



# MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW No. 16

## REGULAR AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARD MEETING AGENDA

Wednesday, December 16, 2020

9:30 AM

Council Chambers  
Administration Building

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#1	CALL TO ORDER	
#2	ADOPTION OF AGENDA	1
#3	MINUTES	
	3.1 Regular Agricultural Service Board Meeting minutes held Wednesday, October 1, 2020 to be adopted.	3
	3.2 Organization Agricultural Service Board Meeting minutes held Tuesday, November 10, 2020 to be adopted.	7
	3.3 Agricultural Service Board Special Budget Meeting minutes held Tuesday, November 10, 2020 to be adopted.	10
	3.4 Business Arising from the Minutes	
#4	DELEGATION	
	4.1 Peace Country Beef and Forage Association	12
	4.2 Greenview Concerned Agriculture Producer Presentation	18
#5	BUSINESS	
	5.1 ASB Resolutions	69
	5.2 Manager's Report	101
#6	MEMBERS REPORTS	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Chair Warren Wohlgemuth</li><li>• Vice Chair Stephen Lewis</li><li>• Member Mark Pellerin</li><li>• Reeve Dale Smith</li><li>• Councillor Bill Smith</li><li>• Member Richard Brochu</li><li>• Member Larry Smith</li></ul>	

#7 CORRESPONDENCE

- ASB Provincial Committee Proposed Fees
- Minister Devin Dreeshen Response Letter
- Wildlife Regulation Amendments
- MD Smoky River – Results Driven Agricultural Research
- VSI Quarterly Update
- Regional Ag Disaster Approach Requested
- Moisture Situation Update October 1, 2020
- Moisture Situation Update October 18, 2020
- Moisture Situation Update November 8, 2020
- Crop Conditions October 6, 2020
- Crop Conditions October 20, 2020

#8 ADJOURNMENT

Minutes of a  
**REGULAR AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARD**  
**MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW NO. 16**  
Greenview Administration Building,  
Valleyview, Alberta, on Thursday, October 1, 2020

**# 1:** Chairman Warren Wohlgemuth called the meeting to order at 9:32 a.m.  
**CALL TO ORDER**

<b>PRESENT</b>	A.S.B. Member – Chair	Warren Wohlgemuth
	A.S.B. Member – Councillor	Bill Smith
	A.S.B. Member – Reeve	Dale Smith
	A.S.B. Member	Richard Brochu
	A.S.B. Member	Stephen Lewis

<b>ATTENDING</b>	Asst. Manager, Agriculture Services	Dave Berry
	Agriculture Supervisor Trainee/Recording Secretary	Kristin King
	Manager, Marketing & Communications	Stacey Sevilla
	Manager, Agriculture Services	Quentin Bochar
	General Manager, Community Service	Dennis Mueller
	Admin Assistant/Recording Secretary	Nicole Kappo

<b>ABSENT</b>	A.S.B. Member	Mark Pellerin
	A.S.B. Member	Larry Smith

**#2:** MOTION: 20.10.62 Moved by: REEVE DALE SMITH  
**AGENDA** That the Agricultural Service Board adopt the October 1, 2020 Regular Agricultural Service Board Meeting Agenda as presented.  
CARRIED

**#3.1 REGULAR AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARD MEETING MINUTES** MOTION: 20.10.63 Moved by: MEMBER RICHARD BROCHU  
That the Agricultural Service Board adopt the minutes of the Regular Agricultural Service Board Meeting held on Wednesday, August 26, 2020 as presented.  
CARRIED

**#3.2 BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES** **3.2 BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES:**

#4  
BUSINESS

#### 4.0 BUSINESS

##### 4.1 Policy 6308 Clubroot of Canola

Policy 6308  
Clubroot of Canola

MOTION: 20.10.64 Moved by: REEVE DALE SMITH

That the Agricultural Service Board accept the changes to Policy 6308: Clubroot of Canola with the following amendments:

- Change occupant(s) to producer(s) Sections 3.1.2, 3.1.3, 3.2, 3.3, 3.3.7, 3.3.7.1, 3.3.7.1.1, 3.4, 5.2.2.1, and 5.4.
- Remove part of Section 3.3.7.1.1 and move it to 3.3.7.1.2 to specify billing of costs back to landowner and/or producer for destruction of crops.
- Add deadline of June 30<sup>th</sup> to 5.2.2.4 for re-inspections.

CARRIED

MOTION: 20.10.65. Moved by: VICE-CHAIRMAN STEPHEN LEWIS

That the Agricultural Service Board recommend to the Policy Review Committee that the changes to Policy 6308: Clubroot of Canola be accepted.

CARRIED

##### 4.2 Policy 6321 VSI

POLICY 6321 VSI

MOTION: 20.10.66. Moved by: VICE-CHAIRMAN STEPHEN LEWIS

That the Agricultural Service Board accept the changes to the updated Veterinary Services Incorporated Policy with the following amendments:

- Change Provision 2.2 to every 3 years and
- Provision 2.3 to every 5 years.

CARRIED

MOTION: 20.10.67. Moved by: REEVE DALE SMITH

That the Agricultural Service Board recommend to Policy Review Committee that the revised Policy 6321 be accepted as presented.

CARRIED

##### 4.3 Hayhiker

HAYHIKER

MOTION: 20.10.68. Moved by: MEMBER RICHARD BROCHU

That the Agricultural Service Board recommend to Council the surplus of Agricultural Rental units ASB 0007 and ASB 0012 (Morris Hayhiker 1400) in 2020 due to poor performance and extensive repair costs as amended:

- Change to only include surplus of ASB 0007 and keep ASB 0012

CARRIED

MOTION: 20.10.69. Moved by: COUNCILLOR BILL SMITH  
That the Agricultural Service Board direct Administration to explore alternative options for suitable replacements for the 2021 budget cycle as amended:

- Change to explore alternative options for ASB 0007 only.

CARRIED

MANAGER'S  
REPORT

**4.4 Manager's Report**

MOTION: 20.10.70. Moved by: COUNCILLOR BILL SMITH  
That the Agricultural Service Board accept the Managers' report as presented.

CARRIED

#5  
MEMBERS'  
BUSINESS &  
REPORTS

**5.0 MEMBERS' BUSINESS & REPORTS**

MANAGER AND  
ASB MEMBERS  
REPORTS

**VICE-CHAIR STEPHEN LEWIS** updated the Agriculture Service Board on his recent activities, which Include;

- Nothing to report

**MEMBER RICHARD BROCHU** updated the Agriculture Service Board on his recent activities, which Include;

- Nothing to report

**CHAIRMAN WARREN WOHLGEMUTH** updated the Agriculture Service Board on his recent activities, which Include;

- Nothing to report

**REEVE DALE SMITH** updated the Agriculture Service Board on his recent activities, which Include;

- Nothing to report

**COUNCILLOR BILL SMITH** updated the Agriculture Service Board on his recent activities, which Include;

- Nothing to report

MOTION: 20.10.71. Moved by: VICE-CHAIRMAN STEPHEN LEWIS  
That the Agricultural Service Board accept the Members reports as information.

CARRIED

#6  
CORRESPONDENCE

**6.0 CORRESPONDENCE**

ASB  
CORRESPONDENCE

MOTION: 20.10.72. Moved by: REEVE DALE SMITH  
That the Agricultural Service Board accept the correspondence as presented.

CARRIED

#7  
ADJOURNMENT

**7.0 ADJOURNMENT**

MOTION: 20.10.73. Moved by: MEMBER RICHARD BROCHU  
That this Agricultural Service Board meeting adjourn at 11:57 a.m.  
CARRIED

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MANAGER, AGRICULTURE SERVICES

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ASB CHAIRMAN

UNADOPTED

Minutes of a  
**ORGANIZATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARD MEETING**  
**MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW NO. 16**

Greenview Administration Building,  
Valleyview, Alberta, on Tuesday, November 10, 2020

# 1  
CALL TO ORDER      Manager, Agricultural Services, Quentin Bochar called the meeting to order at 9:30 a.m.

PRESENT      A.S.B. Member - Chair      Warren Wohlgemuth  
A.S.B. Member – Reeve      Dale Smith  
A.S.B. Member      Richard Brochu  
A.S.B. Member      Larry Smith  
A.S.B. Member – Vice Chair      Stephen Lewis  
A.S.B Member      Mark Pellerin

ATTENDING      Manager, Agricultural Services      Quentin Bochar  
Assistant Manager, Agriculture Services      Dave Berry  
Agriculture Supervisor Trainee, Agriculture Services      Kristin King  
Recording Secretary      Nicole Kappo

ABSENT      A.S.B. Member – Councillor      Bill Smith

#2  
AGENDA      MOTION: 20.11.74. Moved by: REEVE DALE SMITH  
That the Agricultural Service Board adopt the November 10, 2020 Organizational  
Agricultural Service Board Meeting Agenda as presented.  
CARRIED

#3  
NOMINATION OF  
CHAIR      **NOMINATION FOR CHAIR**

Manager, Agricultural Services, Quentin Bochar, called for nominations for the election of Agricultural Service Board Chair.

Stephen Lewis nominated Warren Wohlgemuth.

Manager, Agricultural Services, Quentin Bochar, called for a second time for nominations for the election of Agricultural Service Board Chair.

None were heard.

Manager, Agricultural Services, Quentin Bochar, called for a third time nominations for the election of Agricultural Service Board Chair.

None were heard.

**CEASE  
NOMINATIONS  
FOR CHAIR**

MOTION: 20.11.75 Moved by: VICE CHAIR STEPHEN LEWIS  
That the Agricultural Service Board cease nominations for the Agricultural Service Board Chair.

CARRIED

**APPOINTMENT OF  
CHAIR**

MOTION: 20.11.76. Moved by: VICE CHAIR STEPHEN LEWIS  
That the Agricultural Service Board appoint Warren Wohlgemuth as the Chair of the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16 Agricultural Service Board until the next annual Organizational Meeting.

CARRIED

Manager, Agricultural Services, Quentin Bochar declared CHAIR WARREN WOHLGEMUTH as the elected Chair of the Agricultural Service Board until the next Organizational Meeting and Warren Wohlgemuth assumed the Chair. Manager, Agricultural Services, Quentin Bochar passed the meeting to Chair Warren Wohlgemuth.

**#4.0  
NOMINATION OF  
VICE-CHAIR**

**NOMINATION FOR VICE-CHAIR**

Chair Warren Wohlgemuth, called for nominations for the election of Agricultural Service Board Vice-Chair.

Warren Wohlgemuth nominated Stephen Lewis

Chair Warren Wohlgemuth, called a second time for nominations for the election of Agricultural Service Board Vice-Chair.

None were heard.

Chair Warren Wohlgemuth, called for a third time nominations for the election of Agricultural Service Board Vice-Chair.

None were heard.

**CEASE  
NOMINATIONS  
FOR VICE-CHAIR**

MOTION: 20.11.77. Moved by: REEVE DALE SMITH  
That the Agricultural Service Board cease nominations for the Agricultural Service Board Vice-Chair.

CARRIED

**APPOINTMENT OF  
VICE-CHAIR**

**MOTION: 20.11.78.** Moved by: CHAIR WARREN WOHLGEMUTH  
That the Agricultural Service Board appoint Steven Lewis as the Vice-Chair of the  
Agricultural Service Board until the next annual Organizational Meeting.

CARRIED

**APPOINTMENT OF  
VICE-CHAIR**

Chair Warren Wohlgemuth declared Stephen Lewis as the Vice-Chair for the  
Agricultural Service board until the next Organizational Meeting.

**#5  
MEETING DATES**

**2021 MEETING DATES**

**MOTION: 20.11.79.** Moved by: REEVE DALE SMITH  
That the Agricultural Service Board hold the following Regular Scheduled  
Meetings for the Agricultural Service Board in Council Chambers at 9:30am.

- January 27, 2021
- February 24, 2021
- March 24, 2021
- April 28, 2021
- May 26, 2021
- June 23, 2021
- July 28, 2021
- August 25, 2021
- September 29, 2021
- October 27, 2021
- November 24, 2021
- December 15, 2021

CARRIED

**#6  
ADJOURNMENT**

**9.0 ADJOURNMENT**

**MOTION: 20.11.80.** Moved by: MEMBER RICHARD BROCHU  
That this Organizational Agricultural Service Board meeting adjourn at 9:35 a.m.

CARRIED

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MANAGER, AGRICULTURE SERVICES

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ASB CHAIR

Minutes of a  
**AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARD SPECIAL BUDGET**  
**MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW NO. 16**  
Greenview Administration Building,  
Valleyview, Alberta, on Tuesday, November 10, 2020

**# 1:** Chairman Warren Wohlgemuth called the meeting to order at 9:35 a.m.  
**CALL TO ORDER**

**PRESENT**

A.S.B. Member – Chair	Warren Wohlgemuth
A.S.B. Member – Reeve	Dale Smith
A.S.B. Member	Richard Brochu
A.S.B. Member	Larry Smith
A.S.B. Member	Stephen Lewis
A.S.B. Member	Mark Pellerin

**ATTENDING**

Asst. Manager, Agriculture Services	Dave Berry
Agriculture Supervisor Trainee/Recording Secretary	Kristin King
Manager, Marketing & Communications	Stacey Sevilla
Manager, Agriculture Services	Quentin Bochar
Recording Secretary	Nicole Kappo

**ABSENT**

A.S.B. Member – Councillor	Bill Smith
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**#2:** MOTION: 20.11.79 Moved by: REEVE DALE SMITH  
**AGENDA** That the Agricultural Service Board adopt the November 10, 2020 Special Agricultural Service Board Meeting Agenda as presented.  
CARRIED

**#3:** **3.0 BUSINESS**  
**BUSINESS**

**3.1 BUDGET PRESENTATION**

**MANAGER'S REPORT**

MOTION: 20.11.80 Moved by: MEMBER RICHARD BROCHU  
That the Agricultural Service Board accept the Agriculture Services Draft Operating Budget 2020-2022, and the Draft Capital Budget 2021-2025 with the following amendments:  
Increase SARDA Grant to \$60,000  
Move AG21004 (cattle squeeze) replacement from 2021 to 2022  
Move AG21005 (field sprayer) replacement from 2021 to 2022  
Add ASB0007 (bale hauler) replacement to 2021  
Replace only BT21001 (72" mower) in Beautification during 2021 and BT21002 (72" mower) replacement to 2022  
Move BT22001 (wide area mower) & BT22002 (48" mower) to replacement in 2023

Change Property Tax (6-37-376-000-6085) for Vet Clinic to \$15,500 to reflect actual costs as provided by Administration

CARRIED

#8  
ADJOURNMENT

**9.0 ADJOURNMENT**

MOTION: 20.11.81 Moved by: MEMBER LARRY SMITH  
That this Agricultural Service Board meeting adjourn at 12:04PM

CARRIED

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MANAGER, AGRICULTURE SERVICES

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ASB CHAIRMAN

UNADOPTED



# REQUEST FOR DECISION

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SUBJECT: **Peace Country Beef & Forage Association**  
SUBMISSION TO: AGRICULTURAL SERVICES BOARD      REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION  
MEETING DATE: December 16, 2020      CAO:      MANAGER: QFB  
DEPARTMENT: AGRICULTURE      GM:      PRESENTER: QFB  
STRATEGIC PLAN: Level of Service

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RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

**Provincial** (cite) – N/A

**Council Bylaw/Policy** (cite) – N/A

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RECOMMENDED ACTION:

**MOTION: That the Agricultural Service Board (ASB) accept the Peace Country Beef & Forage Association (PCBFA) presentation for information.**

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BACKGROUND/PROPOSAL:

Operations Manager, Chelsey Hostettler will be updating ASB on the key aspects of their organization as well as programs they have planned for next year.

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BENEFITS OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. The benefit of ASB accepting the recommended motion is that the ASB will be aware of what PCBFA has been working on over the past year as well as events and information for 2021.

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DISADVANTAGES OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. There are no perceived disadvantages to the recommended motion.

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ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

**Alternative #1:** Council has the alternative to not accept the recommended motion for information.

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FINANCIAL IMPLICATION:

There are no financial implications to the recommended motion.

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STAFFING IMPLICATION:

There are no staffing implications to the recommended motion.

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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT LEVEL:

Greenview has adopted the IAP2 Framework for public consultation.

**INCREASING LEVEL OF PUBLIC IMPACT**

Inform

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GOAL**

Inform - To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

**PROMISE TO THE PUBLIC**

Inform - We will keep you informed.

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**FOLLOW UP ACTIONS:**

There are no follow up actions to the recommended motion.

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**ATTACHMENT(S):**

- Letter from PCBFA



Peace Country Beef & Forage Association

Box 3000

Fairview, AB T0H 1L0

P: (780) 835-6799

F: (780) 835-6628

Box 2803

High Prairie, AB T0G 1E0

P: (780) 523-4033

F: (780) 523-6569

October 20, 2020

Council and Agriculture Service Board Members  
MD of Greenview  
Box 1079, Valleyview, Alberta  
T0H 3N0

Dear Council and Agriculture Service Board Members,

The Peace Country Beef & Forage Association is a non-profit, producer run group that strives to provide leading edge, credible and locally viable information to Peace Country producers through applied research and extension programs. Our vision is to create agricultural systems that are profitable, regenerative and self-sustaining. We bring together a network of innovative producers to discuss ideas and develop profitable and sustainable ways to produce forages and livestock.

Do I need to say that 2020 has been a year like no other? Considering the circumstances we find ourselves in, PCBFA has worked hard to find virtual and in-person ways to continue to connect with Peace Country producers. Our staff immediately moved to working remotely for months to answer producers calls and questions about crop planning, grazing management and cocktail cover crop design. Our season then transitioned into our largest research program yet where we seeded multiple sites throughout the Peace Country. Our response to Covid-19 was detailed and ensured the safety of our research staff. While our small plots were getting seeded we planned for a summer of small group Pasture Tours, Wheatstalk hosted in combination with our Annual Field Day at the Research Farm and plot tours at Teepee Creek and High Prairie. Never before did we expect that farmers would willingly put on masks while attending one of our events, but they did willingly. This is a true representation of the tenacity of folks who want to increase their knowledge and management skills and are highly engaged with PCBFA's programs.

Over the summer our staff were also busy working on audio and visual projects where we've focused on telling producers' stories of cocktail cover crops, soil sampling techniques and small plot tours. As we start to look back at our year of 2020, we are very proud to say that we have impacted farms and producers in many ways that were not typical in years past. Our virtual reach continues to grow and expand and we are excited to release a new podcast for farmers to listen to that will cover local and regional topics and projects that are relevant and adaptable to their farms.

PCBFA's Research Director, Dr. Akim Omokanye, continues to hold an adjunct professor status with the U of A, and co-supervised Alan Lee, a master's student who implemented an intercropping research project based out of Fairview. Akim will host another master's student in 2021-2022 for a perennial ecosystem project also based out of Fairview. This partnership allows us to introduce the next generation of ag researchers to the

real world of ag research, as well as help them build networks and strong connections to the Peace Country, while also strengthening our Peace Country research program. So far in 2020, we've had one research paper published in a peer-reviewed scientific journal: *Forage Potential of Corn Intercrops for Beef Cattle Diets in Northwestern Alberta*.

PCBFA provided a Strength in Partnership proposal to GPRC to detail plans for farm scale research on newly acquired lands that surround our small plot research site and farm yard. This land will be under our care through a 25-year lease with the MD of Fairview which enables our team to make long term plans with local partners for research projects with access to livestock and infrastructure.

There are many things that are in the works for 2021 so you are encouraged to stay tuned on our media channels. We are excited to be partnering with NPARA (Manning) and MARA (Fort Vermillion) to host a three-day Soil Health Academy School in the summer of 2021 featuring Gabe Brown, Ray Archuletta, Allen Williams & Shane New. We keep hearing from producers that they want to hear and learn about soil health so we're anticipating that this event will sell-out.

We very much appreciate the support provided to us by our local municipalities, as our major funding bodies require matching dollars to secure continued support, and allow us to maintain the services we offer to Peace Country producers. The MD of Greenview kindly supported us in 2020-21 with a contribution of \$45,000. As the size and scope of our work continues to grow, and our staff team works hard to host timely and relevant workshops, and as we take on more trials and demonstrations, we would like to ask for your continued support of \$45,000 for the 2021-22 year.

Should you have any questions, concerns, or any other feedback – please contact me at (780) 523-0443 or [chelsey@pcbfa.ca](mailto:chelsey@pcbfa.ca). Thank you for your consideration on this matter and I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,



Chelsey Hostettler, Operations Manager

## PCBFA Extension & Projects in the MD of Greenview

### **Current & Continuing Projects**

1. Alberta Soil Health Benchmark Project (3-year project, Various Farms)
2. Continued project site at Allan Perkin's farm (site seeded in 2020 with revised project listing in 2021, details TBD)

### **Extension Completed 2019-20 Year**

1. EFP Open House – April, 2019
2. East Peace Cattle Evening in Valleyview – October 16, 2019
3. Nutrition Workshop Webinar with Barry Yaremicio – November 5, 2019
4. Farm Management Course in Debolt – Jan 23/24, 2020
5. No-Till Organic Webinar Series – March/April, 2020

### **Extension Completed/Currently Planned 2020-21 Year**

1. Market Outlook Webinar with Anne Wasko – September 16, 2020
2. Extending the Grazing Season Farm Tour – October 8, 2020
3. Pasture Rejuvenation Webinar Series – October 26 and November 9, 2020
4. Nutrition Workshop Series in Bonanza and Sunset House – November 10 and 12, 2020
5. Business Management Webinar Series – November/December, 2020
6. Peace Beef Cattle Day – TBD 2021
7. Cocktail Design Series – TBD 2021
8. AGM with Keynote Speaker – TBD 2021

Some attendance at events from rate-payers of MD of Greenview: EFP Workshop in Nampa, Peace Beef Cattle Day in Grimshaw and Planning your Cocktail Workshop held at St Isidore.

## Other Services Provided by PCBFA to Producers of the MD of Greenview

We work with a number of producers to do feed testing and ration balancing programs, and we receive calls to answer general production and industry questions on a regular basis. We receive regular enquiries from producers for assistance with Environmental Farm Plans and CAP applications.

**Publication 1:** Forage Facts Newsletter – sent monthly to all members

**Publication 2:** 'From the Roots Up' Magazine – mailed to all farm addresses in the Peace Country biannually through an insert provided in the Northern Horizon Newspaper

**Publication 3:** Annual Report – available to all members as of the AGM in February each year

### Other Communication:

- PCBFA Website [www.peacecountrybeef.ca](http://www.peacecountrybeef.ca)
- PCBFA Facebook Page: <https://www.facebook.com/peacecountrybeef>
- PCBFA Twitter Account: <https://twitter.com/PCBFA>
- PCBFA Instagram Account: <https://www.instagram.com/peacecountrybeef>
- PCBFA YouTube Account: [https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC2aekZ9sowZ6\\_YVsl3ZgnKg](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC2aekZ9sowZ6_YVsl3ZgnKg)
- PCBFA Podcasts (in progress): Coffee Cows & Crops to be released through our website and social media



# REQUEST FOR DECISION

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**SUBJECT:** Greenview Concerned Agriculture Producer Presentation

<b>SUBMISSION TO:</b> AGRICULTURAL SERVICES BOARD	<b>REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION</b>
<b>MEETING DATE:</b> December 16, 2020	<b>CAO:</b> MANAGER: QFB
<b>DEPARTMENT:</b> AGRICULTURE	<b>GM:</b> PRESENTER: QFB
<b>STRATEGIC PLAN:</b> Level of Service	

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**RELEVANT LEGISLATION:**

**Provincial** (cite) – Alberta Agricultural Pests Act A-8 RSA 2000, Pest and Nuisance Control Regulation 184/2001

**Council Bylaw/Policy** (cite) – Clubroot of Canola Policy 6308

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**RECOMMENDED ACTION:**

**MOTION: That the Agriculture Service Board accept the presentation from a concerned Greenview Agriculture Producer as information.**

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**BACKGROUND/PROPOSAL:**

A Greenview agriculture producer is presenting some concerns for the ASB member's information. This information is in regards to Pest notice for Clubroot of Canola that was given to a piece of property that this person owns.

