: 403-259-6637
Fax 403-259-6679
www.merlinplastics.com

8. EXAMPLES OF GRAIN BAGS **ACCEPTED** FOR PROCESSING:



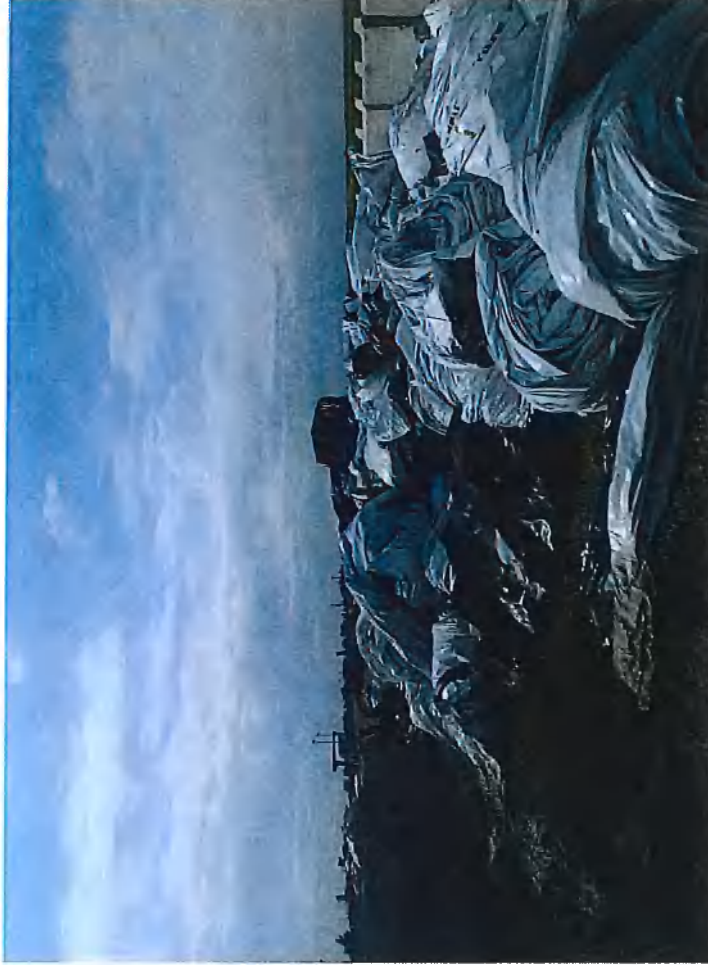
9. EXAMPLES OF GRAIN BAGS **NOT ACCEPTED** FOR PROCESSING:



MERLIN PLASTICS
DARRYL WOLSKI
1-403-993-8033
darryl@merlinplastics.com

March 2016

AG Plastic Pilot Recycling
Rocky View County



By: Salah Borno

Overview

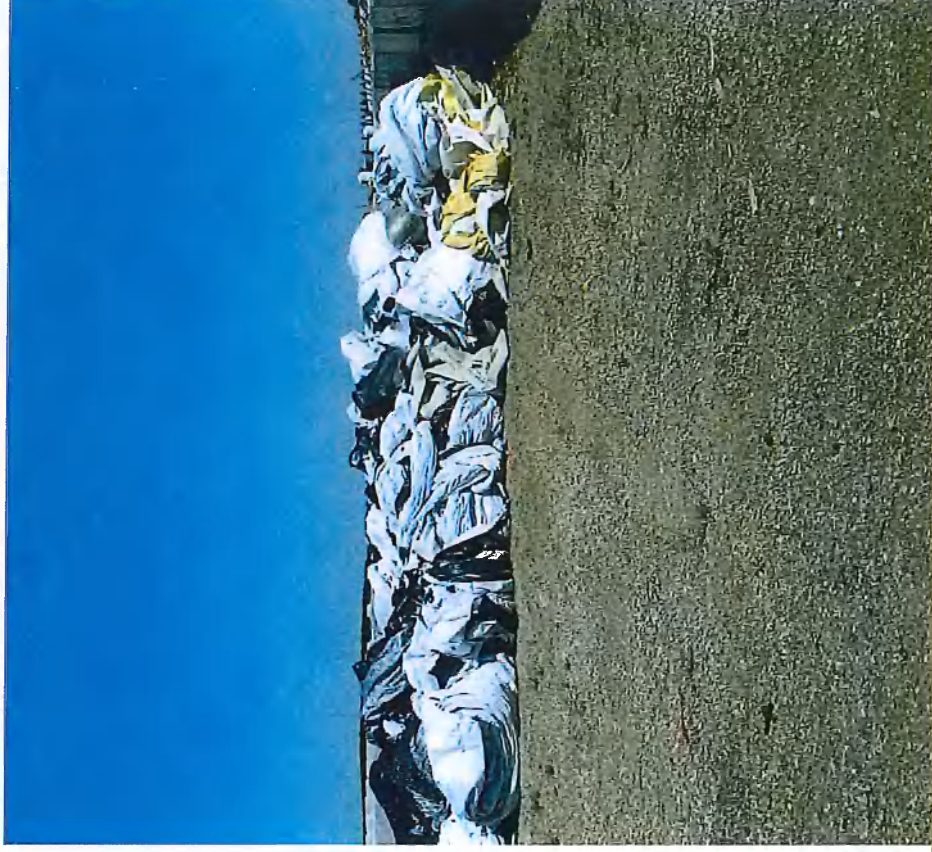
Part of Rocky View County waste & recycling program is to provide AG waste disposal services for its residents and farmers.

AG waste consist of (wire, tires, pesticide containers, used oil, twine, tarps, grain bags, and silage wrap) and is collected through 2 ways:

1. 3 transfer sites operated by the County where residents and farmers drop off their AG waste which includes AG plastic.
2. AG waste round ups, where the County set out roll-on bins in pre scheduled areas for farmers to drop their AG waste which includes AG plastic.

How is AG plastic handled in the transfer sites?

1. Twine is collected separately at the transfer sites in roll-on bins.
2. All other AG plastics are collected at the sites in either a bunker or in roll-on bins.



Pilot recycling of AG plastic

In 2014 the County started a pilot to recycle the AG plastic in its transfer sites; Evergreen a company from Vancouver offered to take the AG plastic for \$65/ton if it is baled properly to fit a sea container.

Using a mobile baler the AG plastic specifically (grain bags and silage wrap) were baled.



The baling process

Baling the AG plastic



Feeding the baler



Storage & loading process

Bales stored ready for loading



Loading to sea container



Loading from a mobile ramp



Full sea container 19.7 ton



Data and Numbers

- In 2014, 2 sea containers were shipped, each weighed 17 ton.
- In 2015, 49 large bales were produced.
- Bale weight 547 kg/bale.
- 36 bales were loaded into a sea container forming a net weight of 19.7 tons.

Challenges

1. Geography and distances.
2. AG plastic lower weight densities makes it expensive to transport.
3. Not all AG plastics are acceptable by recyclers.
4. Municipal cooperation to create an AG plastic market.



Suggested approach

- Joint municipal approach to AG plastic recycling, in this case the baling initiative.
- The County suggests a cooperative approach between interested municipalities to utilize the baler in turns during the year.
- Interested municipalities to invest equally or buy equal shares in the baler and pay for their operational costs.



Highlights from 2015 Market-Based Solutions for Used Agricultural Plastics: Survey of Municipalities

A challenging issue

With the increasing usage of agricultural plastics, like grain bags, twine, net wrap and silage bags, it is more important than ever to properly manage used agricultural plastics. Finding cost-effective, environmentally friendly ways to manage used agricultural plastics remains a serious challenge in Alberta.

Several Alberta studies and surveys have looked into this issue. For example, a 2013 report entitled *Alberta Agricultural Waste Characterization Study: Final Report* estimated that between 6,600 and 14,000 tonnes of agricultural plastic waste are generated in Alberta every year. The report *Agricultural Plastics Recycling: Agricultural Producers Survey, Final Report* detailed the results of a 2012 survey of 660 agricultural producers in Alberta. It found that producers dealt with used plastics in various ways such as burning them, sending them to a landfill, sending them for recycling, burying them on-farm, and reusing them. The surveyed producers said they used burning as a means of dealing with various used plastics including: baling twine (52% of respondents), silage pit or pile covers (42%), bale wrap (27%), grain bags or tubes (20%), and silage bags or tubes (15%).



Burning of plastics can release highly toxic substances, like dioxins, heavy metals and volatile organic compounds. These substances have many potential health impacts ranging from headaches and dizziness to lung disease, cancer and growth defects. Burning of plastics can also leave toxic residues that

impair soil and water quality. Due to these serious health and environmental impacts, burning of plastics is illegal under *Alberta's Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act*.

For proper disposal, agricultural plastics should be either buried in a landfill or diverted from the waste stream into a market. Examples of possible markets include recycling into other plastic products, conversion into fuel, and conversion into electricity. However, the 2012 producer survey results showed that producers faced barriers for the proper disposal of their used agricultural plastics. In addition, a 2012 report entitled *Agricultural Plastics Recycling: Municipal Waste Authorities Survey, Final Report* found that municipal waste authorities in Alberta also encountered challenges in managing used agricultural plastics.

About the 2015 survey

Alberta Agriculture and Forestry (AF) conducted the 2015 Market-Based Solutions for Used Agricultural Plastics study to get a deeper understanding of the current practices for disposal of used agricultural plastics. In this study, AF conducted a survey of municipalities in Alberta through the agricultural fieldmen and a similar survey followed for the Alberta municipal waste authorities. The two surveys build on the previous Alberta research. The goal is to use the survey results as a springboard to move forward on this issue and make progress toward solutions.

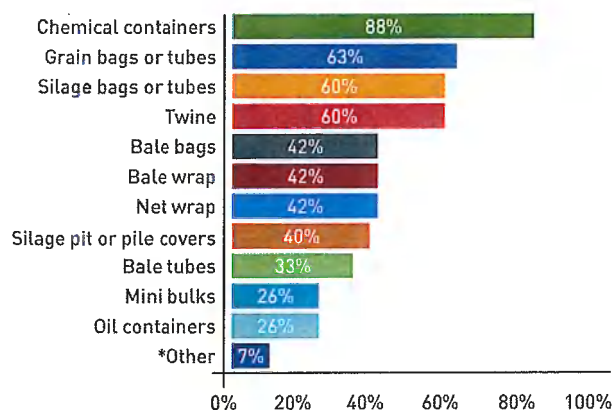
This summary highlights the key findings from the survey of municipalities with agricultural fieldmen. Agricultural fieldmen interact with agricultural producers, with municipal agencies, and in some cases with plastic recyclers. So agricultural fieldmen have valuable perspectives on the challenges involved in managing used agricultural plastics.

Agricultural fieldmen from 61 out of Alberta's 69 municipalities participated in the survey. The survey was conducted by phone, which allowed AF to provide greater context to the results.

Highlights of 2015 municipalities survey results

Various used agricultural plastics were accepted at many municipal waste sites: Respondents were aware of assorted types of used agricultural plastics that were being accepted at their municipality's waste site. Grain bags or tubes and silage bags or tubes were the most commonly identified type (after chemical containers, which are collected in the CleanFARMS recycling program) (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Used Agricultural Plastics Accepted at Municipal Waste Site (n=57)



*Other: Antifreeze jugs, hay tarps

*Chemical containers accepted through CleanFARMS recycling program

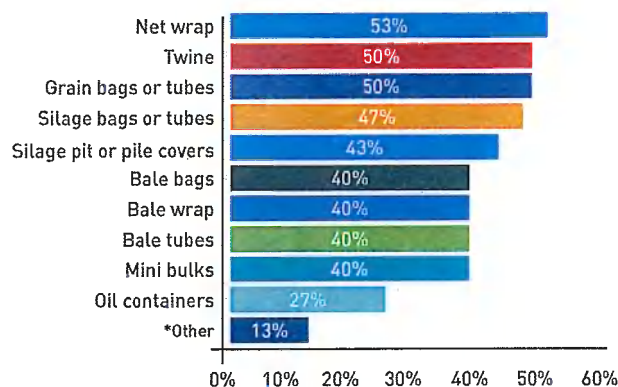
Used agricultural plastics were brought to landfills/transfer stations mainly by producers: The respondents said agricultural producers were the main agents bringing used agricultural plastics to landfills/transfer stations. Drop-off sites organized by municipalities and pickups by 4-H groups played a role in getting the plastics to the waste sites.



These results suggest that, for at least some producers, the distance to a landfill/transfer station was not an insurmountable barrier to taking their used plastics for proper disposal.

Some used agricultural plastics were not accepted at municipal waste sites: About half of the respondents believed that one or more types of used agricultural plastic were not being accepted at their municipal waste site. As Figure 2 shows, the most commonly identified unaccepted plastics were net wrap (53% of respondents), twine (50%), grain bags or tubes (50%), silage bags or tubes (47%), and silage pit or pile covers (43%). It is important to remember that these responses reflect the perceptions of agricultural fieldmen, and that some of the agricultural fieldmen said they did not know if agricultural plastics were accepted at their municipal waste site. However, if a municipal waste authority does not accept certain types of agricultural plastics, then that would be a critical barrier for local producers wanting to properly dispose of their plastics.

Figure 2. Used Agricultural Plastics Not Accepted at Municipal Waste Site (n=30)



*Other: Hay tarps, tarps, totes, chemical barrels

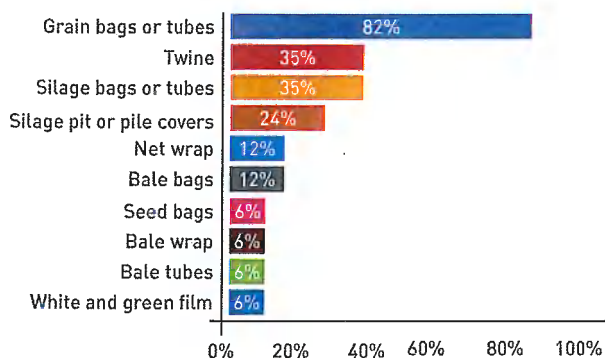
Some municipalities accessed markets for used agricultural plastics: In this survey, "markets" are businesses that obtain used agricultural plastics for purposes such as recycling or energy production opportunities.

The only market type identified by the respondents was recycling. About 30% (18 municipalities) said they were sending used agricultural plastics to recycling companies.

Grain bags or tubes were the most popular used agricultural plastics for recycling: In a follow-up question, the 18 municipalities identified 11 types of used agricultural plastics that were going to recyclers (Figure 3). According to the survey responses, the following recycling companies were being accessed:

- Blue Planet Recycling
- Capital Paper
- Crowfoot Plastics
- Everclean
- Meridian Wealth Management Inc.
- Merlin Plastics
- SWA Developing Company Ltd.
- Vikoz Enterprises

Figure 3. Used Agricultural Plastics Entering Market by Type (n=18)



*Chemical containers were noted through the CleanFARMS recycling program.

The intent of sharing the survey results is to communicate and not to endorse one company over another. Municipalities interested in accessing markets for used agricultural plastics would need to contact the individual companies to find out what types of used agricultural plastics are being accepted.

Used agricultural plastics had to meet a variety of requirements to be accepted for the recycling market: The requirements most commonly identified by the respondents related to proper preparation, cleanliness, shipping weight, and quality control/consistency of the plastics.