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**BENEFITS OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:**

The benefit of ASB accepting the recommended motion is that the ASB will be aware of what a concerned Greenview agriculture producer is concerned about.

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**DISADVANTAGES OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:**

There are no perceived disadvantages to the recommended motion.

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**ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:**

**Alternative #1:** Council has the alternative to not accept the recommended motion for information.

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**FINANCIAL IMPLICATION:**

There is no financial implication to the recommended motion.

**Direct Costs: N/A**

**Ongoing / Future Costs: N/A**

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**STAFFING IMPLICATION:**

There are no staffing implications to the recommended motion.

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**PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT LEVEL:**

Greenview has adopted the IAP2 Framework for public consultation.

**INCREASING LEVEL OF PUBLIC IMPACT**

Inform

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GOAL**

Inform - To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

**PROMISE TO THE PUBLIC**

Inform - We will keep you informed.

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**FOLLOW UP ACTIONS:**

There are no follow up actions to the recommended motion.

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**ATTACHMENT(S):**

- Alberta Agricultural Pests Act A-8 RSA 2000
- Pest and Nuisance Control Regulation 184/2001
- Policy 6308 Clubroot of Canola

**Title: CLUBROOT OF CANOLA**

**Policy No: 6308**

**Effective Date: January 22, 2018**

**Motion Number: 18.01.40**

**Supersedes Policy No: (None)**

**Review Date:**



**MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW NO. 16**

*“A Great Place to Live, Work and Play”*

**Purpose:** The purpose of this policy is to establish a management plan to prevent and/or minimize the spread and impact of Clubroot in Greenview. Greenview Council recognizes that Clubroot of Canola is declared a pest under the *Agricultural Pests Act* of Alberta and is a concern to agricultural producers within the municipality. Council further recognizes that it is beneficial to the agricultural industry to ‘take active measures to prevent the establishment of, control or destroy pests in the municipality’ (Sec. 6, *Agricultural Pests Act*, R.S.A 2000, Chapter A-8).

**DEFINITIONS**

**Manager of Agriculture Services** means the individual appointed as such through motion by Greenview Council and by virtue of position (*Agricultural Service Board Act*) who acts as a Pest Inspector.

**Agricultural Pest Act** means the *Agricultural Pest Act* of Alberta (R.S.A. 2000, Chapter A-8) and the *Pest and Nuisance Control Regulation* (184/2001) including any amendments or successor legislation thereto.

**Agricultural Service Board** means the Board appointed by Greenview Council to address agricultural concerns.

**Alberta Clubroot Management Plan** means the plan to manage clubroot of canola as set forth by Alberta Agriculture and Forestry.

**Clubroot of Canola (“Clubroot”)** means the serious soil-borne disease caused by *Plasmodiophora brassicae*. It poses a serious threat to the Canola industry by reducing yields, it reduces the quantity and quality of the oil produced from the seeds and the spores can remain viable for twenty (20) years or more according to current research.

**Control** means to destroy or manage the disease through measures deemed acceptable by the Pest Inspector and this Policy.

**Crop Residue** means the material left in an agricultural field after the crop has been harvested.

**Cruciferous plants** means a plant family which includes; canola/rapeseed and mustard as well as the cabbage family (broccoli, Brussel sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage, kale, kohlrabi, radish, rutabaga and turnip).

**Destroy** means to kill all growing parts or to render reproductive mechanisms non-viable.

**Geographic Area** means an area of land under the jurisdiction of Greenview.

**Greenview** means the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16.

**Infested** means any property containing Clubroot of Canola.

**Notice** means a notice in writing issued by a Pest Inspector under section 12 of the *Agricultural Pest Act*.

**Period of Restriction** means a period of time during which a cruciferous crop may not be planted and grown.

**Pest** means an animal, bird, insect, plant or disease declared a pest under section two of the *Agricultural Pests Act*.

**Pest Inspector** means an inspector appointed by Greenview Council or by the Minister to carry out the *Agricultural Pest Act*.

**Producer** means a farm operator.

**Soil Disturbance** means anything that can or may move soil.

**Suspected Field** means any field for which it has displayed any symptoms or signs of Clubroot of Canola.

**POLICY**

**Authority**

1. Greenview Council shall appoint Pest Inspectors (as per section 10 of the *Agricultural Pests Act*).
  - 1.1 The Agricultural Fieldman, under the *Agricultural Service Board Act*, is by virtue of that office, an inspector under the *Agricultural Pests Act*.
2. The Manager of Agriculture Services shall establish protocols to be followed by Pest Inspectors for inspections, sampling techniques, and for entering land. These procedures shall be designed to minimize the potential for clubroot spore transferral between fields by Pest Inspectors and will follow the Alberta Clubroot Management Plan.

**Manager of Agriculture Services**

3. In the event that a sample from a suspected field returns as positive for Clubroot of Canola (DNA analysis), Greenview shall:
  - 3.1 Inform the Agricultural Service Board and the Municipal Council of the discovery, and of any enforcement actions taken. Crops growing in non-compliance with a Notice will be destroyed at the landowner’s and/or occupant’s expense. Should enforcement be required, Greenview’s administrative fees will be charged at 15% of the cost of enforcement.

- 3.2 For research purposes only, canola and other cruciferous crops may be permitted to be grown on lands where a Notice has been issued with respect to Clubroot of Canola on the lands provided that pre-approval has been granted by the Manager of Agricultural Services which pre-approval may be withheld by the Manager of Agricultural Services in his/her sole discretion.
- 3.3 Ensure that all Canola fields with which the landowner(s) and/or occupant(s) is known to be involved are inspected (including the landowner(s) and/or occupant(s)' own field(s), custom seeding, custom harvest etc.);
  - 3.3.1 If the producer is operating on lands other than his own, a release of information form shall be signed by the registered landowner before there is correspondence with the producer.
- 3.4 Ensure the landowner(s) and/or occupant(s) receive written notification through registered mail or delivery in person and are requested to follow the Best Management Guidelines in the Alberta Clubroot Management Plan;
  - 3.4.1 Additional information may include:
    - 3.4.1.1 The Alberta Clubroot Management Plan
    - 3.4.1.2 Clubroot of Canola Policy 6308
    - 3.4.1.3 Clubroot identification information
- 3.5 Advise other Peace Region Agricultural Fieldman as well as the appropriate provincial departments that Clubroot has been found within Greenview;
- 3.6 All landowners and/or occupants within a one (1) mile or 1.6 kilometre radius of the field where Clubroot was confirmed, will be sent written notice that Clubroot was confirmed within one (1) mile or 1.6 kilometres of their property. Additional information, such as the *Alberta Clubroot Management Plan*, Clubroot of Canola Policy 6308 and Clubroot identification information may be included, and;
- 3.7 In order to better understand how the disease was introduced and spread, endeavour to gather as much information about the Clubroot infected field as possible, including type and variety of the crop, seed retailer, equipment movement, custom operators used, soil type (esp. pH) and drainage patterns.
4. Greenview Agricultural Services will provide information and education to landowners and/or occupants regarding the spread of Clubroot of Canola.
5. Greenview will advocate that all seed (of a host crop) should be a Clubroot resistant variety and should be treated with a registered fungicide that includes the genus for Clubroot of Canola on the label list of controlled fungi, particularly if from an out of province or unknown source.

## **Control**

1. Annually, the Manager of Agriculture Services shall schedule inspections of Canola fields within Greenview. In preparing this inspection schedule, the Agricultural Fieldman shall use the following criteria:
  - 1.1 The fields inspected shall be distributed across the geographic area of the municipality.

1.1.1 Priority of inspections will be given to fields where:

1.1.1.1 The producer is known or believed to be involved in farming outside of Greenview;

1.1.1.2 Inspectors notice Canola which appears to be showing symptoms of Clubroot (wilting, stunting, yellowing and early maturity);

1.1.1.3 When earth moving equipment (i.e. pipeline, drilling, service rigs or road construction equipment) suspected to be from outside the Peace Region has been actively operated on the land;

1.1.1.4 The property previously has Clubroot documented and verified through DNA analysis;

1.1.1.5 All fields within a 1.6 km (or one mile) radius of any field where Clubroot of Canola was confirmed and any fields associated with the operator(s) of any field where Clubroot of Canola was confirmed.

2. The landowner(s) and/or occupant(s) of lands confirmed with Clubroot shall be required to adopt the following control measures:

- a. The crop shall be harvested, and the canola seed shall be sold for crushing, but **not** sold for feed or seed, and shall **not** be retained for reseeding;
- b. Crop residue shall be chopped and evenly spread back onto the infected land, not baled or removed;
- c. Any seed load transported from the infested land shall be securely covered (tarp);
- d. Soil disturbance on infected land must be minimized to prevent movement to uninfected land;
- e. Any crop residue and soil must be cleaned from all equipment and implements and left on the land before taking equipment off the infected land;
- f. Implements, or parts thereof, which come directly into contact with the soil should be sterilized, as per Alberta Clubroot Management Plan (Appendix 1 and 2);
- g. No Clubroot susceptible crops (cruciferous plants) including Clubroot Resistant Canola varieties shall be seeded for a period of three (3) consecutive years following the year in which Clubroot test result is positive. Should the producer on infected land plant canola regardless of positive testing, the Manager of Agriculture Services shall;
  - i. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Policy, a Pest Inspector shall not be required to issue a Notice to an owner or occupant of land if in the Pest Inspector's opinion it is appropriate to take preliminary or alternative measures as a predecessor to or in lieu of the issuance of a Notice which may include but are not limited to verbal or written warnings that if specified actions are not taken a Notice will be issued.

- ii. Issue a Notice to the producer as per the *Agricultural Pest Act*;
  1. If a producer fails to abide by the Notice, the Manager of Agriculture Services shall destroy the planted crop through chemical means, so as to prevent soil disturbance and movement, if the producer does not do so themselves. Should the municipality destroy the crop, an invoice shall be issued to the producer for the labour, chemical and equipment costs of the crops destruction.
  2. Should enforcement be required, additional administrative fees will be charged at 15% of the cost of enforcement.
- h. After the period of restriction, canola may be seeded using only Clubroot resistant varieties and rotating the resistant variety with each subsequent planting;
- i. Host plants of the clubroot pathogen, as listed in the Alberta Clubroot Management Plan, and volunteer canola shall be destroyed from within crops on the infested lands, for a period of three (3) consecutive years following the year in which a Clubroot test result is positive;
- j. Inform any contractors or custom operators who may enter onto the land that Clubroot has been found on the property, and advise them to properly clean and disinfect any equipment which comes into contact with the soil.
3. The landowner(s) and/or occupant(s) of the land who are disturbing the soil will have the responsibility to follow the Best Management Guidelines that are laid out in the Alberta Clubroot Management Plan that is set out by Alberta Agriculture and Forestry to reduce the spread of the disease with the movement of soil and equipment.



Province of Alberta

## **AGRICULTURAL PESTS ACT**

Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000  
Chapter A-8

Current as of November 1, 2014

### Office Consolidation

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### Note

All persons making use of this consolidation are reminded that it has no legislative sanction, that amendments have been embodied for convenience of reference only. The official Statutes and Regulations should be consulted for all purposes of interpreting and applying the law.

### Amendments Not in Force

This consolidation incorporates only those amendments in force on the consolidation date shown on the cover. It does not include the following amendments:

2002 c14 s4 adds s2.1.

### Regulations

The following is a list of the regulations made under the *Agricultural Pests Act* that are filed as Alberta Regulations under the Regulations Act

	<b>Alta. Reg.</b>	<i>Amendments</i>
<b>Agricultural Pests Act</b>		
Pest and Nuisance Control .....	184/2001 .....	201/2001, 150/2003, 160/2006, 35/2007, 56/2007, 64/2008, 68/2008, 325/2009, 101/2011, 126/2016

# **AGRICULTURAL PESTS ACT**

## Chapter A-8

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

#### **Interpretation**

**1(1)** In this Act,

- (a) “Court” means the Court of Queen’s Bench;
- (b) “Crown” means the Crown in right of Alberta;
- (c) “highway” means a highway as defined in the *Traffic Safety Act*;
- (d) “inspector” means a person appointed as an inspector, including an inspector by virtue of office, under section 9;
- (e) “land” includes the land down to the low water mark of a stream, lake or other body of water that is contiguous to or located on land;
- (f) “livestock” means cattle, sheep, diversified livestock animals within the meaning of the *Livestock Industry Diversification Act*, goats and other captive ruminants, swine, horses and poultry;
- (g) “local authority” means
  - (i) the council of a city, town, village, summer village or municipal district,
  - (ii) the Minister responsible for the *Municipal Government Act*, in the case of an improvement district, or
  - (iii) the Minister responsible for the *Special Areas Act*, in the case of a special area;
- (h) “Minister” means the Minister determined under section 16 of the *Government Organization Act* as the Minister responsible for this Act;
- (i) “municipal secretary” means
  - (i) in an improvement district, the Minister responsible for the *Municipal Government Act* or an officer of that Minister’s Department designated by that Minister,
  - (ii) in a special area, the Minister responsible for the *Special Areas Act* or an officer of that Minister’s Department designated by that Minister, or
  - (iii) in any other municipality, the designated officer who has the duties of secretary and if there is no such designated officer, the chief administrative officer;
- (j) “nuisance” means an animal, bird, insect, plant or disease declared to be a nuisance under section 2;

- (k) “occupant” means a person occupying or exercising control or having the right to occupy or exercise control over land or property;
- (l) “owner” means
  - (i) in the case of land, a person who is registered under the *Land Titles Act* as the owner of land, or
  - (ii) in the case of personal property, a person who is in lawful possession of it or who has the right to exercise control over it;
- (m) “pest” means an animal, bird, insect, plant or disease declared to be a pest under section 2;
- (n) “property” means personal property and includes vegetation, but does not include livestock.

**(2)** A reference in this Act to a bylaw includes, when appropriate, an order of the Minister responsible for the *Municipal Government Act* and of the Minister responsible for the *Special Areas Act*.

RSA 2000 cA-8 s1;RSA 2000 cT-6 s192;2003 c26 s19;  
2011 c12 s33

#### **Declaration of pest or nuisance**

**2(1)** Subject to subsection (2), if the Minister considers that an animal, bird, insect, plant or disease is destroying or harming or is likely to destroy or harm any land, livestock or property in all or part of Alberta, the Minister may, by regulation, declare the animal, bird, insect, plant or disease to be

- (a) a pest, or
- (b) a nuisance,

throughout Alberta or in part of Alberta.

**(2)** In subsection (1), “animal” and “bird” do not include

- (a) the following as defined in the *Wildlife Act*:
  - (i) big game;
  - (ii) a bird of prey;
  - (iii) a game bird;
  - (iv) an endangered species,

or

- (b) a diversified livestock animal within the meaning of the *Livestock Industry Diversification Act* that is a cervid.

RSA 2000 cA-8 s2;2011 c12 s33

#### **Powers of Minister**

##### **3(1)** The Minister may

- (a) investigate any matter,
- (b) conduct surveys,
- (c) establish programs, or
- (d) enter into agreements with any person, local authority, agency or government,

for the purpose of preventing the establishment of, controlling or destroying a pest or nuisance and preventing or reducing damage caused by a pest or nuisance.

- (2)** The Minister may exempt any land from the operation of all or part of this Act.

1984 cA-8.1 s3

#### **Delegation of Minister's powers**

##### **4(1)** The Minister may in writing delegate to

- (a) an employee of the Government of Alberta,
- (b) an employee of the Government of Canada,
- (c) a local authority, or
- (d) a member of a local authority

a power, duty or function conferred on the Minister by this Act and the regulations, except the power to make regulations.

- (2)** A power, duty or function delegated to a local authority or a member of a local authority may be exercised or performed only within the municipality represented by the local authority.

1984 cA-8.1 s4

#### **Duty of individual**

**5(1)** An owner or occupant of land may prevent the establishment of, control or destroy a nuisance on land the owner owns or occupier occupies.

- (2)** An owner or occupant of land or property or the owner or person in control of livestock shall take active measures to

- (a) prevent the establishment of pests on or in the land, property or livestock unless otherwise authorized by the Minister,
- (b) control or destroy all pests on or in the land, property or livestock unless otherwise authorized by the Minister, and
- (c) destroy any crop, vegetation or other matter that contributes or may contribute to the maintenance or spread of a pest on or in the land, property or livestock.

1984 cA-8.1 s5

**Duty of local authority**

**6** A local authority of a municipality shall take active measures

- (a) to prevent the establishment of, or
- (b) to control or destroy,

pests in the municipality.

1984 cA-8.1 s6

**Occupant of a highway**

**7** A local authority may, with respect to a highway that is subject to the direction, management and control of the local authority, by bylaw provide that an owner or occupant of land is, for the purposes of this Act, the occupant of that portion of a highway that lies between the boundary of the land the owner owns or occupier occupies and the centre line of the highway.

1984 cA-8.1 s7

**Applicable Acts**

**8** A person or local authority preventing the establishment of, controlling or destroying a pest or nuisance shall do so in accordance with

- (a) this Act and the regulations,
- (b) if applicable, the *Wildlife Act* and the regulations under it, and
- (c) if applicable, the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act* and the regulations under it.

1984 cA-8.1 s8;1992 cE-13.3 s246(1);1996 c33 s75

**Inspectors**

**9(1)** Inspectors may be appointed by a local authority or by the Minister to carry out this Act and the regulations.

(2) An agricultural fieldman under the *Agricultural Service Board Act* is by virtue of that office an inspector under this Act.

1984 cA-8.1 s9

#### **Appointment of inspectors by local authority**

**10(1)** The local authority of a municipality shall appoint a sufficient number of inspectors to carry out this Act and the regulations within the municipality.

(2) Two or more local authorities may

- (a) jointly appoint inspectors to act within the municipalities represented by the local authorities, and
- (b) enter into an agreement for the sharing of the costs of the inspectors appointed jointly.

1984 cA-8.1 s10

#### **Failure to appoint inspectors or properly enforce Act**

**11(1)** The Minister may, if

- (a) a local authority does not appoint an inspector, or
- (b) in the opinion of the Minister, an inspector appointed by a local authority is not properly enforcing this Act,

after serving notice on the local authority, cause inspectors appointed by the Minister to carry out this Act and the regulations in a municipality.

(2) If an inspector appointed by the Minister is requested to carry out this Act and the regulations in a municipality

- (a) pursuant to subsection (1)(a), the inspector appointed by the Minister shall continue to act until the local authority appoints an inspector in accordance with section 10(1), or
- (b) pursuant to subsection (1)(b), the appointment by the local authority terminates and that local authority shall not make further appointments until the Minister serves notice on the local authority that the inspector appointed by the Minister is no longer acting.

(3) Salary paid and expenses incurred by the Crown under this section

- (a) shall be paid by the local authority on demand,
- (b) are recoverable by the Minister as if they were a debt due the Crown, and

- (c) may be recovered by the Minister by action or by withholding the amount of the salary and expenses from a grant, rent or other money that would otherwise be payable by the Crown to the local authority.

1984 cA-8.1 s11

**Notice**

**12(1)** When an inspector is of the opinion that land, property or livestock contains or is likely to contain a pest or should be protected against a pest, the inspector may issue a notice in writing directed to the owner or occupant of the land or property or to the owner or person in control of the livestock

- (a) setting out the legal description of the land affected or a description of the livestock affected and the legal description of the land on which the livestock are located,
- (b) naming the pest,
- (c) specifying the measures to be taken and the material, if any, to be used to prevent the establishment of or to control or destroy the pest, and
- (d) requiring the measures described in clause (c) to be taken within a specified period of time.

**(2)** If a notice is directed to a person other than the owner of land, property or livestock under subsection (1), the inspector shall also serve a copy of the notice on the owner.

**(3)** A notice issued under subsection (1) and a copy of the notice shall be in a form prescribed by the regulations and shall be served

- (a) by delivering it personally to the person who is intended to be served,
- (b) by leaving it with a person apparently over the age of 18 years at the dwelling place or place of business of the person who is intended to be served, or
- (c) by sending it by double registered mail or certified mail to the last known address of the person who is intended to be served as shown on the assessment roll of the municipality within which the land, property or livestock to which it relates is located.

**(4)** If, in the opinion of the inspector, service under subsection (3) cannot reasonably be effected, the inspector may post the notice or copy of the notice in a conspicuous place on the land, property or

livestock to which it relates, or on the private dwelling house of the person who is intended to be served.

1984 cA-8.1 s12

#### **Compliance with notice**

**13(1)** A person to whom a notice is directed under section 12(1) or a person on whom a copy of the notice is served under section 12(2) shall, subject to a right of appeal given by this Act, carry out the directions contained in the notice.

**(2)** If

- (a) a person fails to comply with a notice issued under section 12 and the appeal period has expired,
- (b) an inspector finds a pest on land, property or livestock in respect of which the inspector is not reasonably able to discover the owner, occupant or person in control, as the case may be, and determines that it is not practical to issue a notice under section 12, or
- (c) an inspector finds a pest on land, property or livestock that requires immediate measures to be taken in order to prevent its establishment or to control or destroy it,

the inspector may carry out the measures described in the notice or do any things necessary in the inspector's opinion and consistent with good agricultural practice to prevent the establishment of or to control or destroy the pest.

1984 cA-8.1 s13

#### **Appeal to local authority**

**14(1)** A person who

- (a) has an interest in land as an owner or occupant, or
- (b) has an interest in livestock as an owner or person in control of livestock

and feels personally aggrieved by a notice issued by an inspector under section 12 may appeal to the local authority of the municipality within which the land or livestock is located by filing a notice of appeal under this section.

**(2)** A notice of appeal shall be in writing and shall set out

- (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 or a description of the livestock affected and the legal description of the land on which the livestock were located, and
  - (d) the grounds for appeal.
- (3) A notice of appeal shall be served on the municipal secretary
- (a) by any of the methods set out in section 12(3), and
  - (b) within the time specified in the notice issued under section 12 for taking any measure, or within 10 days after service of the notice, whichever is less.
- (4) A notice of appeal shall be accompanied with a deposit in an amount set out in the regulations which shall be refunded if the appellant is successful in the appellant's appeal under this section or in a review under section 15.
- (5) A local authority shall at the beginning of each calendar year appoint a committee to hear and determine appeals under this section and on receipt of a notice of appeal a local authority shall refer the appeal to that committee.
- (6) Within 5 days after receipt of a notice of appeal, the committee shall hear and determine the appeal and the committee may confirm, rescind or vary the notice that was issued.
- (7) The municipal secretary shall, on determination of the appeal, send a copy of the decision together with the written reasons, if any, by double registered mail or certified mail to the appellant.