- **Preparation:** Respondents defined “properly prepared” in various ways, but generally it meant the plastic has to be baled, bundled or rolled for easy handling, transportation and storage.
- **Cleanliness:** Most respondents said the plastic has to be clean. However, there were different definitions of “clean” such as “less than 5% contamination” or “less than 10% contamination.” Used agricultural plastics should contain only minimal amounts of dirt, plant matter and other materials because biological contaminants above a certain amount can negatively affect the recycled process.
- **Weight:** Responses about weight requirements ranged from 30,000 pounds to 33 tonnes. Weight and volume affect transportation costs. For instance, a recycling company or municipality may not want to transport used agricultural plastics until a full truckload is ready if transporting partial loads is not cost-effective. Similarly, a recycling company that ships used agricultural plastics overseas may need to fill a shipping container to a certain minimum weight to be profitable.
- **Quality control/consistency:** Respondents noted that prolonged sun exposure can negatively impact the quality of the plastic.

Some respondents indicated that their municipal waste authority accepted used agricultural plastics but the plastics

needed to be clean and baled/bundled/rolled to enable access to recycling markets. Municipalities interested in accessing markets for used agricultural plastics would need to contact the individual companies to find out their requirements.



Most municipalities that were sending used agricultural plastics to a market did not have a formal written agreement with a company: Of the respondents who said their municipality was sending agricultural plastics for recycling, most (63%) said their municipality did not have an established agreement with the recycling company. Nineteen percent had verbal agreements, and 13% had written agreements. Not having a formal agreement can be risky for payment or delivery logistics.

Most municipalities were not making money from marketing used agricultural plastics: Respondents reported various prices for the plastics. For many municipalities, the inability to recover costs for handling and transporting used agricultural plastics was a significant barrier to recycling these plastics. Municipalities would need to contact the individual companies to find out their current prices.

Handling of used agricultural plastics required equipment, space and manpower: Respondents identified various types of equipment used by their municipality for handling used agricultural plastics such as grain bag rollers, vertical balers, ramps, forklifts and skid steers. A total of 23 types of equipment were identified, indicating that there is no particular “right” way of handling used agricultural plastics. In a follow-up question, respondents identified assorted challenges with this equipment such as troubles with old equipment and difficulties with twine getting tangled in the equipment. They also identified the need for space for the equipment and labour to operate it.

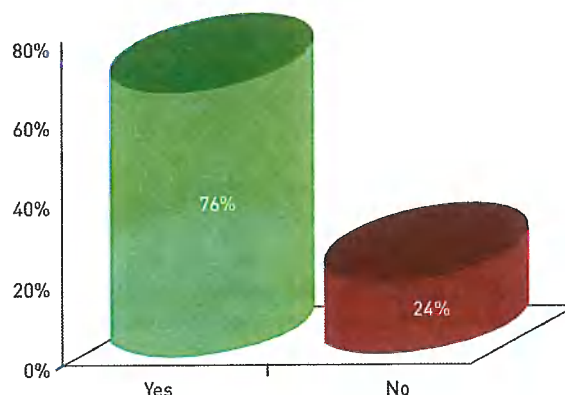
Municipalities faced significant barriers when attempting to access markets for used agricultural plastics: Respondents were asked several questions regarding barriers to accessing markets for used agricultural plastics. Table 1 lists examples of the identified barriers.

Table 1. Examples of identified barriers to participating in markets for used agricultural plastics

Government and/or programming barriers	Equipment, facility, manpower and cost barriers	Barriers related to marketing and/or companies	Barriers related to agricultural producers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of an organized program • Lack of support/ direction from municipality's council or managers • Not a priority for waste management authority • Lack of coordinated information on dealing with these plastics • Lack of leadership • View this issue as the responsibility of Alberta Environment • View this issue as the responsibility of vendors • Lack of legislation • No regulatory body • No public demand; no push from ratepayers • No demand from producers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Costs associated with getting the plastic to market • Poor rate of return; costs are higher than payment • Need to close the gap between overhead and capital expense • Need to move the plastic to market before winter • Site logistics • Insufficient manpower, insufficient storage space, insufficient funding for manpower and storage • Additional equipment needed for plastic handling • Difficulties in handling the plastics • Preparation required for the plastics to go to recycler • Poor location or insufficient number of transfer stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in getting company's confirmation to accept the plastics • Problems with reliability of company to accept the plastics on a yearly basis • Distance to market • No market contact • Requirements for agricultural plastics from companies • Difficulty in getting the right information to enter market • No certain market opportunities • Limited markets for specific agricultural plastics • Difficulty in getting enough volume/weight to make a load • Difficulty in getting enough supply of quality material • No market opportunity for smaller quantities of the plastics • Shipping or transportation issues • Need for clean plastics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to raise producer awareness of the issue • Need to educate producers on how to properly clean and prepare the plastics • Time, effort and expense involved for producers to clean, bundle and deliver their plastics to waste site • No financial incentive for producers to clean, bundle and deliver their plastics

Many respondents were considering entering markets for used agricultural plastics in the future: The respondents were asked several questions about potential markets they were aware of. Then they were asked if they were considering entering these markets in the future. Seventy-six percent said yes (Figure 4). In many cases, future participation was conditional on removal of some key barriers. Nevertheless, the strong "yes" response indicates a significant interest among agricultural fieldmen in participating in markets for used agricultural plastics.

Figure 4. Are You Considering Entering into Used Agricultural Plastic Markets in the Future? (n=55)





Conclusions and next steps

The survey results provide many examples of barriers to proper disposal of used agricultural plastics. However, the results also show that some municipalities are already involved in recycling, and that most agricultural fieldmen are interested in participation in recycling or other markets for used agricultural plastics in the future. This indicates that the agricultural fieldmen are focused on the long term. By finding ways to sustainably deal with used agricultural plastics now, they hope to be better prepared for any changes that may occur around the issue of used agricultural plastics.



The next step for Alberta Agriculture and Forestry is to complete the analysis and communicate the results from the municipal waste authority's survey. Combining the results from the surveys of the agricultural fieldmen and the municipal waste authorities will highlight the complexities and the important issues by shedding more light on this matter.

Alberta Agriculture and Forestry hopes the results from the two surveys will open the door to increased communication among stakeholders on this issue. Stakeholders include producers, agricultural fieldmen, municipal waste authorities, provincial government (Alberta Agriculture and Forestry and Alberta Environment and Parks), recycling companies, Recycling Council of Alberta, Alberta CARE, Alberta Plastics Recycling Association, agricultural plastic manufacturers and retailers and any other interested parties that could play valuable roles in the sustainable management of used agricultural plastics.

Alberta Agriculture and Forestry will be looking for opportunities to help connect and build relationships among stakeholders so people can share information and ideas, and learn from others' experiences. Alberta Agriculture and Forestry looks forward to progressing together with stakeholders and partners as we continue to seek better ways to deal with used agricultural plastics.