1984 cA-8.1 s14

**Review by Minister**

**15(1)** An appellant who is dissatisfied with the decision of a committee under section 14 may, within 3 days after the appellant receives a copy of the decision, request a review of the decision or a part of it by the Minister.

(2) The Minister may confirm, rescind or vary the decision of the committee.

1984 cA-8.1 s15

**Notice stayed pending appeal**

**16** If a notice of appeal is served under section 14(3), the notice referred to in that section is stayed until

- (a) the appeal under that section is disposed of, or

- (b) a review under section 15 is conducted or the time for requesting the review under section 15 has expired without a review being requested.

1984 cA-8.1 s16

**Powers of inspector**

**17(1)** In this section, “land” does not include a private dwelling house.

**(2)** An inspector may, for the purpose of carrying out the inspector’s duties,

- (a) enter at any reasonable hour on any land to inspect the land or any buildings, property or livestock on the land,
- (b) on giving reasonable notice, direct the owner or person in control of livestock to assemble and confine the livestock for the purpose of an inspection, and
- (c) take specimens of a pest or nuisance and of any matter or thing that contains or is suspected of containing a pest or nuisance.

**(3)** An inspector shall carry the identification supplied to the inspector by the local authority or Minister appointing the inspector and shall show it on request to a person owning or in charge of anything affected by the inspector’s activities under this Act or the regulations.

1984 cA-8.1 s17

**Warrant to enter private dwelling house**

**18(1)** If it appears to a judge of the Provincial Court or a justice of the peace, on information laid before the judge or justice of the peace on oath, that there are reasonable and probable grounds for believing that a private dwelling house within the jurisdiction of the judge or justice of the peace contains a pest or nuisance, the judge or justice of the peace may issue a warrant authorizing a peace officer, with or without an inspector, to enter the private dwelling house, by force if necessary, for the purpose of searching for the pest or nuisance.

**(2)** Before entering a private dwelling house pursuant to this section, a peace officer shall take reasonable steps to find the owner or person in charge of it and shall endeavour to obtain the co-operation of that person.

**(3)** When a peace officer uses force in entering or searching a private dwelling house, the peace officer shall use no more force than is reasonably required under the circumstances.

RSA 2000 cA-8 s18;2008 c32 s3

**Recovery of inspector's expenses**

**19(1)** If expenses are incurred by an inspector pursuant to section 13(2), the municipal secretary of the municipality in which the expenses were incurred shall serve a statement of the expenses and a demand for payment on the owner of the land, property or livestock in respect of which the work was carried out.

**(2)** The statement of expenses and demand for payment shall be served by any of the methods set out in section 12(3).

**(3)** In the case of expenses incurred for work carried out to land, if the owner fails to pay the amount set out in the statement of expenses and to file a notice of dispute under subsection (4) within 30 days after receiving the statement of expenses and demand for payment, the municipal secretary shall add the amount of those expenses to the tax roll as a tax against the land to which the work was carried out and it shall be collected in the same manner as taxes.

**(4)** If the owner files with the municipal secretary a notice of dispute denying liability or disputing the amount of the expenses, the local authority is limited to recovering the expenses referred to in subsection (3) by an action against that owner.

**(5)** In the case of expenses incurred for work carried out to property or livestock, if the owner fails to pay the amount set out in the statement of expenses within 30 days after receiving the statement of expenses and demand for payment, the local authority is limited to recovering those expenses by an action against the owner of the property or livestock.

1984 cA-8.1 s19;1994 cM-26.1 s642(1)

**Stop order**

**20(1)** Notwithstanding anything in this Act, if the Minister is satisfied that a person

- (a) has contravened or is contravening this Act or the regulations, or
- (b) owns or operates anything that causes the maintenance or spread of a pest

the Minister may direct a stop order to that person in accordance with subsection (2).

**(2)** In a stop order, the Minister may order the person to whom it is directed to

- (a) cease the contravention specified in the order,

- (b) stop the operation of a plant, structure, equipment or thing specified in the order, either permanently or for a specified period, or
- (c) cease the contravention under clause (a) and stop the operation under clause (b),

and the stop order shall contain the Minister's reasons for making it.

**(3)** The Minister shall cause a copy of the stop order to be served on the person to whom it is directed, and that person, on receipt of the copy, shall comply with the stop order forthwith.

**(4)** A person who is served with the stop order under subsection (3) and fails to comply with the stop order forthwith is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$1000 for each day that the offence continues.

**(5)** If the person to whom a stop order is directed fails to comply with the stop order forthwith on service of a copy of it on the person, the Minister may apply to the Court for an order directing that person to comply with the stop order.

**(6)** If the person to whom the stop order is directed fails to comply with the Court order,

- (a) the failure to comply with the stop order may be dealt with by the Court as a civil contempt of the Court,
- (b) an inspector authorized by the Minister for the purpose and persons assisting the inspector may, without notice and without incurring liability, enter on any land and do any acts necessary to carry out the stop order,
- (c) a civil enforcement bailiff may assist the inspector and the inspector's assistants in enforcing their powers and duties under clause (b), and
- (d) the Minister may recover by action any expenses incurred by the Crown in carrying out the stop order from the person to whom the stop order was directed.

**(7)** The Minister may

- (a) amend a stop order if the Minister considers it advisable in the circumstances to do so, or
- (b) revoke a stop order

and shall notify accordingly the person to whom the stop order was directed.

**(8)** Service of the stop order, Court order and notification under subsection (7) shall be effected by any of the methods set out in section 12(3).

RSA 2000 cA-8 s20;2009 c53 s12

### **Regulations**

**21** The Minister may make regulations

- (a) respecting qualifications of inspectors;
- (b) respecting the content and use of forms;
- (c) respecting the issuance of permits authorizing the keeping of any pest or nuisance and prescribing the conditions on which it may be kept;
- (d) permitting, prohibiting and otherwise governing the planting, growing, handling, sale, transportation and disposition of potatoes in all or any part of Alberta;
- (e) authorizing an inspector to order the disposition or destruction of potatoes or other matter or to do any other thing to prevent the spread or to control bacterial ring rot;
- (f) concerning the manner in which potatoes that contain or may contain bacterial ring rot are to be handled, transported and disposed of, including the manner of packaging and labelling;
- (g) concerning the sterilization of any machinery, equipment and storehouse employed in the production, storage or distribution of potatoes;
- (h) authorizing an inspector to inspect potatoes at any point in Alberta or while the potatoes are being transported to determine whether they contain bacterial ring rot;
- (i) establishing areas in Alberta to which all or part of the regulations apply;
- (j) prohibiting and restricting the removal from any area or the movement in an area of any crop, vegetation, livestock, animal or other matter;
- (k) prohibiting or restricting the use of and governing the disposition or destruction of any crop, vegetation, livestock,

animal or other matter that may contribute to the spread of a pest or nuisance;

- (l) concerning the procedure to be followed in an area for controlling, destroying or preventing the establishment of a pest or nuisance;
- (m) naming, approving, distributing or arranging for or approving the distribution of any equipment, vehicle or device for or incidental to the control of a pest or nuisance, with or without conditions;
- (n) designating the area or areas in Alberta within which any poison, insecticide, compound, device or equipment may be used for the purposes of this Act and the regulations;
- (o) appointing persons to supervise the use of any poison, insecticide, compound, device or equipment for the purposes of this Act and the regulations;
- (p) defining and classifying any poison, insecticide, compound, device and equipment for the purposes of this Act and the regulations;
- (q) governing, prohibiting or restricting the use of any poison, insecticide, compound, device, vehicle, control technique or equipment for the purposes of this Act and the regulations;
- (r) respecting compliance with and enforcement of ALSA regional plans.

RSA 2000 cA-8 s21;2009 cA-26.8 s71

### Prohibitions

#### 22 No person shall

- (a) in any manner obstruct an inspector in the discharge of the inspector's duties,
- (b) wilfully fail to use or wilfully misuse any poison, insecticide, compound, device or equipment, or
- (c) for propagation purposes acquire, sell, distribute or use any seed, root, tuber or other vegetable material containing a pest.

1984 cA-8.1 s22

### Offences and penalties

**23** A person who contravenes this Act or the regulations is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$5000 and in

default of payment to a term of imprisonment of not more than 60 days.

1984 cA-8.1 s23

**Act binds Crown**

**24** The Crown is bound by this Act.

1984 cA-8.1 s24







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Province of Alberta

## AGRICULTURAL PESTS ACT

# PEST AND NUISANCE CONTROL REGULATION

### **Alberta Regulation 184/2001**

With amendments up to and including Alberta Regulation 87/2020

Current as of June 1, 2020

### Office Consolidation

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### **Note**

All persons making use of this consolidation are reminded that it has no legislative sanction, that amendments have been embodied for convenience of reference only. The official Statutes and Regulations should be consulted for all purposes of interpreting and applying the law.

(Consolidated up to 87/2020)

**ALBERTA REGULATION 184/2001**

**Agricultural Pests Act**

**PEST AND NUISANCE CONTROL REGULATION**

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Schedules

**Interpretation**

- 1** In this Regulation,
- (a) "Act" means the *Agricultural Pests Act*;
  - (b) "Department" means the Department of Agriculture and Forestry;
  - (c) "import" means import into Alberta;
  - (d) "infestable item" means any crop, vegetation, produce, livestock or other animal, machinery, equipment or anything else, other than land, that is capable of being infested;

- (e) “infested” means having a condition that shows signs of the presence of a pest;
- (f) “local inspector” means an inspector who has the requisite local jurisdiction for the action in question and is not a provincial inspector;
- (g) “market” means a stockyard, auction market or other place where any infestable item is held for sale, assembly, shipment or other disposal;
- (h) “provincial inspector” means an inspector appointed by the Minister under section 9(1) of the Act;
- (i) “sell” means
  - (i) sell or barter, or offer to do so, or
  - (ii) solicit, advertise, display or expose for, or with a view to effecting a, sale or barter.

References in this Regulation to a numbered Form are references to the form bearing that number, as set out in Schedule 1.

### **Pests**

**2** The animals, birds, insects, plants and diseases set out in Part 1 of Schedule 1 are declared to be pests throughout Alberta.

Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) is declared to be a pest where it is at large in Alberta.

AR 184/2001 s2;150/2003;56/2007;64/2008;126/2016

### **Nuisances**

**3** The animals, birds, insects, plants and diseases set out in Part 2 of Schedule 1 are declared to be nuisances throughout Alberta.

A horse (*Equus caballus*) is declared to be a nuisance where it is at large in any of the following wildlife management units, as described in Schedule 9 to the *Wildlife Regulation* (AR 143/97):

Wolf River Wildlife Management Unit (340);  
McLeod River Wildlife Management Unit (342);  
Wildhay Wildlife Management Unit (344);  
Shiningbank Wildlife Management Unit (346);  
Coalspur Wildlife Management Unit (438);  
Solomon Wildlife Management Unit (439);  
Adams Creek Wildlife Management Unit (440).

AR 184/2001 s3;325/2009;126/2016

**Transactions, etc., in pests and infested matter**

**4** A person shall not import, purchase, sell or otherwise dispose of, transport, distribute or plant any infestable item that is infested or any pest without the prior written authorization to do so of a provincial inspector or, if the article is to be kept in Alberta, of a local inspector who is empowered to act in the local jurisdiction where it is to be kept.

Subsection (1) does not apply with respect to

- (a) the purchase and sale at a market of livestock that bears a pest infestation tag attached to it under section 5(1), or
- (b) any incidental importation and transportation of that livestock to, and any transportation of it from, the market.

If an infestable item that is or is suspected to be or that subsequently transpires to be infested, or a pest, is or was imported, purchased, sold or otherwise disposed of, transported, distributed or planted, each person involved in that activity shall provide to an inspector, on request, the names and addresses of all other persons known to be so involved, within 24 hours of the request or within such longer period as is specified by the inspector.

**Pest infestation tag**

**5** To facilitate the identification of livestock so as to help prevent the spread of an infestation, an inspector may attach a pest infestation tag to the livestock in the form set out in Form 1.

Subsection (1) does not apply to livestock destined for immediate slaughter.

A person shall not remove or have removed a pest infestation tag attached under subsection (1) until

- (a) authorized to do so by an inspector, or
- (b) in the case of cattle, the cattle have been sold at and removed from a market.

**Detention order and its effect**

**6** A notice under section 12(1) of the Act must be in the form set out in Form 2.

On issuing a notice under section 12(1) of the Act in respect of livestock or other property, excluding land, an inspector may order its detention by attaching to it a pest detention tag in the form set out in Form 3.

A person shall not sell or otherwise dispose of, purchase, transport, distribute or plant anything detained under subsection (2) before it is released under subsection (4).

An inspector may release the property detained under subsection (2) by providing a written notice of release of it in the form set out in Form 4.

#### **Minister's authority to declare a quarantine**

**7** The Minister may by order declare a quarantine in all or any part of Alberta of any land or infestable item that is infested and fix the duration and conditions of the quarantine, including a prohibition of or restriction on the movement of any infestable item by any person.

#### **Methods to control nuisance**

**8** An owner or occupant of land may control a nuisance on that land by means that are generally considered to be sound husbandry practices and that comply with all applicable laws.

#### **Seed potatoes**

**9** In this section and Form 5, “bacterial ring rot”, “non-certified potatoes” and “seed potatoes” have the meanings respectively assigned to them by Part II of the *Seeds Regulations* (Canada), C.R.C., c.1400.

A person who imports seed potatoes shall, at the earliest practicable time, give notice of the place where they will be made available for inspection, to the local inspector nearest to that place.

A person shall not

- (a) plant seed potatoes on land that, in the previous growing season, was infested, or
- (b) store seed potatoes that are infested

with bacterial ring rot.

A person shall not plant seed potatoes unless

- (a) they meet the standards for any of the classes established in section 47 of the *Seeds Regulations* (Canada), C.R.C., c.1400, and
- (b) that person has documentary evidence that they meet those standards.

Subsection (4) does not apply to the planting of potatoes

- (a) by a person for consumption only by that person's household and acquaintances, with no sale involved, or
- (b) from non-certified potatoes by a person who holds a permit referred to in subsection (6).

The Minister may issue a permit for the purposes of subsection (5)(b) in the form set out in Form 5, and may attach the conditions on the planting that are specified in the permit.

#### **Notification of infestation**

**10** An inspector who finds on any premises evidence of an infestation in any crop may notify persons engaged in the growing, transporting or processing of any crop that may be affected by the infestation, or any organizations representing them, of the infestation, including the location of those premises and the name of their occupants, if the inspector considers such notification necessary or advisable with a view to preventing the spread of or controlling the infestation.

#### **Permit to purchase, keep or sell rats**

**11** The Minister may, on application in writing, issue a permit in the form set out in Form 6 allowing a person who operates a research facility or zoo or an inspector to purchase, keep or sell live rats if the facility where the rats are to be kept meets the minimum standards required by the Minister.

A person shall not purchase, keep or sell live rats unless the person holds a permit issued under subsection (1).

#### **Protection of livestock from warble larva**

**12** In this section,

- (a) "lactating dairy cows" means cows whose milk is used for human consumption;
- (b) "warble larva", commonly known as "cattle grub", means the larval stage of the warble fly.

The owner of livestock that contains or is likely or is suspected to contain warble flies shall ensure that the following measures, so far as applicable, are taken with a view to destroying or preventing the occurrence in the livestock of warble larva:

- (a) treat all cattle, other than lactating dairy cows, from March 1 to April 30 and from September 1 to November

30 in each year with a pesticide registered under the *Pest Control Products Act* (Canada) that is designed to be absorbed by and circulated in cattle for the purpose of destroying warble larva in the cattle, in accordance with the label on the pesticide container;

- (b) treat all lactating dairy cows from February 15 to June 15 in each year at 1-month intervals with an insecticide registered under the *Pest Control Products Act* (Canada) that has to come in actual contact with a warble larva in order to destroy the warble larva;
- (c) comply with the directions of an inspector with respect to destruction of warble larva in the livestock.

The owner of livestock animals that are imported and are or are suspected to be infested with warble larva shall, at the first point of unloading of the livestock, ensure that they are treated in accordance with the applicable provisions of this section.

Local inspectors shall

- (a) ensure that all live livestock offered for sale at markets designated by the Minister in their jurisdiction are inspected for warble larva during the period when warble larva are usually visible in the bodies of livestock animals, and
- (b) attach a pest infestation tag to livestock found to be infested with warble larva in accordance with section 5.

#### **Examination facilities in animal markets**

**13** The owner and the operator of a market where live animals are kept shall ensure that facilities satisfactory to an inspector are provided there for the proper examination of the animals.

#### **Coyote and skunk control**

**14** In this section and in Forms 7 and 8,

- (a) “device” means a device that can be used to control coyotes or skunks;
- (b) “poisonous material” means any substance or equipment, or a combination of both, that can be used to poison a coyote or skunk;
- (c) “use” includes set.

A person so authorized by the Minister may issue a Form 7 permit to a person who has been trained by the Department in the use, storage and handling of devices and poisonous material in respect of which the permit is issued.

A person who holds a Form 7 permit may issue Form 8 permits.

A person shall not use any device or poisonous material with a view to controlling coyotes or skunks unless the person holds

- (a) a Form 7 permit authorizing the use of such a device or material, if the use is to be on land belonging to another person, or
- (b) a Form 8 permit authorizing the use of such a device or material, if the use is to be on the permit holder's own land (and whether or not the holder holds a Form 7 permit).

A person shall not remove or alter a written warning issued by the Department concerning the use or storage of any device or poisonous material unless the person holds

- (a) a Form 7 permit authorizing that removal or alteration, if the use or storage is to be on land belonging to another person, or
- (b) a Form 8 permit authorizing that removal or alteration, if the use or storage is to be on the permit holder's own land.

The holder of a Form 7 permit may issue the devices and poisonous material listed in the permit to the holder of a Form 8 permit for the control of coyotes or skunks.

The holder of a Form 7 permit shall not use any device or poisonous material with a view to controlling coyotes or skunks on land belonging to another person without first obtaining the permission to do so contained in a Form 8 permit from its owner or occupant.

Subsection (7) does not apply to the use of a device or poisonous material for rabies control on land that is unoccupied in an area designated in Schedule 2 as a rabies control zone.

A person shall not use a device or poisonous material with a view to controlling coyotes unless it has letters, numbers or a chemical marker indicating its approval by the Minister.

Subsections (4), (6) and (9) do not apply to an activity specifically authorized by or under the *Wildlife Act* or the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act*.

A person shall not shoot coyotes or skunks or destroy dens of coyotes or skunks unless that person

- (a) holds a Form 7 permit and, if the shooting is to take place on another person's land, has the written permission of its owner or occupant, and
- (b) is acting in compliance with all other applicable laws.

A person who does not hold a Form 7 permit shall not issue a device or poisonous material knowing or believing that it is to be used to control coyotes or skunks.

A Form 8 permit is not valid for more than 30 days.

All devices and poisonous material issued under subsection (6) remain the property of the Government (represented by the Department) and may be recalled by it at any time.

A person so authorized by the Minister may issue a Form 9 permit to the owner or occupant of land authorizing the use of dogs to control coyote on that land, and such a permit is not valid for more than 30 days.

Notwithstanding section 8, an owner or occupant of land may control a coyote on that land by destroying, or giving prior authorization to a resident of Alberta to destroy, the coyote with the use of dogs where

- (a) livestock predation caused by a coyote has occurred within the period of 30 days before the confirmation under clause (b),
- (b) that predation has been confirmed in writing by an inspector,
- (c) a Form 9 permit has been issued by an inspector in respect of that predation and is still valid and the terms and conditions of the permit are adhered to, and
- (d) if the destruction is to be effected by a resident of Alberta who is not that owner or occupant, that resident has been specifically authorized by that owner or occupant in writing on the permit to do so.

AR 184/2001 s14;201/2001

**Conditions on inspector s authorization**

**15** An inspector may set any conditions considered appropriate on any authorization given by the inspector under this Regulation.

**Deposit on notice of appeal**

**16** The amount of the deposit required by section 14(4) of the Act is \$100.

**Repeal**

**17** The *Pest and Nuisance Control Regulation* (AR 406/86) is repealed.

**18** Repealed AR 126/2016 s4.

**Schedule 1****Part 1****Animals, birds, insects, plants and diseases  
declared to be pests throughout Alberta**

Africanized bee — *Apis mellifera adansonii*  
 Bacterial ring rot — *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus*  
 Blackleg of canola — *Leptosphaeria maculans*  
 Chalkbrood — *Ascospaere aggregata*  
 Clubroot — *Plasmodiophora brassicae*  
 Columbia River root knot nematode — *Meloidogyne chitwoodi*  
 Dutch elm disease — *Ophiostoma ulmi* and *Ophiostoma nova-ulmi*  
 Dwarf bunt — *Tilletia controversa*  
 European elm bark beetle — *Scolytus multistriatus*  
 Fireblight and the causal bacterium — *Erwinia amylovora*  
 Flag smut of cereals — *Urocystis agropyri*  
 Golden nematode — *Globodera rostochiensis*  
 Grasshopper (Locustidae)  
 Gypsy moth — *Lymantria dispar*  
 Head smut of corn — *Spacelothecia reiliana*  
 Karnal bunt — *Tilletia indica*  
 Lesser grain borer — *Rhyzopertha dominica*  
 Native elm bark beetle — *Hylurgopinus rufipes*  
 Norway rat and any other rat species or strain derived from the genus *Rattus*  
 Potato wart — *Synchytrium endobioticum*  
 Rabies — *Rhabdoviruses*  
 Stem and bulb nematode — *Ditylenchus dipsaci*  
 Warble fly — *Hypoderma*  
 White rot of onions — *Sclerotium cepivorum*

**Part 2****Animals, birds, insects, plants and diseases  
declared to be nuisances throughout Alberta**

Bushy-tailed wood rat — *Neotoma cinerea*  
 Columbian ground squirrel — *Spermophilus columbianus*  
 Coyote — *Canis latrans*  
 Deer mouse — *Peromyscus maniculatus*  
 English sparrow — *Passer domesticus*  
 European starling — *Sturnus vulgaris*  
 Franklin's ground squirrel — *Spermophilus franklinii*  
 House mouse — *Mus musculus*  
 Magpie — *Pica pica*  
 Meadow vole — *Microtus pennsylvanicus*  
 Northern pocket gopher — *Thomomys talpoides*  
 Richardson's ground squirrel — *Spermophilus richardsonii*  
 Rock dove — *Columba livia*  
 Skunk — *Mephitis mephitis*  
 Thirteen-lined ground squirrel — *Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*

AR126/2016 s5;87/2020

**Schedule 1.1****FORM 1**

(Sections 5(1) and 12(4)(b))

**PEST INFESTATION TAG (NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_)****Agricultural Pests Act****PEST AND NUISANCE CONTROL REGULATION**

This livestock animal is or is suspected to be infested with an infestation that has been declared a pest under the *Agricultural Pests Act*.

It is unlawful to remove this tag except in accordance with the *Pest and Nuisance Control Regulation* made under that Act.