July 2016

Rental Equipment Usage January 1, 2016 - July 5, 2016

Equipment	Rental Rates	Total Users	Total Days	Total Revenue
Backpack Sprayer	\$ -			
Bale Scale	\$ 30.00	1	1	\$ 30.00
Bale Tester	\$ 10.00			
Ball Hitch (2" & 2 5/16")	\$ -			
Livestock Ultrasound	\$ 25.00			
Chairs	\$0.5/chair	3	5	\$ 25.00
Community Centre	\$ 50.00	1	1	\$ 50.00
Corral Panels	\$ 50.00	1	1	\$ 25.00
Coyote Trap	\$ -			
Eco-Bran Applicator	\$ 50.00	1	1	\$ 50.00
Grain Bag Roller	\$ -	4	8	\$ -
Grain Bagger	\$ 350.00			
Grain Bag Extractor	\$ 350.00	1	1	\$ 350.00
Grain Vac	\$ 200.00	21	22	\$ 4,000.00
Grass Seeders-Hand Held	\$ 5.00			
Grass Seeders-Quad Mount	\$ 5.00			
Grill	\$ 5.00	2	9	\$ 45.00
Hand Held Rope Wick	\$ 10.00			
Land Leveller	\$ 130.00			
Loading Chute	\$ 25.00	11	12	\$ 300.00
Manure Spreader	\$ 150.00			
Mulch Applicator	\$ 25.00			
Extra Hoses	\$ 1.00	1	1	\$ 2.50
Post Pounder	\$ 125.00	5	6	\$ 750.00
Pull/Push Roller Applicator	\$ -			
Quad Mount Rope Wick	\$ -			
Quad Mounted Sprayer	\$ -	3	3	\$ -
Quad Pull Type Sprayer	\$ -	1	1	\$ -
RFID Tag Reader	\$ -			
Rock Picker	\$ 300.00	3	3	\$ 900.00
Rock Rake	\$ 300.00	1	2	\$ 600.00
Roller Mill	\$ 20.00			
Rotowiper	\$ 75.00			
Scare Cannon #91060254	\$ -			
Signs	\$ -	1		
Skid Mount Sprayer	\$ -			
Steam Tables	\$ 5.00			
Tables	\$1.00/table	1	1	\$ 15.00
Toilets	\$ 40.00	1	3	\$ 120.00
Tree Spade	\$ 150.00	5	6	\$ 900.00
Truck Mount Sprayer	\$ 100.00			
Wash Station	\$ 10.00	1	3	\$ 30.00
Water Pumps	\$75.00(Summer) \$200 (Winter)	8	9	\$ 925.00
Zero Till Drills	\$300.00/20 feet	5	6	\$ 1,800.00
Wire Roller		5	7	\$ 175.00
Post Hole Auger		1	1	\$ 25.00
Sickle Mower				
BBQ Trailer				
48		88	113	\$ 11,117.50

Clear Hills County

Request For Decision (RFD)

Meeting:	Agricultural Service Board Meeting
Meeting Date:	July 11, 2016
Originated By:	Al Fletcher, Agricultural Fieldman
Title:	BOARD REPORTS
File No:	63-10-02

DESCRIPTION:

At this time the Board members will have an opportunity to present their reports.

BACKGROUND / PROPOSAL:

At this time the Board members will have an opportunity to report on meetings attended and other agricultural related topics.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Chair Harcourt written report
- Member Candy written report

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

RESOLUTION by _____ that this Agricultural Service Board accepts the Board members' written or verbal reports of July 11, 2016 for information.

Initials show support - Reviewed by: Manager:	AgFieldman: 
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- Sarah Hayward
- travel expenses

Soil Health...The Bottom Line...Nicole Masters...New Zealand.

SH star harcourt
 Today 12:15 PM
 sara@clearhillscounty.ab.ca

Reply |

Comments...

First question...What do you want?
 Answers were...Net profit, quality of life, biodiversity, resilience, security, independence, happiness.
 All these come from the soil.
 The action plan...Sunlight, air, H2O, equals profit.
 Resilience, productivity, animal health, reduced need for inputs, reduced costs equals profit.
 Problems...loss of top soil, "1930s", Canada loses 1-2 tons of topsoil per ton of grain per year!
 Need active fungus in the soil helps keep the soil together, microbes and humus help the structure.
 Bacteria is the oldest simplest, numerous organism involved in the decomposition of soil matter.
 Makes fine microaggregates to consume simple sugars.
 Fungus is needed for disease suppression and retaining plant nutrients.
 Decomposers are needed to feed the fungus, Calcium, Ca balances the minerals in the soil.
 Calcium is resistant to many weeds, lifts Ph, reduces salinity, enhances cell wall strength,
 resists pests and disease.
 Nematodes...Root body guards, helps release plant nutrients, important in the (N) Nitrogen cycle.
 Soil Food Web...Bacteria, algae, fungi form the base web triangle.

Weeds...doctors of the soil, their role,
 Quickly protect bare disturbed soil.
 Soil with low organic matter.
 Balance minerals
 A safety valve for toxins.
 Spray if you must!

Harcourt.



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Share more.



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Re: Nitrogen Fixation...Manning, AB..Dr. Dianne Knight...U of Sask..

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SH star harcourt
Tue 8:43 PM
sara@clearhillscounty.ab.ca

Reply |

From: star harcourt <erharc@hotmail.com>
Sent: July 4, 2016 9:34 AM
To: sara@clearhillscounty.ab.ca
Subject: Fw: Nitrogen Fixation...Manning, AB..Dr. Dianne Knight...U of Sask..

From: star harcourt <erharc@hotmail.com>
Sent: July 3, 2016 12:10 PM
To: Audrey Bjorklund
Subject: Nitrogen Fixation...Manning, AB..Dr. Dianne Knight...U of Sask..

Comments...

Photosynthate..(fixed carbon).
Host legume with a good root system is essential
Root hairs plus mycorrhiza bacteria equals nitrogen nodules.
Root nodules are fixed nitrogen.
Most legumes have the capacity to fix their own N most up to 250 lbs per acre.
Perennials plus forages up to 500 lbs per acre.
Alfalfa is #1 forage.
Active N fixation takes 8 to 15 days and the nodules are pink to red.
Annual forage nodules are short lived.
Perennials are longer lived if weather conditions are good.
Larger nodules does not better but more means more N.
Nitrogen is not free, just the actual growing cost the plant energy, more stress less
N fixation.
Low nitrogen in the soil means the plant roots have to move laterally to locate the
N.
Factors affecting N fixation, Temperature, H2O, Light, and the various elements in
the soil.
Inoculate your seed to introduce effective strains of bacteria into the soil.
Bacteria inoculant have a short life, suggest introducing competitive strains.
LCO...(lipo-chito-oligosaccharides), sugar flavonoids.
Initiates more nodules and root shoot development and promotes earlier seed
germination.
AMF...(arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi), rhyobium with penicillium bacteria.
Peas, alfalfa, flax seed inoculated with AMF will definitely benefit.

Pastures...
Greater variety of plants in the pasture the better the root system will be.
Grazing reduces the plants ability to fix N.
Why the interest in soil biological activators?
Reduce the need for chemical sprays
Soils are responsible(in part) for the earth's ecosystem.
Essential for crop production.
Any carbon source added to the soil will stimulate microbial activity short term.
More is better.

2016-07-06

m/owa/?fid=flinbox&path=/mail/sentitems/rp

On Monday, June 20, 7 Generations Energy Ltd. hosted a seminar “Earth, Wind & Water. What should we do?”

7 Generations Energy is a Grande Prairie business. Tours of their local operation, about 70 kilometres south of Grande Prairie can be arranged to view their drillrig, Cutbank River Gas Plant, Kakwa field and hydraulic frac site.

CEO Pat Carlson opened the seminar identifying 4 issues their company wants to address:

- Effect on the environment of Seismology and Fracking
- Need for habitat protection for wildlife
- What are the eco costs of greenhouse gas emissions
- Does climate change exist – yes or no

To do so, 7 Gen invited 2 speakers to its first seminar hoping that these and more to come can identify the 10 most important things that need doing.

The first speaker, Dr. Bernhard Mayer is a Professor of Isotope Geochemistry in the Department of Geoscience at the University of Calgary.

His speech dwelt mainly on whether climate change is a natural occurrence and basically said that with earth’s age estimated at 4.6 billion years, the first 600 million constantly changed from greenhouse to icehouse. These natural occurring changes were due to volcano action. The next 55 million years show a 13 degree cooling of deep ocean water. During the next 450,000 years, major glaciations occurred in cycles of 100,000 years.

Recent records show that CO₂ (carbon dioxide emissions) were constant at 200 ppm until the 1800’s but current rates are at 400 ppm and CH₄ (methane emissions) are higher than ever. He maintains that scientists have excluded volcano activity and sunspot variations as reasons for this. Instead he used the term anthropogenic climate change which refers to the production of greenhouse gases emitted by human activity. By examining the polar ice cores, scientists are convinced that human activity has increased the proportion of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, which has skyrocketed over the past few hundred years.