**FORM 2**  
(Section 6(1))

**NOTICE TO CONTROL PESTS**

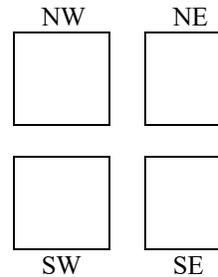
**Agricultural Pests Act**

**PEST AND NUISANCE CONTROL REGULATION**

To           (owner or occupant of land or property or owner or person in control of livestock)           of           (address)          

You are hereby notified that           (description of land or livestock or other property)           located on the            quarter of section            township            range            west of the            meridian, Alberta, as indicated on the diagram below, contains or is likely to contain or should be protected against           (name of pest)          , which has been declared a pest by the *Pest and Nuisance Control Regulation* made under the *Agricultural Pests Act*, and you are directed to take the following measures:

          (description of measures to be taken, including the material, if any, to be used against the pest)          



All of the above measures must be completed within            days from the date of issue of this notice, failing which action may be taken in accordance with the legislation referred to above. This notice is issued under section 12(1) of the *Agricultural Pests Act*. An appeal against this notice may be served on the municipal secretary, accompanied by a deposit of \$100, before the expiry of the time limit stated above or the period of 10 days from service of the notice, whichever expiry date occurs first, and otherwise made in accordance with the *Agricultural Pests Act*.

          (Date of Issue)          

          (Inspector)          

Telephone Number:

**FORM 3**

(Section 6(2))

**PEST DETENTION TAG (NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_)****Agricultural Pests Act****PEST AND NUISANCE CONTROL REGULATION**

The following item, that is \_\_\_\_\_ (description of livestock or other property) \_\_\_\_\_ is ordered to be detained in accordance with the following conditions:

\_\_\_\_\_ (specify conditions of detention)

\_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of Inspector)

**FORM 4**

(Section 6(4))

**NOTICE OF RELEASE****Agricultural Pests Act****PEST AND NUISANCE CONTROL REGULATION**

To \_\_\_\_\_ (owner of livestock or other property or person in control of livestock) \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ (address) \_\_\_\_\_

You are hereby notified that \_\_\_\_\_ (livestock or other property detained) \_\_\_\_\_, marked \_\_\_\_\_ (way in which item is marked, if applicable) \_\_\_\_\_ and located at \_\_\_\_\_ (location of item) \_\_\_\_\_, which was placed under detention and identified by having pest detention tag No. \_\_\_\_\_ under the *Pest and Nuisance Control Regulation* made under the *Agricultural Pests Act* attached to it, is now released from detention and may be disposed of. The pest detention tag may now be removed from it.

\_\_\_\_\_ (Date of Issue)

\_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of inspector)

\_\_\_\_\_ (Address)

\_\_\_\_\_ (Telephone Number)

**FORM 5**

(Section 9(6))

**PERMIT TO PLANT FROM  
NON-CERTIFIED POTATOES****Agricultural Pests Act****PEST AND NUISANCE CONTROL REGULATION**

This is to certify that (name of permit holder) of (address) is authorized to plant        hectares of seed potatoes on        quarter of section        township        range        west of the        meridian, Alberta, from the following source of non-certified potatoes:

\_\_\_\_\_

The following conditions apply:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Minister responsible for the  
*Agricultural Pests Act*

**FORM 6**

(Section 11(1))

**PERMIT TO PURCHASE, KEEP OR SELL RATS****Agricultural Pests Act****PEST AND NUISANCE CONTROL REGULATION**

Name: (Research facility or zoo operator or inspector)  
Address of facility or zoo, or inspector: \_\_\_\_\_

Under the *Pest and Nuisance Control Regulation* made under the *Agricultural Pests Act*, the Minister responsible for that Act permits the above-named to purchase and sell live rats and to keep live rats at (location where to be kept), Alberta until the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_.

This permit may be revoked by the Minister responsible for that Act at any time.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Minister responsible for the  
*Agricultural Pests Act*

**FORM 7**  
(Section 14)

**PERMIT FOR COYOTE AND SKUNK CONTROL  
ON ANOTHER PERSON'S LAND**

**Agricultural Pests Act**

**PEST AND NUISANCE CONTROL REGULATION**

Name of permit holder
Permit holder's employer's name and address

The permit holder named above has been trained in the use, storage and handling of

- devices and poisonous material for coyote control.  
 devices and poisonous material for skunk control.

The permit holder is authorized to do the things ticked below until \_\_\_\_\_ (date when permit expires): \_\_\_\_\_

- use, store and handle the following devices and poisonous material:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(devices and poisonous materials covered by this permit)

- issue them to an owner or occupier of land who holds a Form 8 permit referred to below and train that owner or occupier to use, handle and store them.
- remove or alter a written warning issued by the Department concerning their use or storage.
- shoot coyotes and/or destroy their dens.
- shoot skunks and/or destroy their dens.
- issue Form 8 permits under the *Pest and Nuisance Control Regulation*.

The rules and methods for using, storing and handling the devices and poisonous material are set out in applicable provisions of

- the *Agricultural Pests Act* and the *Pest and Nuisance Control Regulation* (Alberta),
- the *Pest Control Products Act* (Canada), and
- the policies of the Department.

Authorized issuer	Date
Address of issuer	

**FORM 8**  
(Section 14)

**PERMIT TO USE COYOTE OR SKUNK CONTROL  
MATERIAL OR DEVICES ON OWN LAND**

**Agricultural Pests Act**

**PEST AND NUISANCE CONTROL REGULATION**

Name of land owner or occupant	Location of owner or occupant's own land on which device or poisonous material to be used: Qtr Sec Twp Rge W of	
Mailing address	Postal code	Telephone

The permit holder is authorized to use devices or poisonous material to control, on the land described above,

1. coyote predation of:

- cattle     sheep     goats     swine   
 farmed deer or elk     poultry     other

or

2. rabies of:

- skunks     other  \_\_\_\_\_

- The permit holder is authorized to remove or alter a written warning issued by the Department concerning the use or storage of those devices or poisonous material on his/her own land.

Initial one box:

I have received  the devices or poisonous material listed below

the *Pest Control Products Act* (Canada) instructions for their use, storage and handling

I agree to  use the device or poisonous material only on the land described above

follow the instructions given on the product label, and by the inspector named below

keep a map of where I place them on the land

return all unused devices and poisonous material by the expiry date given below

report to the inspector on the success of my coyote or skunk control efforts by the expiry date given below.

I give my permission for the holder of a Form 7 Permit for Coyote and Skunk Control to use the material listed below on the land described above.

Device or poisonous material	Serial numbers	Amount issued to owners or occupants	Amount used by inspectors	For inspector use only	
				Amount returned	Date returned
1080 tablets					
M44 devices					
M44 cartridges					
Neck snares					
Other:					

Signature of land owner or occupier
Date signed

Name of inspector referred to above
Date this permit expires
Signature of issuer (holder of a Form 7 permit)

**FORM 9**  
(Section 14)

**PERMIT TO DESTROY COYOTE  
USING DOGS**

Name of land owner or occupant	Location(s) of owner or occupant's land on which coyote may be destroyed: Qtr Sec Twp Rge W of	
Mailing address	Postal code	Telephone

- \* The permit holder is authorized to use dogs to destroy coyote on the land described above.
- \* I (owner or occupant's name) authorize (name and address of resident of Alberta) to use dogs to destroy coyote on the land I own and occupy as described above.
- (Signature of owner or occupant)      (Date)
- I confirm that livestock predation caused by coyote has occurred on the land described above within the last 30 days.
- (Signature of inspector)      (Date of issue)

This permit is only valid for 30 days from the date of issue.

\* The inspector is to delete whichever paragraph is not applicable.

AR 184/2001 Sched.1.1;201/2001;35/2007;68/2008;126/2016

**Schedule 2**  
(Section 14(8))

**Rabies Control Zones**

- 1** The following areas are designated as rabies control zones:
- (a) townships 1 to 63 in ranges 1 to 4, west of the 4th meridian;
  - (b) townships 1 to 5 in ranges 5 to 29, west of the 4th meridian except land within Waterton Lakes National Park;

- (c) townships 3 to 5 in ranges 1 to 5, west of the 5th meridian  
except land within Waterton Lakes National Park.









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# REQUEST FOR DECISION

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**SUBJECT:** 2021 Provincial Agriculture Service Board Conference Resolutions  
**SUBMISSION TO:** AGRICULTURAL SERVICES BOARD      REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION  
**MEETING DATE:** December 16, 2020      CAO:      MANAGER: QFB  
**DEPARTMENT:** AGRICULTURE      GM:      PRESENTER: QFB  
**STRATEGIC PLAN:** Level of Service

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**RELEVANT LEGISLATION:**

**Provincial (cite) – N/A**

**Council Bylaw/Policy (cite) – N/A**

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**RECOMMENDED ACTION:**

**MOTION: The Agricultural Service Board (ASB) accept the 2021 Provincial ASB Resolutions as information.**

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**BACKGROUND/PROPOSAL:**

Every year the ASB's from around the province attend regional ASB conferences to present resolutions for the annual ASB Provincial Conference in January. The list of resolutions attached to this RFD are the ones that are going to be presented to the conference in January of 2021.

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**BENEFITS OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:**

1. The benefit of the ASB accepting the recommended motion is that there will be a record of the ASB receiving and discussing the 2021 Provincial ASB Resolutions.

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**DISADVANTAGES OF THE RECOMMENDED ACTION:**

1. There are no perceived disadvantages to the recommended motion.

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**ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:**

**Alternative #1:** The ASB has the alternative to not accept this recommendation as presented, however Administration does not recommend this action because then there will be no formal record of the Board having received and discussed the list of resolutions.

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**FINANCIAL IMPLICATION:**

There are no financial implications to the recommended motion

**Direct Costs: N/A**

**Ongoing / Future Costs: N/A**

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**STAFFING IMPLICATION:**

There are no staffing implications to the recommended motion.

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**PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT LEVEL:**

Greenview has adopted the IAP2 Framework for public consultation.

**INCREASING LEVEL OF PUBLIC IMPACT**

Inform

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GOAL**

Inform - To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

**PROMISE TO THE PUBLIC**

Inform - We will keep you informed.

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**FOLLOW UP ACTIONS:**

There are no follow up actions to the recommended motion.

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**ATTACHMENT(S):**

- List of 2021 Provincial ASB Resolutions

**RESOLUTION 1-21**  
**WEED ISSUES ON OIL AND GAS SITES IN RURAL ALBERTA**

**WHEREAS:** the Province of Alberta has experienced an extended period of economic challenge in the oil and gas industry. This has resulted in many resource companies becoming insolvent, forced into receivership, or ultimately claiming bankruptcy;

**WHEREAS:** there are over 1,000 oil and gas wells in the M.D. of Taber where regular lease maintenance is not being carried out as per the terms of private surface lease agreements. These include wells transferred to the Orphan Wells Association (OWA), companies in receivership or in bankruptcy proceedings, or companies currently still operating and producing product;

**WHEREAS:** there are no legislated timelines for oil and gas companies to reclaim inactive wells. This has resulted in 90,000 inactive wells in Alberta;

**WHEREAS:** the Alberta Energy Regulator (AER) has been reluctant to suspend well licenses or limit access to these sites for companies that are in non-compliance of their surface leases terms. These terms could include issues such as weed control, contamination issues, fence maintenance, non-payment of surface rentals, and/or non-payment of municipal taxes;

**WHEREAS:** the agricultural community in Alberta have been left to deal with the liabilities of countless oil and gas wells that have been abandoned by bankrupt companies or companies that are unwilling or financially unable to maintain their sites;

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT ALBERTA’S AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARDS REQUEST**

that Alberta Environment and Parks, Alberta Energy and the Alberta Energy Regulator, who are responsible for energy development, to put in place appropriate legislation and standards to protect landowners from undue hardship as a result of oil and gas company neglect of oil and gas site maintenance issues, namely weed control.

**SPONSORED BY:** Municipal District of Taber  
**MOVED BY:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**SECONDED BY:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**CARRIED:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**DEFEATED:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**STATUS:** Provincial  
**DEPARTMENT:** Alberta Environment and Parks  
Alberta Energy  
Alberta Agriculture and Forestry

## **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

The ongoing depressed oil and natural gas prices has dramatically affected the industry, the provincial Government, and the residents of Alberta. One of the unforeseen consequences to the landowners of the

M.D. of Taber has been the effects of unaddressed weed issues stemming from oil and gas lease sites.

Several struggling oil and gas companies have opted to forego weed control measures on their lease sites on both private and provincial crown lands within the municipality. This includes companies whose assets have been assigned to the Orphan Well Association, companies in receivership or bankruptcy proceedings, and companies that continue to operate and are choosing not to address their weed control obligations through their surface lease agreements with landowners.

This unfortunate symptom of an industry in peril has resulted in economic implications to cooperating landowners. In many cases, these neglected leases have resulted in weeds moving off the lease onto neighboring lands causing reduced crop yields and having landowners incur the cost, inconvenience, and liability of managing these weed issues themselves.

Efforts by M.D. of Taber landowners to contact operators of these facilities has proven to be frustrating. Commonly, a contact person cannot be found. If they are successful in contacting the company, many times the issues go unresolved.

The plant of primary concern is the Kochia weed (*Kochia scoparia*). This now common, non-native plant grows in wide range of soil types, is drought tolerant, and is becoming increasingly resistant to traditional herbicide treatments. This plant is of great concern to producers of annual cereal crops as it can substantially reduce crop yields and seed cleaning costs in affected fields. Kochia is not listed in the Alberta Weed Control Regulation, therefore municipalities are limited in their ability to address this issue through legislative processes.

Attempts at contacting the Orphan Well Association, the Alberta Energy Regulator, and the Alberta Surface Rights Board have not been successful in attenuating this situation.

**RESOLUTION 2-21**  
**PESTICIDE CONTAINER COLLECTION PROGRAM**

**WHEREAS:** Since 1989, Alberta's municipalities have been involved with the collection of empty pesticide containers and have done so with only one time funding from Alberta Environment & Parks to establish permanent collection sites within their municipalities, which many of these sites are in need of repair;

**WHEREAS:** Municipal governments in cooperation with transfer station and landfill operators manage the day to day maintenance and supervision of the sites and cover the costs associated with the transfer of containers from temporary depots to permanent sites without any funding from Alberta Environment and Parks;

**WHEREAS:** The highest rinse rate compliance on pesticide containers are in the provinces that are currently running the program through the Agricultural Retail Industry as a result of their zero tolerance policy and container rejection if they do not meet the requirements due to their constant supervision;

**WHEREAS:** Collection programs are poised to become increasingly expensive and labor intensive with the addition of bale & silage wrap, Ag-film, twine and grain bag collection programs;

**WHEREAS:** Alberta and Manitoba are the only provinces in Canada that utilize municipalities to deliver the pesticide collection program within their province while the remaining provinces place this responsibility and cost on agricultural retail facilities who market and sell pesticide products;

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**  
**THAT ALBERTA'S AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARDS REQUEST**

That Alberta Environment and Parks develop, with CleanFARMS, an empty pesticide container program that places the responsibility of collecting pesticide containers in Alberta with the Agricultural Retail/Dealer and removes the responsibility from the municipalities.

**SPONSORED BY:** Vulcan County  
**MOVED BY:**  
**SECONDED BY:**  
**CARRIED:**  
**DEFEATED:**  
**STATUS:** Provincial  
**DEPARTMENT:** Alberta Environment & Parks

## **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

The Empty Pesticide Container Recycling Program is an industry led voluntary extended producer responsibility program delivered by CleanFARMS. The program operates to collect, clean and recycle empty commercial class pesticide containers (less than 23 litres) from farmers and other pesticide users. Upon collection, the containers are shredded, cleaned and recycled into various value added plastic products.

CleanFARMS is a non-profit industry stewardship organization that funds this program through a levy collected from its pesticide manufacturer members on each container sold into the marketplace.

There are approximately 1200 collection sites throughout Canada (British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island) that utilize Agricultural Retail Facilities while two provinces (Alberta and Manitoba) rely upon municipal collection facilities.

Most Alberta municipalities have been involved with the Pesticide container collection program since its inception and established permanent collection facilities with one-time funding from Alberta Environment. Municipalities have not received any funding to maintain or operate these collection facilities since 1989, while the Agricultural Retail Industry in the other provinces have handled this responsibility.

Vulcan County operates one main collection site and 4 satellite sites to increase access for pesticide container disposal. Due to the size of Vulcan County if we closed our 4 satellite sites we risk the increase of pesticide containers not being returned to our main collection facility in Vulcan. Our main site and our 4 temporary sites are over 30 years old and in need of repair, over the years we have put considerable time and money to ensure that they are operated properly at the expense of the municipality while the Agricultural Retail Industry in the other provinces handle this responsibility.

According to CleanFARMS, Alberta has an empty pesticide container rinse rate of 90% as opposed to Saskatchewan's 95%. Ontario and East have the best rinse rate at 99+%. The higher rinse rate in Ontario and the East is attributed to a zero tolerance for un-rinsed containers. The containers are rejected if they do not meet the requirements. A retail-based collection system would be able to provide consistent supervision and would increase the rinse-rate of empty herbicide containers.

Alberta should move towards a dealer collection program, it would provide CleanFARMS the opportunity to develop a system similar to the one that exists in Ontario and East. They would be able to implement a program with zero tolerance for un-rinsed containers.

**RESOLUTION 3-21  
AN EFFECTIVE SOLUTION FOR CONTROL OF RICHARDSON GROUND  
SQUIRRELS IN ALBERTA**

**WHEREAS:** Strychnine will no longer be available for Richardson Ground Squirrel Control as of March 4, 2023;

**WHEREAS:** There is no efficacious, cost effective and environmentally friendly alternative to strychnine;

**WHEREAS:** Richardson Ground Squirrels can multiply quickly and can be very destructive to both annual and perennial crops and cause livestock injuries;

**WHEREAS:** It appears little research has recently been carried out on alternate, effective control measures;

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**

**THAT ALBERTA'S AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARDS REQUEST**

the Pest Management Regulatory Agency have Strychnine registration extended until an effective and safe alternative control be found and/or Alberta Agriculture and Forestry make significant funding available for research into a sustainable, long term solution for control of Richardson ground squirrels.

**SPONSORED BY:** Flagstaff County

**MOVED BY:** \_\_\_\_\_

**SECONDED BY:** \_\_\_\_\_

**CARRIED:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DEFEATED:** \_\_\_\_\_

**STATUS:** Federal, Provincial

**DEPARTMENT:** Pest Management Regulatory Agency, Alberta Agriculture and Forestry

## **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Producers had access to strychnine up until 1993. After that they were restricted to using a pre-treated grain bait. Due to severe drought in 2001 and very significant damage to annual crops and pastures, access was again granted to producers to 2% strychnine solution. The PMRA, the registering body for pesticides in Canada, has reviewed the registration for 2% strychnine solution and decided not to renew the registration. Repeated research has shown there is a high level of non-target species being negatively affected from scavenging of dead squirrels and unintended poisoning. However, there is little, recent research available on alternative methods to control Richardson Ground Squirrel populations.

Richardson ground squirrels continue to be a problem to both graziers and annual crop farmers. There does not appear to be any recent research conducted into a more effective, targeted control method and this motion looks to address this issue.

**RESOLUTION 4-21  
REGISTRATION OF 2% LIQUID STRYCHNINE**

**WHEREAS:** Under the authority of the *Pest Control Product Act* and based on the evaluation of currently available scientific information, Health Canada has stated that products containing strychnine for control of Richardson's Ground Squirrels do not meet the current standards for environmental protection and, therefore, have been cancelled;

**WHEREAS:** Studies conducted by the PMRA and the province of Alberta indicated that risks associated with label-approved use to non-target species was low;

**WHEREAS:** Richardson's Ground Squirrels are considered agricultural pests due to the substantial damage they cause to crops, livestock, and equipment which can result in economic losses for farmers;

**WHEREAS:** Training in the safe use of pesticides can be provided to agricultural producers in Alberta by participating in the Farmer Pesticide Certificate program;

**WHEREAS:** To help maintain a level of Richardson ground squirrel infestation below economic threshold;

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED  
THAT ALBERTA'S AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARDS REQUEST**

That the Provincial Minister of Agriculture and Forestry lobby with all other Provincial Ministries of Agriculture to encourage Health Canada and the Pest Management Regulatory Agency to reinstate 2% Liquid Strychnine on the market available on a temporary basis to agricultural producers to utilize on their farms for control of Richardson's Ground Squirrels.

**FURTHER THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED  
THAT ALBERTA'S AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARDS REQUEST**

That Alberta Agriculture and Forestry create and maintain a system that provides producers participating in the Farmer Pesticide Certificate program the opportunity to purchase and use Strychnine safely.

**SPONSORED BY:** Stettler County No. 6

**MOVED BY:** \_\_\_\_\_

**SECONDED BY:** \_\_\_\_\_

**CARRIED:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DEFEATED:** \_\_\_\_\_

**STATUS:** Provincial & Federal

**DEPARTMENT:** Alberta Agriculture and Forestry, Pest Management Regulatory Agency

## **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Health Canada and the PMRA have reviewed the label and use of 2% Liquid Strychnine. According to the review conclusion the recommendation is to remove the use of 2% Liquid Strychnine for use on ground squirrels. Richardson Ground Squirrels continue to pose a significant threat to agricultural production and strychnine has been used to reduce the impacts of severe infestations.

Strychnine being a single feed bait is efficient and effective and allows producers to treat small area and large area infestations when other parts of their integrated pest management practices have failed. Using multi-feed baits can be ineffective due to the fact that there are too many other options for Richardson's Ground Squirrels to eat. Using shooting and trapping methods can be time consuming especially during peak times of production (seeding, spraying, irrigating, calving, branding, etc.).

2% Liquid Strychnine is an essential tool in any agricultural producers integrated pest management toolbox as a consistent, effective tool in controlling Richardson's Ground Squirrel infestations.

**RESOLUTION 5-21  
FUSARIUM TESTING AFTER CLEANING**

**WHEREAS:** Fusarium Head Blight (FHB) is a fungal disease of cereal crops that affect kernel development, affecting yield and quality;

**WHEREAS:** FHB was added as a declared pest to Alberta’s Agricultural Pest Act in 1999;

**WHEREAS:** The *Fusarium graminearum* Management Plan was released in 2002, hoping to limit the spread of the disease and lessen the economic impact;

**WHEREAS:** FHB was removed from the Act in early 2020 after many years of discussion to allow tolerance in crops, at which time seed cleaning plants required testing of the lot prior to cleaning;

**WHEREAS:** Currently some seed cleaning plants still require testing for FHB prior to cleaning in order to avoid transferring to other seed lots;

**WHEREAS:** The initial sample might not be representative of the seed lot due to improper sampling procedures;

**WHEREAS:** Seed can be sold as “Certified Fusarium Free”, but still have a high concentration of the disease present due to improper sampling resulting in false negative test results;

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**

**THAT ALBERTA’S AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARDS REQUEST**

that Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada revise the labeling requirements to include “Fusarium Free” seed, in that the sample is taken at the seed plant after it is cleaned by the seed plant operator in order to ensure the quality of the certified seed, and test results, same as the germination test, will have to be provided to the buyer.

**SPONSORED BY:** County of Barrhead

**MOVED BY:**

**SECONDED BY:**

**CARRIED:**

**DEFEATED:**

**STATUS:** Federal

**DEPARTMENT:** Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

As FHB has been taken off the *Agricultural Pest Act*, there are now no regulations regarding the sale of infected seed or the introduction of the disease into a new field. In areas of the province where the local producers want to keep it out, they depend on buying Certified Fusarium Free seed. As seed treatments can offer some control, the disease will still be present in an area where it was not present before and can then be easily dispersed by the wind to neighbouring properties.

There is nothing stopping a producer from submitting a grain sample for FHB testing from a source that is known to be clean, but then bringing grain to the seed plant from a different field, knowing that it is infected. After cleaning, the certified grain will be labelled as “Fusarium Free”, which is inaccurate. Producers who’ve bought this seed have been extremely frustrated to find that their crop had the disease, but it was sold to them as being “Fusarium Free”.

Although different regions of the province have different levels of acceptance of FHB, buyers of seed must be aware of what they are buying and not be misled by false/inaccurate labeling. As seed plants are already doing germination testing before and after cleaning anyway, it would be easy to add the FHB test as a value-added service. By changing to a post-cleaning FHB test, we can have confidence in the quality of the certified seed being bought and sold.

**Taken from Alberta Seed Growers website ([www.seedalberta.ca](http://www.seedalberta.ca))**

### ***What is Certified Seed?***

Certified seed is seed that has followed very strict protocols and has been rigorously tested, as per Canadian seed system regulations, to ensure it retains its varietal and genetic benefits, purity and quality.

Any seed that is labelled “certified” has been:

- Purchased as pedigreed seed from a plant breeder or seed distributor with identifiable traits or characteristics
- Planted with equipment that has been meticulously cleaned between crop types and varieties, on a field with documented crop history
- Managed with proper separation distances to similar crop types
- Rogued by hand to remove volunteer weeds and genetic off-types
- Inspected by a third-party, in the field
- Harvested by equipment that has been meticulously cleaned between crop types and varieties
- Tested to uphold quality standards
- Verified by a CSGA-certified authority (where it came from, who grew it and how it was grown)

- Assigned a traceable seed certificate or blue tag

### ***Certified seed premiums***

Certified seed takes great effort to produce. Each step listed above requires additional time and resources, which in turn adds expense to the process. Producing certified seed may also require a royalty to be paid to the plant breeder of the seed. This is why certified seed comes at a premium cost.

Alberta farmers are investing in certified seed, despite the higher cost, because they realize the economic and agronomic benefits it provides them in the long run. Certified seed can also benefit the entire value chain, by creating higher quality (identity preserved) products that end users are willing to pay for.

**RESOLUTION 6-21  
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION CHECK OFF OPTION**

**WHEREAS** Producers must pay mandatory checkoff's on various agricultural products;

**WHEREAS** Producers have no voluntary option to chose where they send these checkoff dollars;

**WHEREAS** This process seems to violate freedom of choice and would be an excellent candidate for red tape reduction;

**WHEREAS** Agricultural Research Associations have conducted variety trials and provided proof of concept for farming practices for decades, efforts that are often unsung, and face a funding crunch under the changes to Agricultural Research funding in the Province of Alberta;

**THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT ALBERTA'S AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARDS REQUEST**

That Alberta Agriculture and Forestry and the Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council create the option for producers to allocate check-off dollars directly to their local Applied Research Association or various approved Agricultural Research and Development Organizations or Agricultural Service Board.

**SPONSORED BY:** MD of Peace No. 135

**MOVED BY:** \_\_\_\_\_

**SECONDED BY:** \_\_\_\_\_

**CARRIED:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DEFEATED:** \_\_\_\_\_

**STATUS:** Provincial

**DEPARTMENT:** Alberta Agriculture and Forestry; Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council, Alberta Wheat Commission, Alberta Barley Commission, Alberta Canola Producer Council, Alberta Pulse Growers, Alberta Seed Processors Association, Alberta Seed Growers Association, Alberta Beef Producers, Alberta Pork Producers, Alberta Milk, Alberta Chicken Producers, Potato Growers of Alberta and other appropriate bodies.

## **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Under the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, check-off dollars are mandatory for every producer marketing their products in Alberta. The receiving facility must then remit these funds to the appropriate commission. If a producer wants their funds back, they must remit for reimbursement in two narrow windows in January and August.

The sustainable funding of Agricultural Research Associations, which have been providing proof of concept and regional variety trial work for decades, is in doubt. With recent changes to the funding of Agricultural Research within Alberta and discussions from the current interim chair of RDAR indicating the potential for Alberta tax dollars funding out-of-province research, the Province of Alberta should allow producers to direct check-off dollars to these valuable organizations, should they so choose.

### **[Alberta's new vision for ag research](#)**

**Published: August 13, 2020**

**Opinion- Western Producer**

At the core of the plan is the creation of Results Driven Agriculture Research (RDAR), a non-profit, producer-led company that will operate at arm's length from the government of Alberta. This new organization will determine and fund industry-wide research priorities to enhance producers' competitive advantage.

Alberta is embarking on a bold new direction in agriculture research where the spending priorities will be set by producers who grow the crops and raise the livestock. It's a model like none other you will find anywhere in Canada.

On March 30, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Devin Dreeshen announced a new vision for provincial agriculture research following a series of consultations with farmers, ranchers and other stakeholders throughout the province. The process revealed that producers, in collaboration with other partners, including scientists, educational institutions and private industry, are better positioned than government officials to determine research priorities.

At the core of the plan is the creation of Results Driven Agriculture Research (RDAR), a non-profit, producer-led company that will operate at arm's length from the government of Alberta. This new organization will determine and fund industry-wide research priorities to enhance producers' competitive advantage.

I am proud to chair the interim board of directors of RDAR, which is currently in its formative stages. Our board consists of a broad cross-section of respected individuals from livestock and crops boards and commissions, applied research associations, farm organizations, academia and individual producers.

Our goal is to incorporate the new company by the fall of 2020 and we have been extremely busy, holding eight board meetings since April 1. At our meeting in Red Deer on July 6 the board adopted two founding principles:

**Mandate:** To support results-driven research priorities and programs that will increase competitiveness and profitability of the Alberta agriculture industry.

**Vision:** Alberta's agriculture and food sectors achieve their full potential through producer-led, strategic investments in research and innovation.

RDAR will be entrusted with investing \$37 million per year in agriculture research funding. We are currently being funded through a \$2 million Canadian Agricultural Partnership grant administered by the Alberta Barley Commission until the new company is incorporated.

Our initial goals reflect a collective commitment to providing maximum benefit to producers and leveraging opportunities with public, private and producer funders.

One of our first priorities has been to consult early and often with the key players in agriculture research in Alberta — and some beyond our borders.

Working with our interim management team led by chief executive officer Gerald Hauer and consultants with deep experience in the sector, we have hosted 10 separate webinars with more than 250 participants to gauge the views of our partners on issues such as: the core focus areas of our funding, how far up the value chain we should invest, our philosophy on investing beyond our borders and the makeup of the permanent board and advisory committee, to name a few.

Change can be intimidating, but it's also an opportunity for a new beginning. The RDAR board has embraced that challenge and we look forward to the startup of the new company.

*David Chalack is interim board chair of RDAR, a veterinarian from the Calgary-Cochrane area and a Canadian Agriculture Hall of Famer. Chalack has held numerous chair positions including the Alberta Livestock and Meat Agency, and is the former president and chair of the Calgary Stampede. He has also developed international experience in his roles at Alta Genetics Inc.*

**RESOLUTION 7-21  
DELEGATION OF ASB'S AND AAAF TO AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS AND  
COMMODITY GROUPS**

**WHEREAS:** Commodity Groups and Agricultural Associations have been more vocal regarding provincial agricultural issues;

**WHEREAS:** Commodity Groups and Agricultural Associations have been increasingly discussing municipal/provincial policies and legislation;

**WHEREAS:** Commodity Groups and Agricultural Associations have a lack of legislative and municipal/provincial government experts on their board;

**WHEREAS:** Commodity Groups and Agricultural Associations have made legislative and policy recommendations that negatively impacted the agricultural industry;

**THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**

**THAT ALBERTA'S AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARDS REQUEST**

That the Commodity Groups and Agricultural Associations listed below be contacted and requested to have an Agricultural Service Board (ASB) representative chosen by the ASB Provincial Committee and a technical advisor chosen by the AAAF to be present as a delegation during policy and legislative discussions at their Board/Director meetings and/or Annual General Meetings & Special Meetings.

**Sponsored by:** Northern Sunrise County

**Moved by:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Seconded by:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Carried:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Defeated:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Status:** Provincial

**Department:** Alberta Wheat Commission, Alberta Barley Commission, Alberta Canola Producer Council, Alberta Pulse Growers, Alberta Seed Processors Association, Alberta Seed Growers Association, Alberta Beef Producers, Alberta Pork Producers, Alberta Milk, Alberta Chicken Producers, Potato Growers of Alberta

## **Background information**

Discussions during the Fusarium Action Committee, the Alberta Clubroot Management Committee, as well as the Fusarium Ministerial Roundtable recent meetings these last few years, a consistent pattern emerged of the lack of awareness of the provincial legislation and municipal policies as indicated in the *Agricultural Service Board Act* Section 2.

### **Agricultural service board duties**

2 The duties of an agricultural service board are

- (a) to act as an advisory body and to assist the council and the Minister, in matters of mutual concern,
- (b) to advise on and to help organize and direct weed and pest control and soil and water conservation programs,
- (c) to assist in the control of animal disease under the Animal Health Act,
- (d) to promote, enhance and protect viable and sustainable agriculture with a view to improving the economic viability of the agricultural producer, and
- (e) to promote and develop agricultural policies to meet the needs of the municipality.

The lack of awareness is the cause of major strife, misunderstanding, missed opportunities, and unexplored options.

**RESOLUTION 8-21  
REINSTATING PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT STAFF**

**WHEREAS:** The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is responsible for supporting environmentally sustainable resource management practices;

**WHEREAS:** Staffing levels in the Agriculture and Forestry department have been reduced significantly;

**WHEREAS:** Municipal staff have been required to provide assistance to agricultural producers and acreage owners;

**WHEREAS:** Agriculture and Forestry staff members having years of experience represent institutional experience that cannot be replaced;

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**

**THAT ALBERTA'S AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARDS REQUEST**

That the Ministry of Alberta Agriculture and Forestry reinstates funding for extension staff that will assist agricultural, apicultural, and horticultural producers throughout Alberta.

**SPONSORED BY:** Stettler County No. 6

**MOVED BY:**

**SECONDED BY:**

**CARRIED:**

**DEFEATED:**

**STATUS:** Provincial

**DEPARTMENT:** Alberta Agriculture and Forestry

## **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

In October of 2019, the provincial budget showed 51 positions would be eliminated, which ultimately occurred in December. The 2020 provincial budget released in February detailed plans for an additional 277 job cuts, which would be 40% of all government reductions this year. Many of these staff members have years of experience with the province, and represent many years of institutional experience that cannot be replaced.

Several of these many cuts were positions based in the Ag-Info Centre, a trusted resource for producers around the province. The staff members whose positions were eliminated provided unbiased information based on years of research, much of which was performed by provincial researchers. While industry representatives are available to producers to provide information on livestock and grain production methods, the private sector may lead to more biased information being relied upon. If so, this will increase costs for producers that once relied on an impartial source like the Ag-Info Centre.

Municipal staff members have also begun assisting agricultural producers more at the same time that municipalities around the province have seen dramatic reductions in revenue. Rather than refer to documents that were once available on Ropin' the Web, municipal staff must now refer to a small amount of industry representatives when the information cannot be found.

**RESOLUTION 9-21  
PROTECT FARMERS RIGHTS TO USE FARM SAVED SEED**

**WHEREAS:** Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) conducted consultations on implementing a system to collect royalties on farm saved seed in 2018/19;

**WHEREAS:** Paying royalties on farm saved seed will increase the price of seed and decrease profit margins for farmers;

**WHEREAS:** Royalties on farm saved seed could limit seed choices for farmers as seed companies move to deregister old varieties, which could mean farmers would be forced to pay royalties and to grow only newer varieties;

**WHEREAS:** AAFC and CFIA have not outlined details on how much a royalty would be, how it would be collected or how royalties would be dispersed;

**WHEREAS:** The Canadian Plant Technology Agency launched a pilot project in spring 2020 to test value use agreements whereby farmers would be required to pay royalties on farm saved seed;

**WHEREAS:** A royalty system has potential to decrease farmers' ability to make sound agronomic decisions and operate profitably;

**WHEREAS:** Other options to fund crop variety research are available, including increased investment of grain commission check-off funds in variety research;

**WHEREAS:** Options other than royalty systems to increase investment in crop variety development are required in order to maintain Canada's competitive advantage in the global market;

**THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED  
THAT ALBERTA'S AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARDS REQUEST**

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada abandon the proposal to implement the adoption of End Point Royalties or farm saved seed "trailing royalty contracts" and pursue investment options for globally competitive crop variety development that have direct and tangible on farm benefits.

**SPONSORED BY:** Parkland County

**MOVED BY:** \_\_\_\_\_

**SECONDED BY:** \_\_\_\_\_

**CARRIED:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DEFEATED:** \_\_\_\_\_

**STATUS:** Federal

**DEPARTMENT:** Canadian Food Inspection Agency

## Background

In 2018, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada conducted a series of consultations on proposals for royalty collection models for cereal grains. The royalty collection models are one mechanism to fund cereal grain variety development. Historically, the majority of cereal grain variety development was conducted by public institutions with public funds. However, public cereal variety research and development has decreased over time.

In order for Canada to remain competitive in the international cereal grain market, new variety research is required. With the reduction in public funding for this research, new funding models for variety development are required.

The new seed royalty proposal brought forward by the federal government will require farmers to pay additional seed royalties on farm saved seed. Previously farm saved seed could be kept, cleaned, conditioned, and grown by farmers for years without having to pay royalties back to seed companies or the original plant breeders.

The new seed royalty proposals are end point royalties or trailing royalties otherwise known as the Seed Variety Use Agreement (SVUA). End point royalties will mandate that farmers pay seed royalties on Plant Breeders' Rights protected varieties at the time the crop is sold, while trailing royalties or the SVUA will have Canadian producers paying an annual fee that grants them the permission to grow their own farm saved seed each year. It is unclear how royalties would be collected if a farmer sells seed to a neighbor.

The intended use of these new royalties is to fund plant breeding and research by private industry. Similar royalty schemes have been implemented in Australia and France.

The royalty amount and method they are paid are still unknown, however, pilot projects on royalty collection are being conducted by the seed industry.

The proposed changes to the current seed royalty regulations being brought forward will have a negative financial impact on Canadian farmers.

The change to seed royalties will essentially take away "Farmers Privilege," which was the term used for farmers to freely grow farm saved seed. Government will argue that farmers are still entitled to the "Farmers Privilege," although now it is a privilege that must be paid for.

**RESOLUTION 10-21  
FEDERAL FUEL CHARGE**

**WHEREAS** the Federal Fuel Charge (Carbon Tax) mandated under the *Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act* came into effect in Alberta on January 1, 2020;

**WHEREAS** the Federal Fuel Charge amount varies by fuel product offering and the Federal Government has announced targeting relief for certain sectors and individuals including farmers;

**WHEREAS** the *Climate Leadership Implementation Act* effective January 1, 2017 states “that every recipient shall pay a carbon levy on purchases of natural gas and propane”;

**WHEREAS** as purchasers, farmers cannot pass the additional costs on to consumers or international markets as the international markets set the price for agricultural products and that a producer trying to increase their price to compensate would not be able to sell their product and recover the additional costs;

**WHEREAS** certain categories of customers are exempt from paying the Federal Fuel Charge, including:

- Farmers for gasoline, light fuel oil (diesel);
- Fishers for gasoline, light fuel oil (diesel);
- Registered Distributors;
- Registered Air Carriers;
- Registered Rail Carriers;
- Registered Road Carriers;
- Remote Power Plant Operators that generate Electricity for remote Communities for light fuel oil; and
- A partial exemption at eighty per cent (80 %) for propane supplied to Greenhouse operators;

**WHEREAS** propane and natural gas used by many farming operations in their agricultural production is not included in the list of eligible exemptions;

**WHEREAS** under the *Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act* eligible farming machinery means property that is primarily used for the purpose of farming and that is a “farm truck or tractor”, a vehicle not licensed to be operated on a public road, an industrial machine, or a stationary or portable engine, or prescribed activity;

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED  
THAT ALBERTA'S AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARDS REQUEST**

that Alberta Agriculture and Forestry, Alberta Environment and Parks, and Alberta Energy jointly lobby the Government of Canada alongside Alberta's Agricultural Service Boards and the Rural Municipalities of Alberta (RMA) to provide an exemption for all consumption of propane and natural gas for all recognized agricultural production, including, but not limited to grain farming, greenhouse, and other similar practices.

**SPONSORED BY:** County of Wetaskiwin No. 10

**MOVED BY:** \_\_\_\_\_

**SECONDED BY:** \_\_\_\_\_

**CARRIED:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DEFEATED:** \_\_\_\_\_

**STATUS:** Provincial

**DEPARTMENT:** Alberta Agriculture and Forestry, Alberta Environment and Parks, and Alberta Energy

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Additional costs will be borne by farmers due to the Farm Fuel Charge as farmers are unable to pass the additional costs on the consumers or international markets as those prices are set by international markets. Without this exemption, farmers will have an increase in costs to produce their products yet will not be able to recover those costs.

**Attached Documents**

1. Copy of the Backgrounder Targeted Relief for Farmers and Fishers, and Residents of Rural and Remote Communities
2. Fuel Charge Exemption Certificate for Farmers



**Department of Finance Canada**

Canada

# Backgrounder: Targeted Relief for Farmers and Fishers, and Residents of Rural and Remote Communities

## Background

The Government of Canada has a plan to build a cleaner environment and a stronger economy for today and tomorrow. A key part of this plan, the *Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act* (GGPPA), which was enacted on June 21, 2018, establishes a federal Canada-wide standard for reducing carbon pollution. The federal standard gives provinces and territories the flexibility to choose a system that meets this standard and works best for them.

Provinces or territories that meet this standard with their own carbon pollution pricing systems will continue to reduce carbon pollution using their own systems.

For all other provinces and territories, beginning in 2019, the federal "backstop" carbon pollution pricing system will apply to ensure that all jurisdictions in Canada meet the federal standard.

The federal carbon pollution pricing backstop system is composed of two components:

- A charge on fossil fuels ("fuel charge"), which will be administered by the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) starting in April 2019; and
- An output-based pricing system (OBPS), which will be administered by Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) starting in January 2019.

The purpose of the GGPPA is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by ensuring that carbon pollution pricing applies broadly throughout Canada.

At the same time, the Government recognizes that particular groups or sectors require targeted relief from the fuel charge – in particular because of the small number of alternative options they may have in the face of carbon pollution pricing.

## Relief for Farmers

The GGPPA will provide farmers with relief from the fuel charge for fuels used in tractors, trucks and other farm machinery. The relief is provided upfront through the use of exemption certificates, when certain conditions are met. Specifically, the GGPPA provides that a registered distributor can generally deliver, without the fuel charge applying, gasoline or light fuel oil (e.g., diesel) to a farmer at a farm, if the fuel is for use exclusively in the operation of eligible farming machinery and all or substantially all of the fuel is for use in the course of eligible farming activities. Farmers do not need to be registered for the purposes of this relief.

Under the GGPPA, eligible farming machinery means property that is primarily used for the purposes of farming and that is a farm truck or tractor, a vehicle not licensed to be operated on a public road, or an industrial machine or stationary or portable engine.

The GGPPA also includes diversion rules to ensure that the fuel charge applies if gasoline or light fuel oil is used in a manner contrary to the intended relief.

## Relief for Fishers

The GGPPA also provides relief of the fuel charge for gasoline and light fuel oil (e.g., diesel) that is generally delivered to a fisher, if the fuel is for use exclusively in an eligible fishing vessel and all or substantially all of the fuel is for use in the course of eligible fishing activities. The relief is provided upfront through the use of exemption certificates, when certain conditions are met, one of them being that the province or territory subject to the fuel charge (i.e., "listed") be prescribed for the purposes of the relief. Fishers do not need to be registered for the purposes of this relief.

The GGPPA also includes diversion rules to ensure that the fuel charge applies if gasoline or light fuel oil is used in a manner contrary to the intended relief.

There are currently no listed provinces that are prescribed. It is proposed that all listed provinces and territories for the purpose of the fuel charge be prescribed for the purpose of the relief.

It is proposed that this relief apply as of April 2019, for the purpose of the fuel charge.

## Providing Additional, Targeted Relief Under the GGPPA

In addition to the relief from the fuel charge that is already provided under the GGPPA, the Government is proposing that additional, targeted relief be provided to certain groups or sectors, including:

- Residents of rural and small communities;
- Users of aviation fuels in the territories;
- Greenhouse operators;
- Power plants that generate electricity for remote communities; and
- Indigenous Peoples.

The following sections provide further details on proposed relief measures.

### Supplement for Residents of Rural and Small Communities

For provinces that have not taken adequate action to meet the federal standard for pricing carbon pollution — Ontario, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan — the Government proposes to provide a supplementary amount to the baseline Climate Action Incentive payments for residents of rural and small communities, in recognition of their increased energy needs and reduced access to alternative transportation options. This supplement would increase the amount that people living in these provinces would receive by 10 per cent. For more information, see the accompanying backgrounders regarding return of direct proceeds to the respective provinces.

### Users of Aviation Fuels in the Territories

Generally, the fuel charge under the GGPPA applies to aviation gasoline and aviation turbo fuel that is used in intra-jurisdictional flights (i.e., between two points in the same province or territory), but not in inter-jurisdictional flights (e.g., between two different Canadian provinces or territories, or international flights).

As part of the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change, the federal government committed to work with the territories to address their unique circumstances, including the high cost of living, challenges with food security and emerging territorial economies.

Consequently, the federal government is proposing to apply the fuel charge at a rate of \$0 per litre to aviation gasoline and aviation turbo fuel for listed territories (Yukon and Nunavut), as noted in the backgrounder entitled Fuel Charge Rates in Listed Provinces and Territories. This will also be in keeping with the treatment of aviation fuels under the proposed carbon pollution pricing system of the Northwest Territories. This ensures that, while carbon pollution pricing applies broadly in Canada, it also reflects the high-reliance on air transportation in the territories.

Air carriers in the listed territories will continue to be subject to the GGPPA (e.g., reporting and filing requirements), as required, but ultimately the fuel charge will not be paid on any flights in the territories.

The proposed rate of \$0 per litre will be effective as of July 2019 (the implementation date of the fuel charge in the listed territories) and will apply for all years.

## Greenhouse Operators

Partial relief of the fuel charge (i.e., 80 per cent) is proposed to apply to natural gas and propane that is exclusively for use in the operation of a commercial greenhouse for growing any plants, including vegetables, fruits, bedding plants, cut flowers, ornamental plants, tree seedlings and medicinal plants. It is also proposed that, in order for relief to be available, all or substantially all of the greenhouse building must be used for the growing of plants.

The relief is proposed to be provided upfront through the use of exemption certificates, similar to other exemption certificates under the GGPPA, such that only 20 per cent of the fuel charge applies to natural gas and propane that is delivered by a registered distributor to an eligible greenhouse operator if the fuel is exclusively for use in the heating of, or for the production of carbon dioxide for use in the operation of, a commercial greenhouse.

- An eligible greenhouse operator is proposed to be a person that carries on a greenhouse operation with a reasonable expectation of profit.

It is also proposed that diversion rules be included, in line with existing provisions of the GGPPA, to ensure that the fuel charge applies if natural gas or propane is used in a manner contrary to the intended relief.

This relief is proposed to generally apply as of April 2019 in all listed provinces and as of July 2019 in all listed territories, for the purpose of the fuel charge.

## Power Plant Operators that Generate Electricity for Remote Communities

Full relief of the fuel charge is proposed to apply to light fuel oil (e.g., diesel) that is used exclusively to generate electricity for remote communities.