Scientists using computer simulations have warned of dire consequences unless:

- We increase energy efficiency
- Reduce reliance on fossil fuels
- Increase use of renewable resources
- Introduce carbon pricing
- Utilize carbon capture techniques

Kim Sturgess was the next speaker. She is CEO and founder of WaterSmart. Alberta WaterSMART is a Calgary based fee for service company committed to improving water management in Alberta.

Their mandate is to identify key issues in water management, bring together the right people to solve the issues and provide solutions.

Some interesting water facts she highlighted:

- 3 of 4 jobs are water dependent
- A water crisis is predicted to occur by 2050 when the world population is estimated to rise to 9 billion people
- 20% of the world's drinking water is in Canada, but Alberta accounts for only 2.2% of Canada's fresh water
- While 80% of Alberta's water supply lies in the northern part of the province, 80% of Alberta's water demand comes from the southern half of the province
- In general, only groundwater within 150 metres of the surface is suitable for household consumption. Although there are exceptions, wells drilled at greater depths run the risk of encountering saline groundwater. Whenever possible, industrial water users look for alternatives to potable water, such as deeper saline groundwater

She contended that due to the expected explosion in population, Canada will be called upon to produce more food. There are key risks that must be mitigated through municipal/industrial collaboration to stave off social instability:

- Water scarcity
- Flooding
- Drought
- Lower water quality
- Regulatory uncertainty

Of 3.3 billion cubic meters of water used in Alberta:

- Agricultural – 68.40%
- Industry – 5.64%
- Municipal – 4.42%
- Petroleum – 8.18%

- Other – 13.36%

Climate change advocates predict that with global warming, by 2050, countries in the northern hemisphere i.e. Canada, Northern United States and northern European countries will have a more cooling climate whereas the southern remaining countries will experience extreme heat which in turn will lead to northern countries needing to increase their food production

A key question she identified is: what is the future of the family farm? Water rights and land rights are now separate. Water management is a global issue but decisions need to be made on a local level by a collaborative effort by landowners, government and industry.

The implications for Alberta's future development:

- Water shortages in the south threaten the availability of traditional fresh water supplies for industrial and land development. The existing water allocation system will be changed in some way to make unused water available for new uses
- There will be pressure on all industries to increase collaboration for greater overall and social benefit for Albertans
- Environmental lobbyists will increase activities especially for the oil sands
- Investors and suppliers will increase pressure on companies to show improved environmental performance
- Local people will make the local tradeoffs
- Government oversight will increase

-30-

Submitted by Garry Candy

Clear Hills County

Request For Decision (RFD)

Meeting:	Agricultural Service Board Meeting
Meeting Date:	July 11, 2016
Originated By:	Al Fletcher, Agricultural Fieldman
Title:	INFORMATION & CORRESPONDENCE
File No:	63-02-02

DESCRIPTION:

The board is presented with correspondence for review.

BACKGROUND:

Attached are documents for the Board's information:

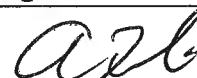
ATTACHMENTS:

- Bill 6 Consultations & Technical Working Groups – (63-02-02)
- Grassroots Article – (63-02-02)
- Peace Country Beef & Forage Association – Day at the Research Farm – (63-02-02)
- Peace Country Beef & Forage Association – Pasture Walk – (63-02-02)
- Alberta Farm Animal Care – Article – (63-02-02)

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

RESOLUTION by _____ that this Agricultural Service Board receives the information & correspondence of July 11, 2016 as presented.

Initials show support - Reviewed by: Manager:	AgFieldman: 
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Bill 6

Consultations

The government will consult with farmers, ranchers and other stakeholders to design workplace regulations that reflect the unique nature of the farm and ranch industry.

Input is needed on how to best implement the changes for Occupational Health and Safety, Labour Relations and Employment Standards legislation, as well as on what supports might be required to enable recommended changes.

Consultation with agriculture sector stakeholders

The consultation process includes representatives from the agricultural sector, labour groups, and technical experts. Each working group is chaired by an independent and impartial individual with demonstrated mediation, consensus, and board governance experience. We will provide an opportunity for broad and diverse range of voices to provide input.

The technical working groups will develop recommendations on how employment standards, occupational health and safety, and labour relations requirements should be applied given the unique needs of employers and employees in the agriculture sector.

Technical working groups, responsibilities and members

Employment Standards Code

Labour Relations Code

OHS: Review of existing requirements and exceptions (2 groups)

OHS: Best Practices for Agriculture

OHS: Education, training and certification

Technical working groups, responsibilities and members

Employment Standards Code

This working group will determine how various employment standards can be implemented in ways that make sense in the context of the agriculture sector.

Chair: David Gould

Members:

- Blaine Staples, Red Deer County, producer, U-Pick and Agri-tourism operator
- Stuart Thiessen, Strathmore, producer (cow/calf and grain), feedlot operator
- Steven Marshman, Strathmore, producer (mixed farming), and Alberta Canola Producers Board Member
- Susan Schafers, Stony Plain, egg farmer

- Gweneth Feeny, Edmonton, senior researcher Alberta Union of Provincial Employees
- Joel Beatson, Edmonton, executive director Landscape Alberta
- Gordon Tait, Lethbridge, partner Meyers Norris Penny LLP (representative of Hutterian Brethren)
- Martin d'Entremont, Calgary, United Nurses of Alberta
- James Suydam, Calgary, retired agri-food worker
- Laurie Fries, Wainwright, mixed livestock producer
- Tjerk (Jack) Dejong, Fairview, former producer (crop and hog)
- Morgan Gallatin, Wetaskiwin, worker, dairy worker

Biography: David Gould, LL.B., Q.C., C.Med

David Gould is one of Western Canada's most experienced mediators and facilitators. He is an industry leader in the design of conflict prevention and conflict management systems and processes as well as their integration with regulatory requirement for public and stakeholder engagement.

Designed and implemented mediation and facilitation processes for the resolution of public issues and conflicts for numerous Municipal Provincial and Federal Government agencies including: Alberta Justice, Alberta Department of Energy, Alberta Environment, British Columbia Oil and Gas Commission, WorkSafe BC, Yukon Territorial Government, Federal Department of National Defense and Parks Canada.

Led the design team for the appropriate Dispute Resolution program for the Energy Resources Conversation Board (now the AER) and the National Energy Board.

Conducted hundreds of mediations for the:

- Resource industry resolving company-to-company and landowner/industry conflicts;
- Business sector resolving numerous commercial conflicts as well as internal management issues and workplace conflicts;
- Insurance industry resolving personal injury claims and coverage disputes; and
- Aboriginal and Metis communities with the Resource sector

Labour Relations Code

This working group will determine how to ensure Alberta's laws are compliant with recent Supreme Court decisions.

Chair: Cheryl Yingst Bartel

Members:

- John Lawton, Edmonton, producer, cattle feeder

- John Bland, Strathmore, producer and former RCMP Officer and Livestock Investigator
- Mark Chambers, Acme, worker/manager in large-scale hog production
- Martin van Diemen, Picture Butte, producer (dairy, poultry and mixed crops), director with Alberta Milk and Alberta Chicken Producers
- Karen Shaw, Sturgeon County, Sturgeon County Councillor
- Devin Yeager, Red Deer, secretary treasurer, UFCW Local 1118
- Dewey Funk, St. Albert, dairy and beef experience, labour relations officer, United Nurses of Alberta
- Terence Hochstein, Taber, executive director, Potato Growers of Alberta
- Grace Strom, High River, Alberta Beekeepers' Commission, producer
- Leanne Chahley, Lethbridge, lawyer
- Barret Weber, Edmonton, director of research, Alberta Federation of Labour
- David Miller, Fairview, Farm worker

Biography: Cheryl Yingst Bartel

Cheryl Yingst Bartel is a former litigator in a National law firm who now practices exclusively as a Mediator and Arbitrator for labour relations and employment issues. She has negotiated over 70 collective agreements to resolution, in both the public and private sectors, in many industries across Alberta. Cheryl is named on the Mediator Roster maintained by Jobs, Skills, Training and Labour and is also a named Arbitrator and Mediator on the roster of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Cheryl has given presentations and training on alternative dispute resolution and legal issues relating to labour and employment to various groups. She is currently pursuing her LLM in Labour Relations and Employment Law.

OHS: Review of existing requirements and exceptions (2 groups)

These working groups will consider the applicability of parts 1-29 of the Occupational Health and Safety Code with the unique considerations of farm and ranch work.

Technical Working Group Three

Chair: Wendy Hassen

Members:

- Shannon Jacobi, Edmonton, president of the Alberta Occupational Health Nurses Association
- Kent Erickson, Irma, producer (cow/calf, mixed crops) and Alberta Wheat Commission Director
- Glenn Norman, Red Deer County, producer (cow/calf and commercial forage)
- Jacqueline Gerlach, Edmonton, health and safety consultant

- Corey Beck, Sexsmith, County of Grande Prairie councillor, cow/calf producer
- Tom Vandermeer, Morinville, farm worker
- Tyler Kueber, Killam, producer
- Barbara McKinley, Edmonton, WCB consultant
- Humphrey Banack, Camrose, producer (grains and oilseeds)
- Philippa Thomas, Cochrane, injured farm worker and farm safety activist
- Jurgen Preugschas, Mayerthorpe, producer (hog, beef and grain)
- Anita Heuver, Strathmore, tree nursery operator

Technical Working Group Four

Chair: Don Mallon

Members:

- Justin Knol, Lethbridge, mixed grain and speciality seed worker
- Gerald Finster, Valleyview, producer (grain)
- Gregory Sears, Sexsmith, producer, (grain, pulse and oilseed) and Alberta Canola Producers board chair
- Jason Foster, Edmonton, assistant professor of human resources and labour relations with Athabasca University
- Fred Niehoss, Camrose, farm worker and producer
- Erna Ference, Black Diamond, Alberta Chicken Producer
- Rients Palsma, Duchess, dairy farmer, former farm worker and agricultural instructor
- Al Kemmere, Olds, Mountain View County reeve and AAMDC director
- Kari Bergerud, Edmonton, nurse
- Connie Seutter, Edmonton, elk rancher and chair of the Alberta Elk Commission
- Russel Pickett, Bassano, producer (cattle, hay, and irrigated cereals)
- Vincent Geerligs, Welling, farm employee, mixed crops and feedlot

Biography: Wendy Hassen, Chartered Mediator, Certified Professional Facilitator

Wendy is an experienced and energetic facilitator providing process design, facilitation, mediation and committee support services to private and public sector clients. Her years in private practice, professional and executive roles within the public sector, combined with community service have given her a broad range of experience including:

- Designing, facilitating and documenting meetings, discussions and group processes
- Facilitation, planning and project coordination support (work groups/committees)
- Facilitating strategic, business and operational planning processes
- Facilitating union/employer problem solving and other joint initiatives

- Mediating workplace, community and co-parenting disputes
- Teaching/coaching effective communications & problem solving processes

Biography: Don Mallon, Q.C.

Admitted to Bar: Alberta 1979, Awarded Queen's Counsel designation in 2004.
 Education: 1978 LL.B (University of Alberta); 1975 B.Sc. (University of Alberta);
 Certificate of Completion – Mediating Disputes (Harvard Law School P.O.N)

Don is a partner at Prowse Chowne LLP with an active litigation practice that focuses on property rights and environmental issues. His court and board attendances are aimed primarily at the protection or repair of landowners' rights. He has advised and advocated for rural and urban landowners, as well as for First Nations in hundreds of expropriation, environmental and energy-related cases. He regularly appears before such administrative tribunals as the Alberta Land Compensation Board, Alberta Surface Rights Board, Alberta Utilities Commission, various subdivision and appeal boards as well Alberta's Courts. His strong advocacy skills and strategic approach to client issues have resulted in a long record of favorable resolutions for his clients

Don also utilizes his litigation skills and experience together with additional Harvard Law School mediation and negotiation training to branch into the world of alternative Dispute Resolution. Having successfully participated in many successful mediations and arbitrations on behalf of clients he now conducts them.

Don is an active member of the Alberta Expropriation Association, having twice served as President. He is a regular speaker and contributor to its annual conferences. He also holds membership in the International Right of Way Association and the Canadian Bar Association, and was an examiner for the Alberta Law Society's Bar Admission course for several years. Don has published and presented on many topics including expropriation, land use, taxation and general law for Albertans.

Don actively volunteers time and energy to SAGE, an Edmonton Seniors association. He's been involved in numerous other community and social organizations including several Habitat for Humanity for Humanity builds, co-chairing the funding and organization of one in the name of late Chief Justice William Sinclair. He is also an avid road cyclist, a cross country and downhill ski instructor and amateur violinist.

Areas of practice include: Expropriation and Surface Rights, Environment and Regulatory Law, and Mediation and Arbitration

OHS: Best practices for agriculture

This working group will assist with the review of current best practices related to healthy and safe operations on farms and ranches, and provide advice, suggestions, and recommendations on the best practices prevalent in the agricultural sector.

Chair: Klaus Opatril

Members:

- Jody Bignell, Rimbey, producer (mixed farming) and farm worker
- Jennifer Buck, Calgary, farm worker (equine manager)
- Allan Child, Killam, producer (dairy and mixed crops)
- Jim Hole, St. Albert, market garden/greenhouse/garden centre
- Les Oakes, Millarville, president Alberta Equestrian Federation
- John Waldner, Foremost, manager at Kingslake Hutterite Colony
- Miranda These, Tilley, worker (safety coordinator)
- Don Voaklander, Edmonton, professor and director of the Injury Prevention Centre within the School of Public Health at the University of Alberta
- Alfred Borbely, Millarville, farm worker
- Dale Collison, Bruce, producer (grain and cattle) and former agri-food worker, Beaver County Councillor
- Gregory Harris, Cremona, cattle and forage farm worker and former police officer
- Tom Kennelly, Wainwright, worker Sun Haven Farms

Biography: Klaus Opatril

Klaus has over 30 years of labour relations experience and a Bachelor of Education from the University of Calgary and a Master of Education from the University of Oregon. His career has most recently involved employment as the Coordinator of Teacher Welfare for the Alberta Teachers' Association. His responsibilities included the negotiation and administration of collective agreements for teachers in Alberta public, separate and charter schools. He has designed and given workshops and talks on the subject of distributive and integrative bargaining, the grievance process and other labour relations topics. Klaus served as a Board Member of the Alberta Labour Relations Board from 2002 to 2005. He is currently an independent mediator operating the company KG Opatril Mediation Services and specializes in collective bargaining mediation and grievance mediation.

OHS: Education, training and certification

This working group will assist with a review of the current OHS education and training tools available for farms and ranches, and provide recommendations to Labour and Agriculture and Forestry on which education, training, and certification requirements the agriculture sector will be able to use or find useful.