The relief is proposed to be provided upfront through the use of exemption certificates, similar to other exemption certificates under the GGPPA, such that the fuel charge does not apply to light fuel oil that is delivered by a registered distributor to a person that operates a remote power plant if that fuel is exclusively for use in the generation of electricity for distribution to the general public in remote communities.

- A remote community will be defined to mean a geographic area that is neither serviced by an electrical distribution network that is under the jurisdiction of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation nor a natural gas distribution system.

It is also proposed that diversion rules be included, in line with existing provisions of the GGPPA, to ensure that the fuel charge applies if light fuel oil is used in a manner contrary to the intended relief.

This relief is proposed to generally apply as of April 2019 in all listed provinces and as of July 2019 in all listed territories, for the purpose of the fuel charge.

## Indigenous Peoples

Indigenous peoples could benefit from a number of the proposed relief measures announced by the Government – the supplement for residents of rural and small communities, the fuel charge relief for aviation fuels in the territories, the fuel charge relief for diesel-fired generation of electricity for remote communities, the fuel charge relief for greenhouse operators, and other targeted support for affected sectors. More information is found in the backgrounder entitled [Climate Action and Indigenous Peoples](#).

## Have Your Say

Canadians are invited to provide comments on the proposed relief for greenhouse operators and power plant operators that generate electricity for remote communities.

Please send your comments to [fin.tarification-pollution-pricing.fin@canada.ca](mailto:fin.tarification-pollution-pricing.fin@canada.ca) by November 23, 2018. Written correspondence related to these consultations can also be mailed to:

Carbon Pollution Pricing  
Department of Finance Canada  
90 Elgin Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0G5



# Fuel Charge Exemption Certificate for Farmers

under section 36 of the Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act, and the Fuel Charge Regulations

If you are a **farmer** within the meaning of the Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act (the Act) and you carry out eligible farming activities (as defined below), give this exemption certificate to the registered distributor that delivers the fuel in accordance with this Act.

If a farmer receives delivery of gasoline or light fuel oil (diesel fuel) using its exemption certificate, whether the fuel was delivered at the farm or delivered at a cardlock facility that is registered as a distributor, but uses that fuel type for non-eligible farming activities, the farmer must self-assess the fuel charge based on the quantity of the fuel type that is used for purposes other than those eligible for farmers under the Act and its regulations, using Form B401, Fuel Charge Return for Non-registrants, and the related schedule.

**Eligible farming activity** means either of the following:

- the operation of eligible farming machinery on a farm for the purposes of farming
- the operation of eligible farming machinery for the purposes of going from a location at a farm to another location at a farm

**Eligible farming machinery** means property that is primarily used for the purposes of farming and that is a farm truck or a tractor.

## 1. Business information

Legal name: \_\_\_\_\_

Business number: \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Farmer

Tick the box to declare that you are a farmer carrying out eligible farming activities, within the meaning of the Act.

## 3. Type of fuel

Tick the box(es) corresponding to the fuel type by listed province covered by this exemption certificate.

Type of fuel by listed province							
	Alberta	Manitoba	New Brunswick	Nunavut	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Yukon
Gasoline	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Light fuel oil (for example, diesel fuel)	<input type="checkbox"/>						

#### 4. Certification

As an authorized person, I certify that the information given on this form is correct and complete. I understand that it is a serious offence to make a false declaration.

Name (print)		Title		
Telephone number	Extension	Signature	Year	Month Day

Personal information is collected for purposes of the administration or enforcement of the Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act, Part 1 ("the Act"). The information collected may be used or disclosed for any purpose related to the administration or enforcement of the Act including audit, compliance and collection activities. It may also be disclosed to other federal, provincial, territorial or foreign government institutions to the extent authorized by law. Failure to provide this information may result in penalties, interest payable or other actions. Under the Privacy Act, individuals have the right to access their personal information, request correction, or file a complaint to the Privacy Commissioner of Canada regarding the handling of the individual's personal information. Refer to Personal Information Bank CRA PPU 062 on Info Source at [canada.ca/cra-info-source](http://canada.ca/cra-info-source).

#### Did you know?

##### False declaration

If a particular person delivers fuel in a listed province to another person at a particular time, if an exemption certificate applies in respect of the delivery in accordance with subsection 36(1) and if the declaration referred to in paragraph 36(1)(b) is, at the particular time, false, the following rules apply:

- the other person must pay to the Receiver General for Canada a charge in respect of the fuel and the listed province in the amount determined under section 40;
- the other person is liable to pay, in addition to any other penalty under Part 1, a penalty equal to 25% of the amount of the charge under paragraph (a) payable in respect of the fuel; and
- if the particular person knows, or ought to have known, that the declaration is, at the particular time, false, the particular person and the other person are jointly and severally, or solidarily, liable for the payment of the charge in respect of the fuel and the listed province under paragraph (a), the penalty under paragraph (b) and any related interest and penalties.

#### What to do now

- Give the original certificate to your supplier.
- Keep a copy of this certificate with your records.
- Do not send this certificate to the Canada Revenue Agency.

**M.D. of Greenview Agricultural Services  
Department Activity Report**

**For the Period: Oct 29 – Dec 10, 2020**

**ENQUIRIES – Manager, Asst. Manager, Administrative Assistant and Ag. Supervisor Trainee, Beautification Coordinator**

Weeds	20
Pests	31
Trees	1
Workshops	5
Wetlands	3
Rentals	85
Equipment Purchasing	0
Extension	10
Employment	1
VSI	3
Beautification	4
Miscellaneous	100
<b>TOTAL ENQUIRIES</b>	<b>263</b>

**MEETINGS / CONFERENCES / TRAINING**

Manager Agriculture Services

- December 1-2, 2020 – AAAF 2020 IST virtual conference

Asst. Manager Agriculture Services

- December 1-2, 2020 – AAAF 2020 IST virtual conference

Agriculture Supervisor Trainee Agriculture Services

- October 26, 2020 – PRAAAF Meeting – Falher
- October 28, 2020 - EFP Tech Training: New Tech Refresher
- October 29, 2020 – Two exit interviews for seasonal staff
- October 30, 2020 – PAC Meeting
- November 5, 2020 – EFP Tech Training: Habitat Management
- November 6, 2020 – EFP Tech Mentor Meeting
- November 9, 2020 – EFP Tech Training: EFP Program Updates
- November 10, 2020 – ASB Special Organization/Budget Meeting

- November 17, 2020 – EFP Tech Mentor Meeting
- November 17, 2020 – EFP Tech Training: BPM's for delivering EFP's
- November 24, 2020 – EFP Tech Training: Species at Risk
- November 26, 2020 – Form 7 Training
- November 26, 2020 – EFP Tech Training: Septic Sense and Awareness
- November 27, 2020 – WHMIS Training
- November 27, 2020 – Workers Compensation and Modifies Work Programs Webinar
- December 1- 2, 2020 – AAAF In Service Training – virtual conference

### GC Beautification Coordinator Agriculture Services

- December 1- 2, 2020 – AAAF In Service Training – virtual conference

### **STAFFING**

We currently have three Beautification Techs working in Grande Cache until end of year.

### **RESOURCES, EQUIPMENT, AND FACILITIES**

We are working with the new Manager, Facilities and Maintenance to complete the necessary projects associated with the renovation of the AG building/yard in VV and the Ag building in Grande Cache.

### **EXTENSION EVENTS**

Alberta Agriculture Webinar – Selling Local Food  
 Alberta Agriculture Webinar – Marketing and Merchandising Strategies for Local Business Start Ups  
 PCBFA – Coffee, Cows & Crops podcast  
 PCBFA – Calving Clinic Online Workshop  
 CAP – Clubroot 101 Webinar  
 EFP – Virtual Workshop

SARDA and PCBFA have been conducting several Extension events in partnership with Ag Services. Ag Services has been posting the information to our web page, Facebook, and Twitter accounts.

### **PROGRAMS**

#### **VETERINARY SERVICES INCORPORATED**

Three (3) new cards have been issued.  
 The Third Quarter reports are attached for VSI.

## **PEST AND NUISANCE CONTROL**

To date, 96 wolves have been presented for payment. Total 2020 incentive expenditures: \$28,800.00

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>WOLVES</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
2018	94	\$28,200.00
2019	56	\$16,800.00
2020	96	\$28,800.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>\$73,900.00</b>

To date, 102 beavers have been presented for payment.

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>BEAVER</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
2020	102	\$3,060.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>\$3,060.00</b>

### **WOLF PREDATION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

There have been 0 new requests for assistance with verified wolf predation. There has been zero wolves removed.

Staff has been requested to come out 0 times and visit some farm/ranch operations, and has provided advice and information to the ratepayers. Have also had discussions with another 0 individual regarding wolves.

### **COYOTE/PREDATION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

There have been 0 new requests for assistance with verified coyote predation. There has been 0 coyotes removed..

Staff has been requested to come out 0 times and visit some farm/ranch operations, and has provided advice and information to the ratepayers. Have also had discussions with another 0 individual regarding coyotes.

### **OTHER PROBLEM WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

There have been 0 new requests for assistance with other problem wildlife species problems (Skunks). There has been 0 pests removed and 0 traps rented. Have also had discussions with another 0 individuals regarding skunks.

There have been 0 new requests for assistance with other problem wildlife species problems (Ravens/Magpies). There has been 0 pests removed.

## RENTAL EQUIPMENT

Rentals is very busy at this time of year dependent on the weather, there have been 569.5 rental day equivalents for 2020.

Staff has spent a fair amount of time fixing and repairing electrical issues on some of the rental equipment that is usually used in the winter season.

Equipment currently down and out of service:

Valleyview the grain vac is down due to heated canola being run through it, the flexible hose was melted, and it is plugged up with residue from heated canola.

Crooked Creek the post pounder is currently out of service and was taken to Keddie's in Grande Prairie for warranty work.

## Rental Equipment YTD

LOC	Equipment	Total Days	Cost/Day	Total Charges
VV	1000 Earth Mover	9	\$200.00	\$1,800.00
CC	1000 Earth Mover	0	\$200.00	\$0.00
GD	1000 Earth Mover	1	\$200.00	\$200.00
VV	12' Pull Type Blade	29	\$50.00	\$1,450.00
VV	Vee Ditcher	4	\$50.00	\$200.00
VV	Backpack Sprayer	3	\$5.00	\$15.00
CC	Backpack Sprayer	0	\$5.00	\$0.00
GD	Boomless Sprayer (300G)	3	\$20.00	\$60.00
VV	Boomless Sprayer (500G)	9	\$20.00	\$180.00
VV	Estate Sprayer - 3Pt Hitch	0	\$20.00	\$0.00
VV	Estate Sprayer - Pull Type	3	\$20.00	\$60.00
CC	Field Sprayer (300G)	5	\$50.00	\$250.00
VV	Field Sprayer (500G)	13	\$50.00	\$650.00
GD	Field Sprayer (500G)	7	\$50.00	\$350.00
VV	Granular Pesticide Bait Applicator	0	\$30.00	\$0.00
VV	Handwick Applicator	0	Free	-
CC	Handwick Applicator	0	Free	-
GD	Handwick Applicator	0	Free	-
VV	Quad Mount Sprayer	24	\$10.00	\$240.00
GD	Quad Mount Sprayer	6	\$10.00	\$60.00
VV	Quad Wick Applicator	0	\$10.00	\$0.00
VV	Water Tank Trailer	6	\$25.00	\$150.00
GD	Water Tank Trailer	4	\$25.00	\$100.00
VV	Fertilizer Spreader	29	\$100.00	\$2,900.00
VV	Manure Spreader	43	\$200.00	\$8,600.00

GD	Manure Spreader	1	\$200.00	\$200.00
VV	14' Heavy Disk	20	\$250.00	\$5,000.00
GD	14' Heavy Disk	1	\$250.00	\$250.00
VV	30' Land Roller	12	\$200.00	\$2,400.00
GD	30' Land Roller	1	\$200.00	\$200.00
GD	33' Heavy Harrow	1	\$150.00	\$150.00
VV	50' Heavy Harrow	30	\$150.00	\$4,500.00
VV	Burdizzo Clamps	0	Free	-
VV	Panel Trailer	16	\$25.00	\$400.00
GD	Panel Trailer	0	\$25.00	\$0.00
VV	Loading Chute	16	\$25.00	\$400.00
CC	Loading Chute	15	\$25.00	\$375.00
GD	Loading Chute	4	\$25.00	\$100.00
VV	Cattle Squeeze	4	\$25.00	\$100.00
CC	Cattle Squeeze	5	\$25.00	\$125.00
GD	Cattle Squeeze	1	\$25.00	\$25.00
VV	Tag Reader	1	Free	-
VV	Hand Seeder	0	Free	-
VV	Quad Mount Seeder	19	\$10.00	\$190.00
VV	Seeder - 3PT Hitch	0	\$15.00	\$0.00
VV	Truck Mount Seeder	0	\$10.00	\$0.00
VV	Bag Roller	1	\$50.00	\$50.00
VV	Bin Crane	9	\$100.00	\$900.00
GD	Bin Crane	0	\$100.00	\$0.00
VV	Grain Vac	23	\$50.00	\$1,150.00
GD	Grain Vac	4	\$50.00	\$200.00
VV	Hay Sampler, Measuring Wheel, Bin Probe	5	Free	-
VV	Survey Equipment	6	\$10.00	\$60.00
VV	No Till Seed Drill	17	\$150.00	\$2,550.00
VV	Picnic Tables	16	\$10.00	\$160.00
VV	Post Pounder	21.5	\$125.00	\$2,687.50
CC	Post Pounder	19	\$125.00	\$2,375.00
GD	Post Pounder	17	\$125.00	\$2,125.00
VV	Pressure Washer	21	\$50.00	\$1,050.00
VV	Rodent/Pest Traps	23	\$10.00	\$230.00
GD	Rodent/Pest Traps	5	\$10.00	\$50.00
VV	Scare Cannon	4	Free	-
VV	Water Pump and Pipe Trailer	5	\$250.00	\$1,250.00
VV	Metal Detector	8	\$10.00	\$80.00
VV	BBQ	3	\$100.00	\$300.00
VV	Bale Hauler	17	\$150.00	\$2,550.00
GD	Bale Hauler		\$150.00	\$0.00

Total Revenue	569.5	\$46,597.50
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Crooked Creek Totals	44	\$3,125.00
Grovedale Totals	51	\$4,070.00
Valleyview Totals	469.5	\$42,252.50

**VEGETATION MANAGEMENT**

**ROADSIDE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT**

The program has sprayed approximately 1667 Kms of Greenview roads for 2020. The areas sprayed this year are Wards 1, 2, 6 and 7.

**SPOT SPRAYING / ATV / UTV/TRACTOR**

The program has sprayed approximately 118 Ha (includes: Forestry Trunk Road)

**BRUSH SPRAYING**

Brush Spraying was not started this year, there was a miscommunication on obtaining maps of the brushing areas..

**HAMLET SPRAYING**

Completed spraying Alley ROW's in Phases 2, 5 and 6 along with the Firebreak surrounding the Hamlet of Grande Cache.

Completed spraying at Grande Cache Airport.

**PESTICIDE CONTAINER STORAGE**

Recycled jugs were shredded on August 19, 2020.

**FENCELINE AND PRIVATE LAND SPRAY PROGRAMS**

21 agreements were signed to date for 2020, which have all been completed.

**SPRAY EXEMPTION AGREEMENTS**

162 agreements have been received Deadline of April 30, 2020. Last one was accepted on June 15, 2020.

**BUTTERCUP/BURDOCK INCENTIVE PROGRAM**

3 agreements have been signed to date for 2020.

## WEED INSPECTIONS

### White Zone

#	Re-Inspections	Weeds Present	Personal Contact	Phone Calls	Weed Alerts	Weed Warnings	Notices	Enforce
1534	60	1171	98	10	950	12	4	

### Greenzone

#	Re-Inspections	Weeds Present	Personal Contact	Phone Calls	Weed Alerts	Weed Warnings	Notices	Enforce
850	20	349		30	450	4	10	

### Grande Cache

#	Re-Inspections	Weeds Present	Personal Contact	Phone Calls	Weed Alerts	Weed Warnings	Notices	Enforce
320	50	224	20	10	75	2	2	1

We have been working closely with MuniSight to get our data entry software working offline. This has been an ongoing process.

We have also discovered an aquatic invasive species (Pale Yellow Iris) growing in a municipal ditch. We have been working with the Provincial Aquatic Invasive Species Specialist on how to destroy these plants.

## AGRICULTURAL PESTS

We have begun conducting clubroot inspections.

# Inspected	Suspect	Confirmed	Letter to Adjacent Landowners	Phone Calls
245	9	7	145	3

## CAP CLUBROOT RESEARCH PROJECT

We have completed 86 properties under this project.

## SEED CLEANING PLANT

No changes

## GC BEAUTIFICATION PROGRAM

### Flowers & Trees:

-We have cleared many dead trees residing in our parks, greenspaces and MRs (will need stump removal for some in the spring).

-Completed some brush clean-up on some of our side roads such as Fireman's Pit Road and the Landfill access road (any over-hanging trees/shrubs and some small nuisance trees).

-Will complete some brush clean-up in some parks and greenspaces such as Central Park and h corner of Highway 40 & Shand Avenue, where there is some unsightly brush that causes some issues to drivers at the intersections as well as being “collection sites” for garbage.

### **Snow Removal & Outdoor Rink:**

-We have kept up on snow removal on our pathways in our parks, Greenspaces, and other MRs with adjacent sidewalks.

-We have aided in the clearing of certain crosswalks.

-We are working with the changing weather conditions to ensure we have a good starting point to begin flooding the rink in Phase Five pad site. As of now, conditions have been too mild with small cold spurts, however we have been able to get our drain plug secured. As temperatures lower, consistently, in the following weeks we will begin flooding and smoothing out the outdoor rink.

### **Christmas Decorations:**

-We have installed our Light-post Christmas light hangers and they have been lit since Friday, November 13<sup>th</sup>.

-Our displays and lights are installed and working. Rocky was lit up on Monday, November 23<sup>rd</sup>.

The Official light up will occur Friday, December 11<sup>th</sup> along side a parade led by Emergency services. The parade will follow a map of the Hamlet featuring Rocky and all of the registered houses in the House Decorating Contest, hosted by the Grande Cache Recreation Centre \*(note: this parade/contest is being hosted as a replacement for the usual Lighting of the Rocky the Ram event, which would not have met COVID-19 restrictions).

-We have done some bulb and light-post hanger replacements as well as some repairs/repositioning of the current lights and displays due to weather conditions or vandalism.

### **Miscellaneous:**

-Continuous maintenance on equipment and vehicles that are in use. Included but not limited to monitoring batteries stored inside the shop, oil changes, attachment wear and upkeep, Covid cleaning protocols, etc.

-We have installed all of the spring-loaded banner hardware that was on hand in Grande Cache, while also eliminating any double flags (meaning two flags on one light standard). So far the results are fantastic; the flags are holding up to the wind storms and the elements with minimal repairs needed.











Agricultural Service Board Provincial Committee  
PO Bag 100, Didsbury, Alberta, T0M 0W0

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December 8, 2020

Agricultural Service Board of Alberta

SENT VIA EMAIL: Agricultural Service Board Chairs

Dear Agricultural Service Boards:

**RE: Sustainable Funding for the Agricultural Service Board Provincial Committee**

As you may be aware, the Agricultural Service Board Provincial Committee has experienced a number of recent changes that has exemplified the necessity for a sustainable funding model to be identified. As such, I am writing to you today to engage Agricultural Service Boards (ASBs) to consider the proposal for the Committee's operational funding to be funded directly by municipalities. The Committee's members individual expenses will still be funded by the members individual municipality. It is my hope that the following information can provide you the history of the Committee, value that the Committee brings to your local producers and the Agricultural industry in it's entirety, and outline of our proposal to secure a sustainable funding model that will allow the Committee to continue to work for your municipality.

The Provincial ASB Program underwent an extensive review in 2004 with a recommendation to establish a committee to meet with the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry (AF) on an annual basis to review the responses to the resolutions brought forward at the annual ASB Provincial Conference and discuss other matters of concern to ASBs. As a result, the Agricultural Service Board (ASB) Provincial Committee was formed in 2005. The 2019 results of the ASB Grant Program Review further echoed the need for advocacy of issues affecting ASBs and agriculture.

The Committee had been meeting at least annually with the Minister since 2005 and is now in a position of trying to re-establish it's role as a valuable resource to AF regarding matters impacting agriculture. To do so, the Committee has undertaken an initiative to identify proactive ways to fulfill their role and purpose. As per the current Term of Reference:

The purpose of the ASB Provincial Committee is to achieve a collective voice for Agricultural Service Boards across Alberta that would facilitate and represent both the diversity and commonalities of ASBs. Through this collective voice, additional objectives can be achieved such as: better information and stronger communication back to ASBs about current issues and government policy direction and a regional representative voice that AF may call upon for input during policy or program review and development.

Some of these recent initiatives of the Committee were the introduction of new tools and strategies to accomplish the Committee's objectives including the development of the [agriculturalserviceboards.com](http://agriculturalserviceboards.com) website, creation of position statements and increased participation at meetings to increase advocacy efforts. These are outlined in more detail for your information below.

With the recent changes to the Government of Alberta websites, much of the Agricultural Service Board documents were removed and content lost. The ASB Provincial Committee created a website to house documents and has been using this platform to highlight current issues and meetings with government agencies. The website also hosts the various agricultural policies from ASBs in Alberta and minutes from the ASB Provincial Committee meetings.v. It is the intent of the Committee to ensure this website becomes a valuable tool for ASBs.

Position Statements are a tool used by Rural Municipalities of Alberta (RMA) to communicate a position on a topic utilizing resolutions to create an opinion and raise awareness on the issue. To maintain consistency, the ASB Provincial Committee has begun drafting position statements that includes the resolutions as the background on the issue but also includes current government policy and emerging issues to ensure they remain relevant. The intent of adopting these other tools is to create another mechanism to advocate issues brought forward through resolutions. Position statements can be used in Minister meeting, press releases and tools for municipalities for advocacy.

The adoption of virtual meetings has increased the frequency of the ASB Provincial Committee meetings and decreased their costs. Historically the ASB committee has relied on administrative support from ASB program staff, however, realignment in the Ministry of Agriculture has eroded that support. In 2016 the ASB program secured a grant to pay for a part time Executive Assistant position. The Committee relies on the Executive Assistant for meetings, resolutions responses, develop/administer the website and are an integral part of the success and sustainability of the Committee.

Considering the current state of realignment in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, with the reduction in the ASB program staff and cuts to the ASB Grant funding calls into question the likelihood of securing future funding. Historically, funds for the Committee have been raised through the revenue generated from the Provincial ASB Committee and the Executive Assistant has been funded through a grant from the Alberta Agriculture and Forestry, which will expire March 2022.

Taking into consideration the increased role of advocacy, necessity to engage multiple ministries through the resolution process, the current political and economic climate and the



## Agricultural Service Board Provincial Committee

PO Bag 100, Didsbury, Alberta, T0M 0W0

continued support for ASB Provincial Committee activities, the Committee is looking at options outside of what traditionally would have come from the Ministry. The Committee will still pursue Grant funding but feels that securing an alternative source of funds would be prudent to ensure long term sustainability of the Committee and ability to continue with the mandate established by its members. As such, a proposal to collect a nominal flat fee from each ASB with the Provincial Conference registration will be tabled at the Provincial Conference for the membership to vote.

Proposed for consideration is the following tiered funding proposal:

Year	Amount per ASB	Total Funds Raised
2022	\$ 375.00	\$ 25,875.00
2023*	\$ 500.00	\$ 34,500.00
2024*	\$ 600.00	\$ 41,400.00
2025*	\$ 600.00	\$ 41,400.00

\*Funding requirements would be adjusted pending successful 2022 grant application

The funding secured for the Executive Assistant and ASB Provincial Committee is administered through the Association of Alberta Agricultural Fieldmen (AAAF). It is proposed that fees would be collected by AAAF. The amendments to the Provincial Rules of Procedure are being proposed to allow for the collection of fees and to annually set the fees a year prior to their collection. It is my hope that the above information provides an overview of the challenges faced by the Committee and the value that it continues to provide to ASB's across the Province. I am available to provide clarity on any of the information provided above and hope to have your support for a predictable, sustainable funding model for the Provincial ASB Committee to allow our continued efforts into the future.

Sincerely,

Corey Beck  
Chair, Provincial ASB Committee  
Website: [www.agriculturalserviceboards.com](http://www.agriculturalserviceboards.com)

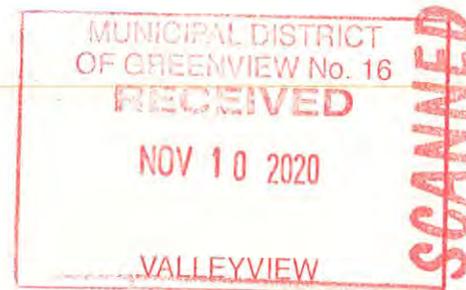
CC: Association of Alberta Agricultural Fieldmen



ALBERTA  
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Office of the Minister  
MLA, Innisfail-Sylvan Lake

NOV 05 2020



Mr. Warren Wohlgemuth  
Chair, Agricultural Service Board  
Municipal District of Greenview  
PO Box 1079  
Valleyview, AB T0H 3N0

Dear Mr. Wohlgemuth:

Thank you for your August 27, 2020, letter regarding the Government of Alberta's decision to deregulate *Fusarium graminearum* (*F. graminearum*).

Alberta's Agriculture Service Boards (ASBs) are an important resource for the agricultural sector. I appreciate the great work that ASBs and Agricultural Fieldmen do each year to enforce the *Agricultural Service Board Act*, *Weed Control Act*, *Agricultural Pest Act*, *Soil Conservation Act*, and for assisting with the *Animal Health Act*. Municipalities and my department have a strong relationship over the history of our province, including our 75-year partnership.

As you stated in your letter, *F. graminearum* was removed from the Pest and Nuisance Control Regulation under the *Alberta Agricultural Pests Act* earlier this year. This change provides a framework for the development of *F. graminearum* resistance and higher yielding varieties, leading to greater revenue to producers.

However, deregulation does not remove the authority that Agriculture and Forestry or ASBs have to conduct surveys of this important pest. Section 3.1(a) of the *Agricultural Pest Act* allows the Minister (or his delegate) to investigate any matter. This Section references investigation and surveillance, and would include surveying for unregulated or emerging pest threats, as well as those listed in the Pest and Nuisance Control Regulation.

I appreciate that Northern Alberta has unique concerns about the presence and management of *F. graminearum*. To address these concerns, Agriculture and Forestry (AF) held a call on September 1, 2020, to respond directly to the ASB Provincial Committee and northern ASBs. We value the input and feedback received on this call and plan to continue to work with the ASB Provincial Committee and ASBs on this issue. The department will also contribute to mitigating the impact of *F. graminearum* in the province through our new role as co-chair of the Fusarium Action Committee.

Although *F. graminearum* was removed from the Pest and Nuisance Control Regulation, municipalities still have an option under the *Municipal Government Act* to include any organism considered as a pest on a local bylaw. I respect each municipality's autonomy in considering this option. However, we encourage municipalities to explore a regional approach and to keep bylaws consistent to avoid a patchwork of policies that might be confusing to farmers and ranchers.

I continue to support ASBs and look forward to working together as we find new and innovative ways to help Alberta farmers mitigate the impacts of this pest. This is why we have made sure both the ASB Provincial Committee and the Association of Alberta Agricultural Fieldmen have been included

Mr. Wohlgemuth  
Page Two

as members of the Fusarium Action Committee, and why we have continued to work with Agricultural Fieldmen from across the province to survey for *F. graminearum*.

I appreciate your hard work in protecting Alberta from agricultural pest threats. Thank you again for taking the time to express your concerns.

Sincerely,



Honourable Devin Dreeshen  
Minister, Agriculture and Forestry

cc: Dale Smith, Reeve, Municipal District of Greenview

# Backgrounder

# Wildlife Regulation

# Amendments

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## Modernizing Alberta's Wildlife Regulation

Alberta's Wildlife Regulation addresses the use of wildlife in Alberta, such as fees, licenses, reporting requirements, and hunting and trapping activities.

Alberta Environment and Parks is updating the Wildlife Regulation to improve conservation, enhance opportunities for hunters and trappers, promote operational efficiency and provide economic relief to outfitters.

The amendments take effect on August 25, 2020 and will be incorporated in the 2020 hunting and trapping guides.

## Conservation Amendments

- Allow hunting of ravens by the owner/occupant or an authorized resident on public lands used for grazing.
  - Ravens are known nest and chick predators for endangered sage-grouse. This change is necessary to support sage-grouse recovery efforts, as well as minimize harassment and injury to livestock.
- Prohibit the feeding of non-captive dangerous wildlife in situations other than baiting for hunting.
- Flexibility in changes to timing and location of wildlife sanctuaries in order to protect vulnerable wildlife when required.

- Proposal to turn Kimiwan Lake into a Game Bird Sanctuary, which will protect the staging and nesting habitat of at-risk Trumpeter Swans from disturbance by hunters.
- Prohibit the use of unmanned vehicles, such as drones, for hunting and scouting purposes.
- Prohibit waterfowl hunting and guiding within 48 hours of flying an aircraft in the same Wildlife Management Unit (excluding jet and turboprop flights).
- Require trappers to report the harvest of non-target species through accidental harvest within 14 days of capture.

## Enhanced Opportunities for Hunters and Trappers

- Remove hunting prohibitions on waterbodies listed as Restricted Rivers and Lakes to increase hunting access and opportunities as a result of an increasingly abundant migratory bird population. Hunting restrictions would remain in place on waterbodies listed as Game Bird Sanctuaries.
- Extend the bobcat hunting season in Fur Management Zone 6 (mountains and foothills units of southwestern Alberta) until February 15. This will align with the lynx season, which occurs from December 1 – February 15.
- Remove timing prohibition for transporting weapons on Off-Highway Vehicles (OHVs) one hour before sunrise and noon in certain Wildlife Management Units (WMUs), with the exception of WMUs along the Eastern Slopes, and allowing hunters to access these areas to

increase hunting opportunities while recognizing that OHV access to these areas is already allowed by industry and other public recreation.

- Allow for the sale of all parts of lawfully trapped fur-bearing animals.
- Allow licensed big game hunters to be accompanied by dogs while hunting sheep in the Mountain WMUs.
- Extend the fall black bear hunting season from October 31 to November 30. Since this overlaps with deer hunting season, animal based bait products will be restricted, in order to prevent baiting deer.

## New Hunting/Trapping Penalties

- Feeding dangerous wildlife - new offence and new specific penalty of \$500.
- Requirement to report wildlife device trackers - existing offense and new specified penalty of \$100.
- Failure to report the harvest of non-target species when trapping - new offence and new specified penalty of \$100.
- Hunting in an emergency protection sanctuary - new offence and new specified penalty of \$200.
- Mandatory reporting of mule deer and elk in certain WMUs. This is to support efforts to combat Chronic Wasting Disease - existing offence and new specified penalty of \$100.
- Discharging an arrow along or across a highway or other road - existing offence and new specified penalty of \$100.

## Relief for Outfitters

Given the current challenges faced by the outfitting industry due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, two temporary amendments are aimed at assisting the industry.

- Resident hunters will temporarily (for up to the next two annual hunting seasons) be allowed to enjoy guided hunts that are typically designated for non-resident hunters, under the outfitter-guide allocation.
- The Alberta Professional Outfitters Society (APOS) will be permitted to refund hunting

allocation and use fees back to guide-outfitters that have been unable to use them.

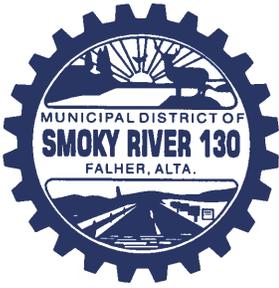
## Administrative Amendments

Administrative amendments improve clarity for hunters and trappers, reduce certain restrictions, and streamline processes.

A more in-depth description of administrative amendments will be included in the 2020 hunting and trapping guides.

- Allow for the sale of unskinned carcasses of beaver to be sold without restriction if they have been harvested outside of an open season.
- Create an exception allowing the export of furbearers without an export permit for registered fur management agreement holders in Fort Smith, Northwest Territories. This would also allow the harvest of wolverine, otter, lynx and fisher without the requirement of registration for residents who are required to travel between Alberta and NWT to access trap lines.
- Provide increase responsiveness through delegation to the Executive Director of Fish and Wildlife Stewardship to adjust fur harvest, cougar hunting quotas, and WMUs requiring mandatory head submissions of deer and elk for monitoring chronic wasting disease.
- Allow changes to where black bear baiting may occur through a Ministerial Order, rather than an Order in Council.
- Include WMU 726 in Fur Management Zone 3 (near Lac la Biche) to correct an administrative oversight.
- Update the scientific names for species based on federal and international naming protocols.
- Include the teeth of bears in the list of eligible parts which can be authorized for export by the department.
- Create an Outfitter Gamebird Licence in Schedule 8, Part 1 to facilitate transition to online activity and harvest reporting.
- Enhance the ability to amend terms and conditions of licences and permits after being issued so they don't have to be cancelled and reissued.

- Allow for temporary wildlife rehabilitation permits to be issued, so that wildlife rehabilitation facilities can work in temporary locations in response to local emergencies.
- Allow for Non-Resident Aliens who meet employment standards and guide qualifications to be eligible to guide for big game in Alberta.
- Enable butchers and taxidermists to collect information from submitted wildlife that comes from sources other than hunters and trappers (i.e. found dead wildlife).
- Allow for hides with hooves attached to be exported for taxidermy. This will enable individuals to take home hides from harvested animals when they return home outside of Alberta.
- Remove references to the Alberta Wildlife Rehabilitators Association, as it no longer exists.
- Allow for membership in approved clubs to be eligible to participate in falconry instead of naming specific clubs.
- Allow wildlife guardians to mark wildlife to increase the number of Alberta Environment and Parks employees who can fully register sheep and enhance registration process.
- Enable the guide who personally accompanies a Non-Resident/Non-Resident Alien hunter who kills a cougar or bighorn sheep to deliver and report wildlife on behalf of their client.
- Remove term “outfitter-guide” and apply “outfitter” consistently.
- Enable Class T outfitters to guide residents for hunting wolf and coyote.
- Clarify that written records are not required when a hunter drops off meat for butchering at a non-commercial establishment.
- Enable additional qualified professionals to conduct investigations related to predation claims.
- Allow for the licence, for which a lawfully hunted wildlife may be harvested, to be considered an export permit.
- Eliminate the requirement to report hunting activity associated with a wolf or coyote license.



# Municipal District of Smoky River No. 130

P.O. Box 210 FALHER, ALBERTA T0H 1M0

Phone: (780) 837-2221

Fax: (780) 837-2453

November 25<sup>th</sup>, 2020

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry  
229 Legislature Building  
10800 – 97 Ave  
Edmonton, AB  
T5K 2B6

## **RE: Results Driven Agricultural Research**

Honourable Minister Devin Dreeshen,

The M.D. of Smoky River Agricultural Service Board met Tuesday Nov. 24<sup>th</sup> and reviewed the letter from the Big Lakes County Agricultural Advisory Committee.

The M.D. of Smoky River A.S.B. fully agrees with the comments made in the letter and wish to reiterate the importance of our Agricultural Research Associations (ARA's) to the Province's agricultural producers, its agricultural production and the Gross Domestic Product of the province. In the Peace Region, many municipalities support the ARA's with funding, assistance and collaboration in view of the important work they do on behalf of our agricultural producers. ARA's also receive funding from commissions, companies and other entities for specific project research but this funding can not be banked on. It comes and goes depending on the industry's research priorities. Municipal funding given the funding cuts and taxation issues rural municipalities face is uncertain at this time.

Following are some examples of the important work ARA's do. While some work is area specific or deals with sudden unexpected issues other work is collaborative, involving several ARA's and is being replicated throughout the province to account for the variance in geography and climate. These are services no other type of entity is able to offer:

- Able to respond quickly to emergent regional issues; i.e. Wheat Midge & Clubroot extension meetings
- Project partnerships:
  - Regional Variety Testing (Various sites in Alberta)
  - Ultra Early Wheat (Falher, Fort Vermillion, Manning, Forestburg, Westlock, Oyen)
  - Bio stimulant (Lethbridge, Forestburg, Falher)
  - Industrial Hemp Agronomy (Falher, Lethbridge, Vegreville)
  - Canola Depth and Seed Size Trial (Falher, Forestburg, St. Paul)
- Connection to the Region's Ag Industry i.e. Local A.S.B.'s, Cargill, Nutrien, UFA, crop and livestock producers, Ag Canada, Alberta Agriculture & Forestry, Universities and Colleges

ARA's require stable funding that will allow them to conduct unbiased research and extension of benefit to the province's producers. This is what we believed RDAR would provide for ARA's, but this has not come to fruition. We ask for assurances this will be rectified shortly.

Respectfully,



Robert Brochu, Chair  
Agricultural Service Board  
[rbrochu@mdsmokyriver.com](mailto:rbrochu@mdsmokyriver.com)  
780-837-0522

Cc: Honourable Tracy Allard, Minister of Municipal Affairs, MLA Grande Prairie  
Honourable Travis Toews, Minister of Finance, MLA Grande Prairie-Wapiti  
Todd Loewen, MLA Central Peace-Notley  
Dan Williams, MLA Peace River  
Pat Rehn, MLA Lesser Slave Lake  
Dr. David Chalack, Interim Chair, Results Driven Agricultural Research  
Paul McLaughlin, President, Rural Municipalities of Alberta  
Corey Beck, Provincial ASB Chair  
Peace Region A.S.B. Chairmen

November 7, 2020

Mrs. Denise Thompson, CAO  
Municipal District of Greenview #16  
Box 1079  
Valleyview, AB  
T0H 3N0

Dear Denise

I am sending this letter as a correction to the letter send to you November 1, 2020. While the third quarter report of VSI expenditures, for your jurisdiction, that was e-mailed to [Quentin.Bochar@mdgreenview.ab.ca](mailto:Quentin.Bochar@mdgreenview.ab.ca) and [Nicole.Kappo@mdgreenview.ab.ca](mailto:Nicole.Kappo@mdgreenview.ab.ca) is correct, the VSI comparison was made with 2018, and not 2019 as intended. Please accept this correction, printed in bold.

Following is an estimate of your current VSI account status:

	Claims	Payments		Balance
Jan. 1, 2020			\$	8,901
Payments in 2020		\$ 110,100	\$	119,001
First Quarter	\$ 21,172		\$	97,829
Second Quarter	\$ 36,569		\$	61,260
Third Quarter	\$ 8,342		\$	52,918

Administrative fees and investment income have not been calculated or included for the first nine months of 2020.

Overall, VSI had a **5.5% decrease** in total claims for the third quarter of 2020 compared to 2019. Total costs have **decreased \$ 3,169** over the same time period.

Four (4) of the sixteen (16) VSI jurisdictions had an increase in their third quarter costs. Increases ranged from 7.7% to 87.0 % of 2019 third quarter costs. Decreases in the other twelve (12) jurisdictions ranged from 12.9 % to 70.3 % of 2019 third quarter costs.

For the year VSI cost **decreased by 2.5% or \$10,901**. Three (3) jurisdictions have increases between 9.2% and 20.8% for the year, nine (9) have decreases between 1.9 and 37.4%. Three (3) stayed virtually (within 1%) unchanged.

Your 2020 third quarter claims are \$ 3,880 (87.0% %) higher than they were in 2019. For the year you are \$9,721(17.3%) over last year's pace.

If you have any questions or if you detect any errors in the report or in my calculations in this letter please let me know.

Yours sincerely

---

Rik Vandekerkhove, Manager

cc Quentin Bochar  
Nicole Kappo

# Regional ag disaster approach requested

By [Barb Glen](#) Published: November 26, 2020



Declaring an agriculture disaster for events such as excess moisture triggers extra funds only when the government does it province-wide, which is rare. Municipal declarations are seen only as a way to draw attention to a crisis. Rural municipalities would like the provincial government to be able to take a more surgical approach to dealing with regional problems. | File photo

## **Thirteen rural municipalities in Alberta declared states of agriculture disaster this year but they didn't trigger financial aid**

Thirteen Alberta municipalities declared they were in a state of agricultural disaster this year due to excessive moisture that accumulated this year and the previous two years, hindering crop seeding, development and harvest.

Precipitation in some areas was 150 percent of the long-term average in 2020 alone, and for some municipalities, this was the second consecutive year when an agricultural disaster had been officially declared.

Such declarations bring attention to a problem, but they don't trigger any additional financial support to farmers.

A resolution passed at the recent Rural Municipalities of Alberta convention directs the RMA to lobby the province to review supports for farmers when an agricultural disaster is declared, ask it to develop additional programs to enhance support and also ask it to take a regional approach to declaring ag disasters so reserve funds could be released.

It was brought forward by Leduc County, which declared a state of ag disaster this year and in 2019.

The RMA has a guide that helps municipalities decide whether to declare a state of agricultural disaster. Among its information is this: "A common misperception is that a municipal declaration of an agricultural disaster will influence a provincial declaration or access to funding supports. This is simply not the case. Municipal declarations bring awareness to an issue in a specific area of the province, but they do not trigger a provincial declaration or access to any funding to support the issue."

RMA president Paul McLaughlin reiterated the goal of bringing attention to a problem.

"We use it as a communications method, to let the government know, so it's a way for us to communicate to other levels of government, both federal and provincial," he said.

As it stands, farmers get access to support funds from the province only if the government declares a provincial state of agricultural disaster, which would be a rare occurrence given the size and diversity of Alberta.

"This year is a perfect example," McLaughlin said, of central regions too wet and southern regions on the dry side.

"It is appreciated that the Government of Alberta must make decisions with respect to the entire province," the resolution read.

"It would be an extremely rare and serious situation if the entire province suffered an agricultural disaster; it is more common that specific regions within Alberta will experience adverse conditions that would warrant a declaration of disaster.

"If the Government of Alberta were able to declare a region of the province as an area of agricultural disaster, this should allow for the release of reserve funds to aid farmers in that region."

If that had been the case this year, McLaughlin said, it likely would have been triggered for the 13 municipalities who suffered adverse conditions.

However, such a change would require new legislation.

The RMA resolution will be supplied to government, specifically the agriculture and forestry department, as well as any relevant others. The RMA will then lobby further.

Twenty resolutions were passed at the recent RMA fall convention, ranging from police matters and fire bans to plans for a blue-ribbon panel to address unpaid taxes by oil and gas companies.

# Agricultural Moisture Situation Update

October 1, 2020

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## Synopsis

Across the agricultural areas of the province relatively warm and dry weather has held fast for another week. Warm weather is expected to persist at least through the weekend. For many this has been a welcome reprieve following a wet spring and summer and at least two or three consecutive cold, wet falls that preceded this harvest season.

Early this morning temperatures dipped below freezing again, bringing yet another frost episode across a wide area ranging from parts of southern Alberta all the way up into the Northern Peace region. Several locales in the North East and central Peace regions saw the temperatures dip to at least  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

## 30-day precipitation accumulations as of September 30, 2020 (Map 1 and Map 2)

Many of the previously wet areas through the North West and North East have been drier than normal for this time of year with some locales seeing a September this dry less than once in 12 to 25 years (Map 1). This has been beneficial, as many here were worried that the fall of 2020 would be a repeat of the series of wet, cold falls experienced over the last 2 to 3 years. Fortunately, most of these lands have seen less than 20 mm over the past month (Map 2).

Dry areas throughout the Southern region have received at least near normal accumulations with at upwards of 20-30 mm reported (Map 1). For now at least, this marks a shift from the drier than normal pattern that has persisted since the beginning of July through much of the south-east and since mid-July as one moves further west.

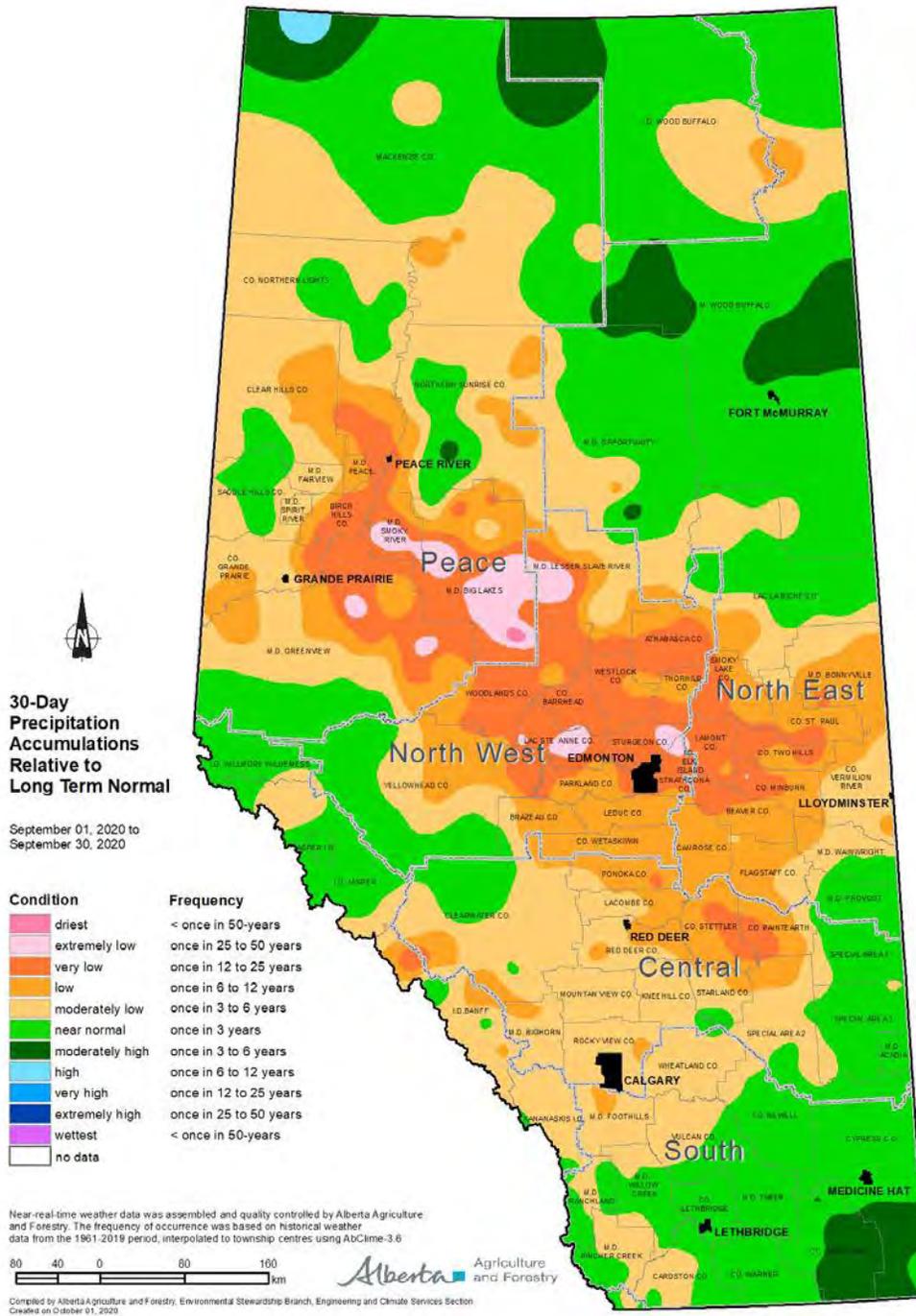
## Frost September 28 to October 1, 2020 (Map 3)

Cold air descended across the land early on the morning of September 30 and October 1, affecting many widely scattered areas throughout the provinces agricultural regions. Parts of the North East, the Special Areas, and the south-central Peace region, saw large areas where temperatures dipped below  $-4^{\circ}\text{C}$  (Map 3). Two stations in the North East, one near Mynam, and one near Rich Lake, both reported temperatures just shy of  $-6^{\circ}\text{C}$ , with freezing temperatures persisting for at least 13 hours.