Chair: Kelly Williams-Whitt

Members:

- Doreen Neilley, Rocky Rapids, Bison Producers Association of Alberta
- Tim van der Hoek, Vauxhall, pulse producer, irrigation
- Jeff Kamlah, turkey producer and vice-chair of the Alberta Turkey Producers

- Jared Matsunaga-Turnbull, Edmonton, executive director of the Alberta Workers' Health Centre
- Richard Truscott, Calgary, vice-president, CFIB, small- and medium-sized businesses
- David Kolotylo, Willingdon, producer
- Eric Musekamp, Bow Island, Farm Workers Union of Alberta
- Candace Martens, Calgary, public legal educator at the Calgary Workers' Resource Centre
- Janice Peterson, labour representative
- Judy Finseth, Okotoks, co-manager of Bar Pipe Hereford Ranch
- Brian Acton, farm worker, grains and oilseeds
- Page Stuart, Vegreville, producer, past chair Alberta Cattle Feeders Association

Biography: Kelly Williams-Whitt, MBA, PhD

Dr. Kelly Williams-Whitt is an Associate Professor in the Faculty of Management at the University of Lethbridge, Director of Management Graduate Programs, and a Labour Mediator and Arbitrator. She is a former registered nurse, with an MBA and a PhD in human resource management and labour relations, both from the University of Calgary. She has an extensive background in occupational health and safety and a strong interest in this area as an educator and as an Albertan from a farming family.

Dr. Williams-Whitt teaches courses in occupational health and safety, labour relations, employment law, human resource management and workplace diversity. As a university professor, she is also an active researcher. She works with other scientists from around the world to conduct studies in occupational health and return-to-work after illness or injury. Her work is published in peer-reviewed scientific journals and she has authored numerous books and book chapters on work disability and labour and employment law. Dr. Williams-Whitt holds an appointment with the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (Labour Program) as an adjudicator for cases falling under Part III of the Canada Labour Code. She sits on the editorial board of the Journal of Occupational Rehabilitation, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Institute for the Relief of Pain and Disability.

2015 Bill 6

First Session, 29th Legislature, 64 Elizabeth II

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ALBERTA

BILL 6

**ENHANCED PROTECTION FOR
FARM AND RANCH WORKERS ACT**

THE MINISTER OF JOBS, SKILLS, TRAINING AND LABOUR

First Reading

Second Reading

Committee of the Whole

Third Reading

Royal Assent

BILL 6

2015

**ENHANCED PROTECTION FOR
FARM AND RANCH WORKERS ACT**

(Assented to , 2015)

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the
Legislative Assembly of Alberta, enacts as follows:

**Part 1
Employment Standards Code**

Amends RSA 2000 cE-9

1(1) The *Employment Standards Code* is amended by this
section.

(2) Section 2(3) and (4) are repealed.

Explanatory Notes

Part 1 Employment Standards Code

1(1) Amends chapter E-9 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000.

(2) Section 2(3) and (4) presently read:

(3) The following Divisions and regulations do not apply to employees and employers specified in subsection (4):

(a) Part 2, Division 3, Hours of Work;

(b) Part 2, Division 4, Overtime and Overtime Pay;

(c) Part 2, Division 5, General Holidays and General Holiday Pay;

(d) Part 2, Division 6, Vacations and Vacation Pay;

(e) Part 2, Division 9, Restriction on Employment of Children and regulations made under section 138(1)(e), prohibiting or regulating the employment of individuals under 18 years of age;

(3) Section 138(1)(l) is repealed.

2 The *Employment Standards Regulation (AR 14/97)* is amended by repealing section 1.1.

3 This Part comes into force on Proclamation.

Part 2
Labour Relations Code

Amends RSA 2000 cL-1

4(1) The *Labour Relations Code* is amended by this Part.

(f) regulations under section 138(1)(d) respecting vacations, vacation pay, general holidays and general holiday pay;

(g) regulations under section 138(1)(f) respecting the minimum wage.

(4) The Divisions and regulations specified in subsection (3) do not apply to employees employed on a farm or ranch whose employment is directly related to

(a) the primary production of eggs, milk, grain, seeds, fruit, vegetables, honey, livestock, diversified livestock animals within the meaning of the Livestock Industry Diversification Act, poultry or bees, or

(b) any other primary agricultural operation specified in the regulations,

or to their employer while acting in the capacity as employer.

(3) Section 138(1)(l) presently reads:

138(1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations

(l) specifying an operation to be a "primary agricultural operation" for the purpose of section 2.

2 Amends Alberta Regulation 14/97. Section 1.1 presently reads:

1.1 An operation that produces cultured fish within the meaning of the Fisheries (Alberta) Act is specified as a primary agricultural operation for the purpose of section 2(3)(i) of the Act.

3 Coming into force.

Part 2 Labour Relations Code

4(1) Amends chapter L-1 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000.

(2) Section 4(2)(e) is repealed.

(3) This section comes into force on Proclamation.

Part 3
Occupational Health and Safety Act

Amends RSA 2000 cO-2

5(1) The *Occupational Health and Safety Act* is amended by this section.

(2) Section 1(s)(i) is repealed.

6 The *Farming and Ranch Exemption Regulation* (AR 27/95) is repealed.

(2) Section 4(2) presently reads in part:

(2) *This Act does not apply to*

(e) *employees employed on a farm or ranch whose employment is directly related to*

(i) *the primary production of eggs, milk, grain, seeds, fruit, vegetables, honey, livestock, diversified livestock animals within the meaning of the Livestock Industry Diversification Act, poultry or bees, or*

(ii) *any other primary agricultural operation specified in the regulations under the Employment Standards Code*

or to their employer while the employer is acting in the capacity of their employer;

(3) Coming into force.

Part 3 Occupational Health and Safety Act

5(1) Amends chapter O-2 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000.

(2) Section 1(s) presently reads:

1 *In this Act,*

(s) *"occupation" means every occupation, employment, business, calling or pursuit over which the Legislature has jurisdiction, except*

(i) *farming or ranching operations specified in the regulations, and*

(ii) *work in, to or around a private dwelling or any land used in connection with the dwelling that is performed by an occupant or owner who lives in the private dwelling or a household servant of the occupant or owner;*

6 Repeals Alberta Regulation 27/95.

7(1) The *Occupational Health and Safety Code 2009* as adopted by the *Occupational Health and Safety Code 2009 Order (AR 87/2009)* is amended by this section.

(2) The following is added after section 1:

Farming and ranching operations

1.1(1) Subject to subsection (2) and except as expressly provided in this Code, this Code does not apply to the following farming and ranching operations:

- (a) the production of crops, including fruits and vegetables, through the cultivation of land;
- (b) the raising and maintenance of animals or birds;
- (c) the keeping of bees.

(2) For greater certainty, the following are not farming and ranching operations:

- (a) the processing of food or other products from the operations referred to in subsection (1);
- (b) the operations of greenhouses, mushroom farms, nurseries or sod farms;
- (c) landscaping;
- (d) the raising or boarding of pets.

8 This Part comes into force on January 1, 2016.

**Part 4
Workers' Compensation Regulation**

Amends AR 325/2002

9 The *Workers' Compensation Regulation (AR 325/2002)* is amended in Schedule A by striking out

“agrology and agronomy services, provision of;”,
“apiary, operation of;”,
“artificial breeding services, provision of;”,
“breeding of animals, birds, fish or reptiles;”,

7 Amends Occupational Health and Safety Code 2009.

8 Coming into force.

Part 4
Workers' Compensation Regulation

9 Amends Alberta Regulation 325/2002.

“collection of urine from pregnant mares;”,
“dude ranch, operation of;”,
“egg producer, commercial, carrying on business as;”,
“farming, carrying on business of;”,
“farming contracting, including haying and threshing, carrying on business of;”,
“feed lot, commercial, operation of;”,
“fertilizer spreading services, provision of;”,
“fruit grower, commercial, carrying on business as;”,
“game farm, operation of;”,
“horse exercising, training or racing, carrying on business of;”,
“poultry producer, commercial, carrying on business as;”,
“rabbit producer, commercial, carrying on business as;”,
“ranching;”,
“riding academy or horse stable, operation of;”, and
“vegetable grower, commercial, carrying on business as;”.

Coming into force

10 This Part comes into force on January 1, 2016.

10 Coming into force.

RECORD OF DEBATE

Stage	Date	Member	From	To
		Questions and Comments	From	To
Stage	Date	Member	From	To
		Questions and Comments	From	To
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		Questions and Comments	From	To
Stage	Date	Member	From	To
		Questions and Comments	From	To





Sarah Hayward

From: Aaron Zylstra
Sent: June-29-16 10:31 AM
To: Sarah Hayward
Cc: Audrey Bjorklund; Al Fletcher
Subject: RE: Important News About the Watershed Stewardship Grant Program

Please include as correspondence in ASB agenda.

Aaron Zylstra
Clear Hills County Ag. Fieldman

From: Alberta Stewardship Network [<mailto:mail@senderauthenticated.com>] On Behalf Of Alberta Stewardship Network
Sent: June-29-16 9:52 AM
To: Audrey Bjorklund <Audrey@clearhillscounty.ab.ca>
Subject: Important News About the Watershed Stewardship Grant Program

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Grassroots News

Inspiring Alberta's Stewards

Wednesday, June 29, 2016

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Important News about the Watershed Stewardship Grant Program

Watershed Stewardship Grant Funding Cancelled by the Government of Alberta

Land Stewardship Centre (LSC) was recently informed by the Government of Alberta, Environment and Parks that our application for \$250,000 in Watershed Stewardship Grant (WSG) funding for 2016 was not approved. As a result, no funding will be available for the WSG program this year.

LSC was notified that the decision not to fund the WSG program was based on budget restrictions. This is unfortunate and extremely disappointing for the Watershed Stewardship Groups who depend on this grant as a means to design and deliver community-based programming that directly supports the Alberta Government's Water for Life Strategy. As this was an annual grant program, at this time, LSC is uncertain what this decision will mean for the long-term future of the Watershed Stewardship Grant program.

LSC has implemented the WSG program in Alberta since 2006. In that time, more than \$1.8 million dollars have been allocated to 127 community-based Watershed Stewardship Groups across Alberta, with an additional \$5.7 million leveraged through partnerships. Throughout the history of the program, Watershed Stewardship Groups have worked collaboratively with local

municipalities, local land owners and land managers, Watershed Planning and Advisory Councils and other conservation organizations to design and deliver in excess of 300 projects. These groups and their projects have all contributed to bringing the Water for Life Strategy goals to life, and making healthy aquatic ecosystems, reliable, quality water supplies for a sustainable economy, and safe, secure drinking water a reality.

Over the years, the Watershed Stewardship Grant program has clearly enabled Watershed Stewardship Groups to bring about positive action and deliver results in their communities across Alberta. We have been continually amazed at the high level of commitment and professionalism that these stewardship groups have displayed as they developed and carried out projects that advance the goals of Water for Life and support the Alberta Government's recently announced Climate Leadership Plan.

LSC is disappointed that the Government of Alberta has elected to no longer support these community stewardship efforts. However, LSC is committed to continuing to support Watershed Stewardship Groups through our own programming which includes the Alberta Stewardship Network, Resources for Stewards, Grassroots News and the online Stewardship Directory. Looking ahead, LSC will begin to explore ways to access new sources of funding that could be used to support the valuable work of the Watershed Stewardship Groups. We will also continue to work with the Government of Alberta, advocating for the reinstatement of provincial financial support for grassroots stewardship groups and the important work they are doing in communities across the province to the benefit of all Albertans.

For more information regarding the Government of Alberta's decision you are invited to contact:

Mr. Robert Stokes, Executive Director
Strategic Relationships and Engagement
Environment and Parks
9th fl Petroleum Plaza ST
9915 - 108 Street
Edmonton, AB
T5K 2G8
Phone: 780 422-2690
Fax: 780 421-0028
Email: robert.stokes@gov.ab.ca

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www.landstewardship.org/ASN
Land Stewardship Centre
17503 - 45 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6M 2N3
P 780-483-1885
E asn@landstewardship.org

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We Want to Show Off Our Plots!
Peace Country Beef & Forage Association
invites all to join them for a
Day at the Research Farm
Wednesday, July 20th

Registration at
10am, Tour
starts at 10:30

MD of Fairview
Research
Farm

2 Miles West of
Fairview on
64A & 1 1/4
Miles North
on RR 35



Plot Tours!

Pulses
Cocktail Cover
Crops
Silage Variety Trails
and much more!

**Hear From the
Experts!**

Growing Corn
Cocktail Mixtures
Pulses in the Peace
and more!

Cost: FREE!
Lunch Provided

In Collaboration With



For More
Information
& To Register
Contact
Kaitlin at
780-835-6799



Pasture Walk Series

With Kelly Sidoryk & Karin Lindquist

Join us for a day of Pasture, Hay, Holistic Grazing & Cocktail Cover Crops! As well as a special presentation on Sainfoin with a stop scheduled for our July 26 date.

July 26	Dolen Land & Cattle	Fourth Creek Hall
July 27	Faron Steffen's	Grimshaw Legion
July 28	Scott & Kerry Mulligan's	Valleyview

Join us at a location near you!
 Registration at 10 a.m.
 Lunch Provided
 Free to Attend!

For more information, directions, or to register for any of these great days, please call Kaitlin at 780-835-6799 or email kmclachlan@gprc.ab.ca.



This series in collaboration with:



From: Aaron Zylstra
Sent: July-05-16 1:28 PM
To: Sarah Hayward
Subject: ASB agenda - ALERT Line Volunteers Needed

Please include in correspondence and the newsletter.

Aaron Zylstra
Clear Hills County Ag. Fieldman

From: Alberta Farm Animal Care [mailto:kristen@afac.ab.ca]
Sent: July-05-16 1:23 PM
To: Aaron Zylstra
Subject: ALERT Line Volunteers Needed



ALERT Line Volunteers Needed!

July 5, 2016

Hello AFAC Members,

We are emailing you today in hopes that you can help us out. As most of you know, our ALERT Line has/is going through a transition process and we are always trying to improve the system that we have!

So, our question to you is, do you know anybody that would make a great ALERT Line Volunteer? Somebody that is passionate about livestock welfare AND knowledgeable in current practices and what animals need?

We want them to be part of our team! It's quite simple to become a volunteer, yet an extremely rewarding and important role. We are looking for volunteers with knowledge of any livestock species and that are willing and able to share their expertise with other producers. We are specifically looking for volunteers in Northern Alberta and in remote locations across the province, but would love to welcome any other willing volunteers!

Alberta Farm Animal Care is looking for

PRODUCERS HELPING
PRODUCERS

knowledgeable, passionate volunteers

What is the ALERT Line?

- ALERT is a call line for anyone to report livestock care concerns.
- ALERT assists before livestock are in distress.
- ALERT Resource Team includes farmers and other rural community members. They offer solutions to improve livestock care.
- ALERT has an ALERT veterinarian program that provides knowledgeable counsel.
- ALERT informs the public on how farmers care for their animals.
- ALERT is available for self-reporting to assist those who may be experiencing problems in caring for their livestock.
- ALERT works with the Alberta SPCA and RCMP.



What's involved?

- Your time
- Knowledge about at least one particular livestock species (Cattle, Horses, Swine, etc.)
- Willingness to share your expertise with other producers
- Work in the industry (livestock producer, etc.)
- Watch a 22 minute training video on how the ALERT Line works
- Sign a waiver form



Contact Kristen Hall at kristen@afac.ab.ca and make sure to include your phone number in the email.

What is involved with being an ALERT Line Volunteer? Follow this [link](#) for more information on the ALERT Line Policies and Procedures and to find the waiver form that volunteers will need to sign!

There is also a 22 minute [training video](#) that will help future volunteers get an idea of what to expect! Please feel free to pass this on to anybody that you think might be interested, and feel free to get them to call the ALERT Line at 1-800-506-2273 if they have any questions or they can email Kristen Hall at kristen@afac.ab.ca!

Thanks in advance!

Alberta Farm Animal Care | afac@afac.ab.ca | PO Box 5201, #5-112 Centre Street
High River, AB T1V 1M4

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