For some lands this marks at least the fifth frost event of the fall season. Frost hit early in some locales on August 31, then again on September 8, 13 and 16 and more recently on September 30 and October 1.

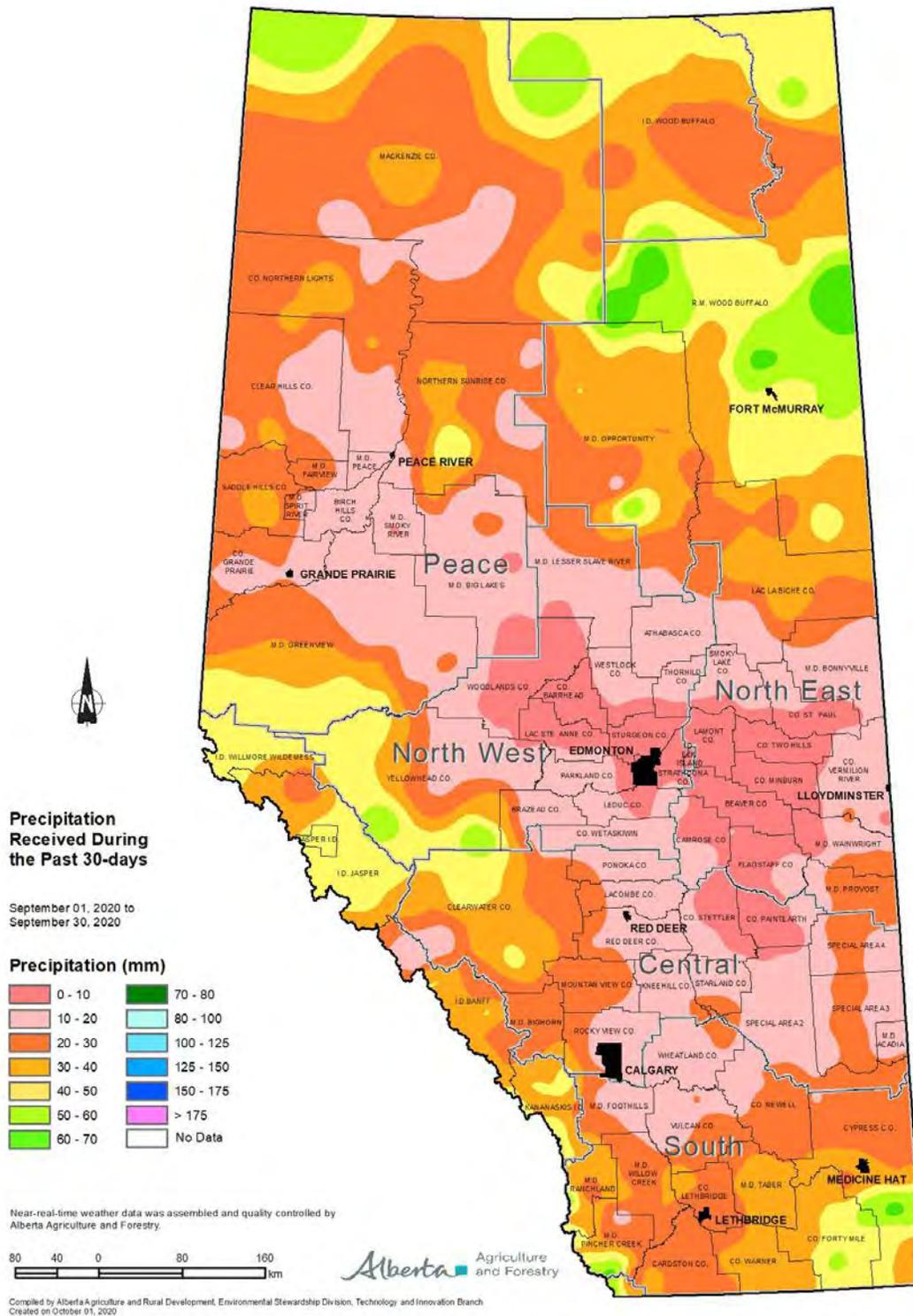
Despite some chilly mornings, September as a whole, has been warmer and drier than average, which has allowed harvest to continue at a relatively steady pace.

Map 1

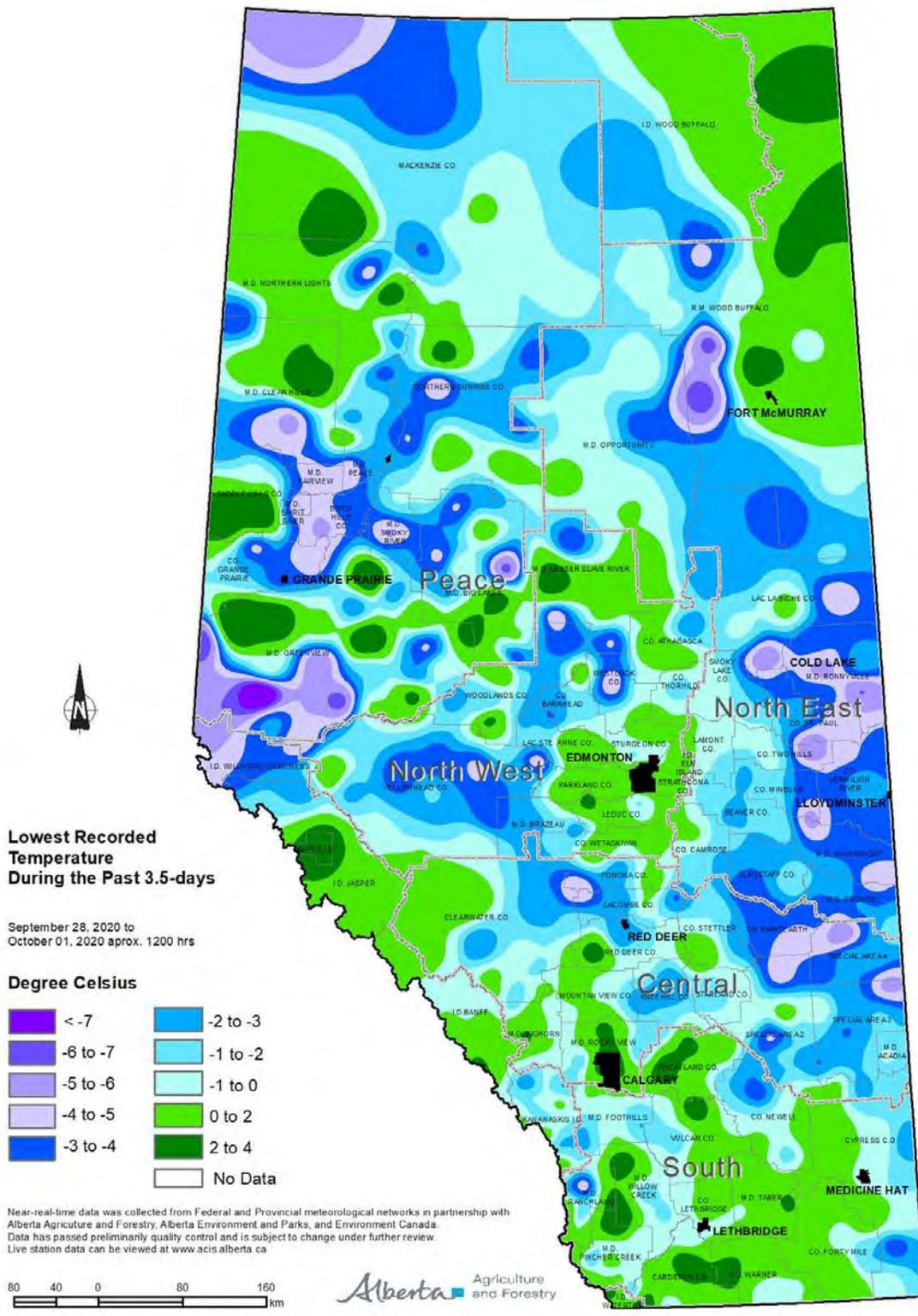


Visit [weatherdata.ca](http://weatherdata.ca) for additional maps and meteorological data

Map 2



Visit [weatherdata.ca](http://weatherdata.ca) for additional maps and meteorological data



# Agricultural Moisture Situation Update

October 18, 2020

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## Synopsis

Throughout September and the first half of October the weather was generally warm and dry allowing harvest to progress rapidly. Province wide, by October 13th, 96.5% of major crops were combined, beating the 10-year average by nearly 20 percentage points.

Near the end of the second week of October, a large dome of Arctic Air moved into the province bringing wide-spread snows across the west-half of the province and sending early morning temperatures into the negative double digits across many areas. Looking out over the next week or more, it does not look like temperatures are likely to rebound to near normal anytime soon.

Over the past few months a significant drying trend has emerged that has helped the provinces previously wet areas in the North West, North East and south Central Regions. This has resulted in reduced soil moisture reserves throughout much of the southern Peace Region and most lands across the western-half of the province.

## 7-day temperature trends as of October 18, 2020 (map 1)

Unusually cold weather descended upon the province about October 12<sup>th</sup>. This led to widespread winter-like temperatures, with most areas experiencing an October chill this cold, less than once in 25-years.

Average maximum daily temperatures for this time of year range from about 16°C in the south, to 8°C across the northern Peace Region. Currently maximum day time temperatures over the past few days have hovered in the -5°C range province wide, which is about 15 to 20°C colder than normal for this time of year.

## Accumulated snowfall as of October 18, 2020 (map 2)

Winter snows came early to many parts of the province late last week, affecting lands west of Highway 2, from nearly as far north of Grande Prairie, all the way to the

USA border in the south (map 2). Hardest hit areas include the foothills west of Red Deer, and along a broad corridor extending south of Calgary. It is estimated that some areas received upwards of 40 cm of fresh snow with many agricultural lands around Red Deer receiving upwards of 10 cm.

## 90-day precipitation relative to normal as of October 18, 2020 (map 3)

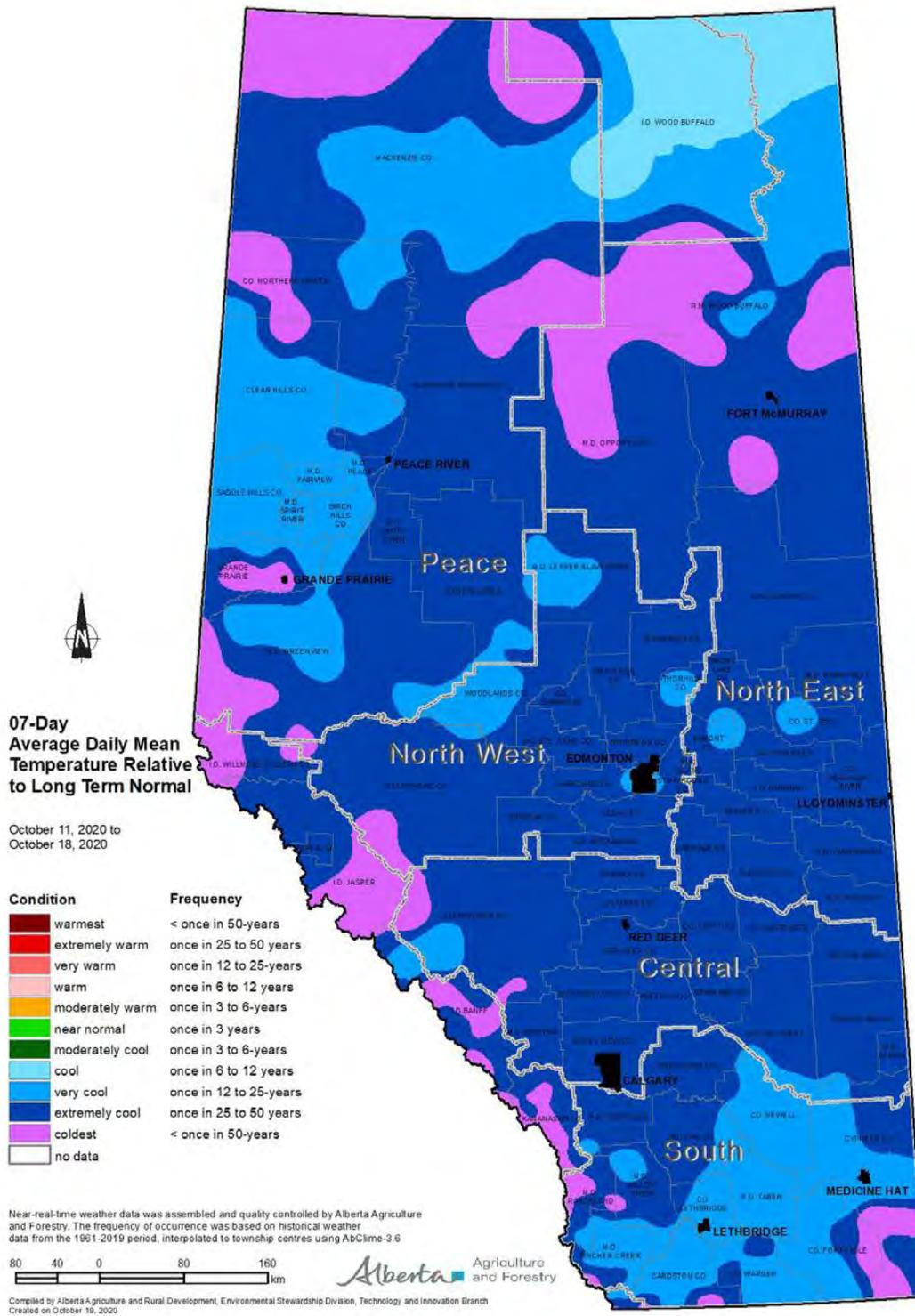
For many parts of the reporting area, mid to late July marked a dramatic shift from the wet cycle we had this spring, to a drier regime that has persisted to this date (map 3). Very dry conditions have prevailed through the southern Peace Region, the central parts of the North West and across the south, particularly along the TransCanada highway, between Calgary and Medicine Hat. In contrast, much of the south-half of the North East has remained near normal.

## Soil Moisture Reserves relative to normal as of October 18, 2020 (map 4)

Soil moisture reserves are highly variable across the reporting area, ranging from pockets of one in 50-year lows through parts of the Peace, the North West and the Central Regions, to near normal or above through the northern Peace Region.

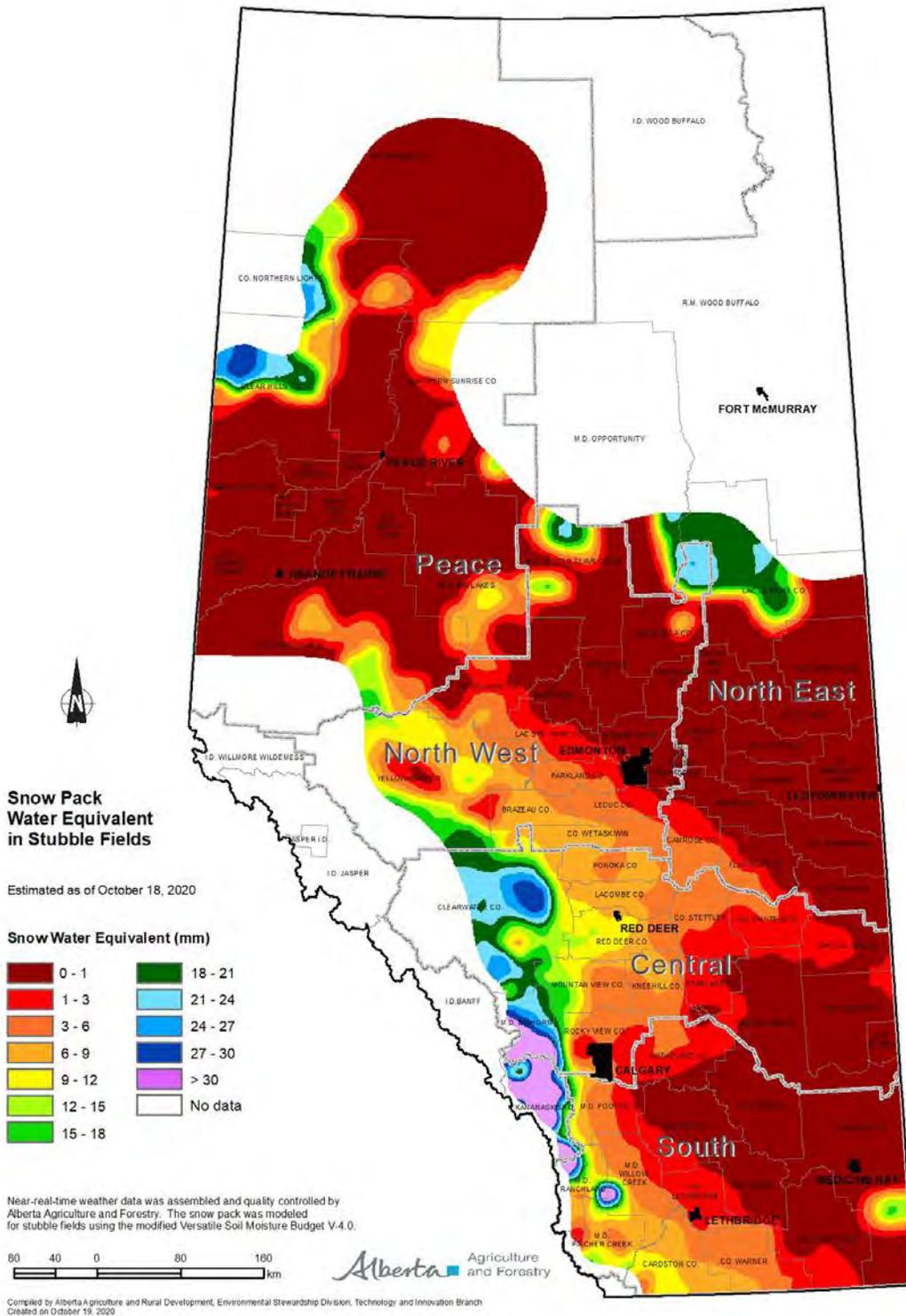
Generally, soil moisture reserves are at least near normal through about 40% of the reporting area with much of this moisture due to excess rains early this season. Of particular note are near normal conditions across the extreme south-eastern parts of the province. Near the end of August moisture was in short supply here. Since the beginning of September, at least three good rains have helped improve conditions.

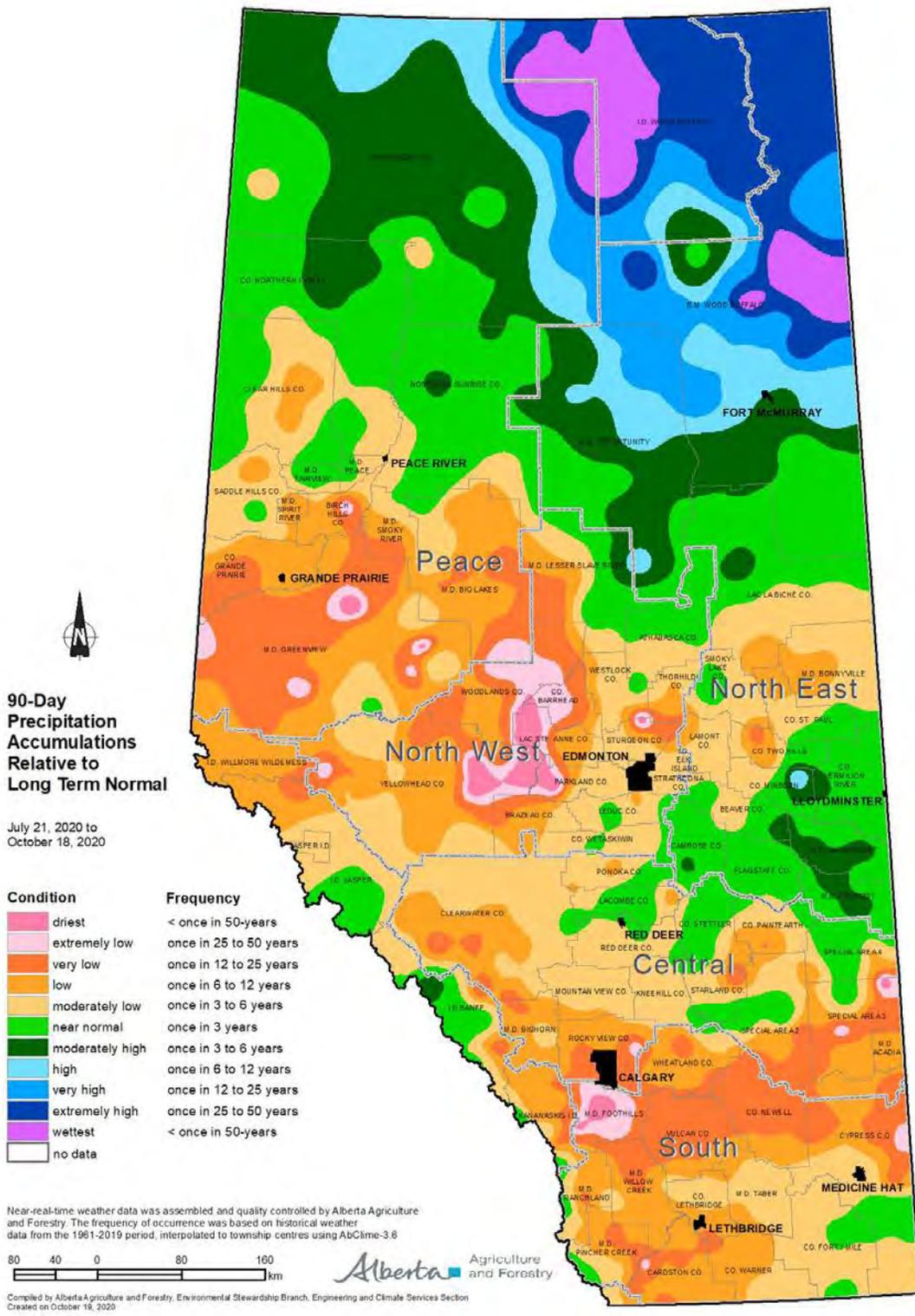
Map 1



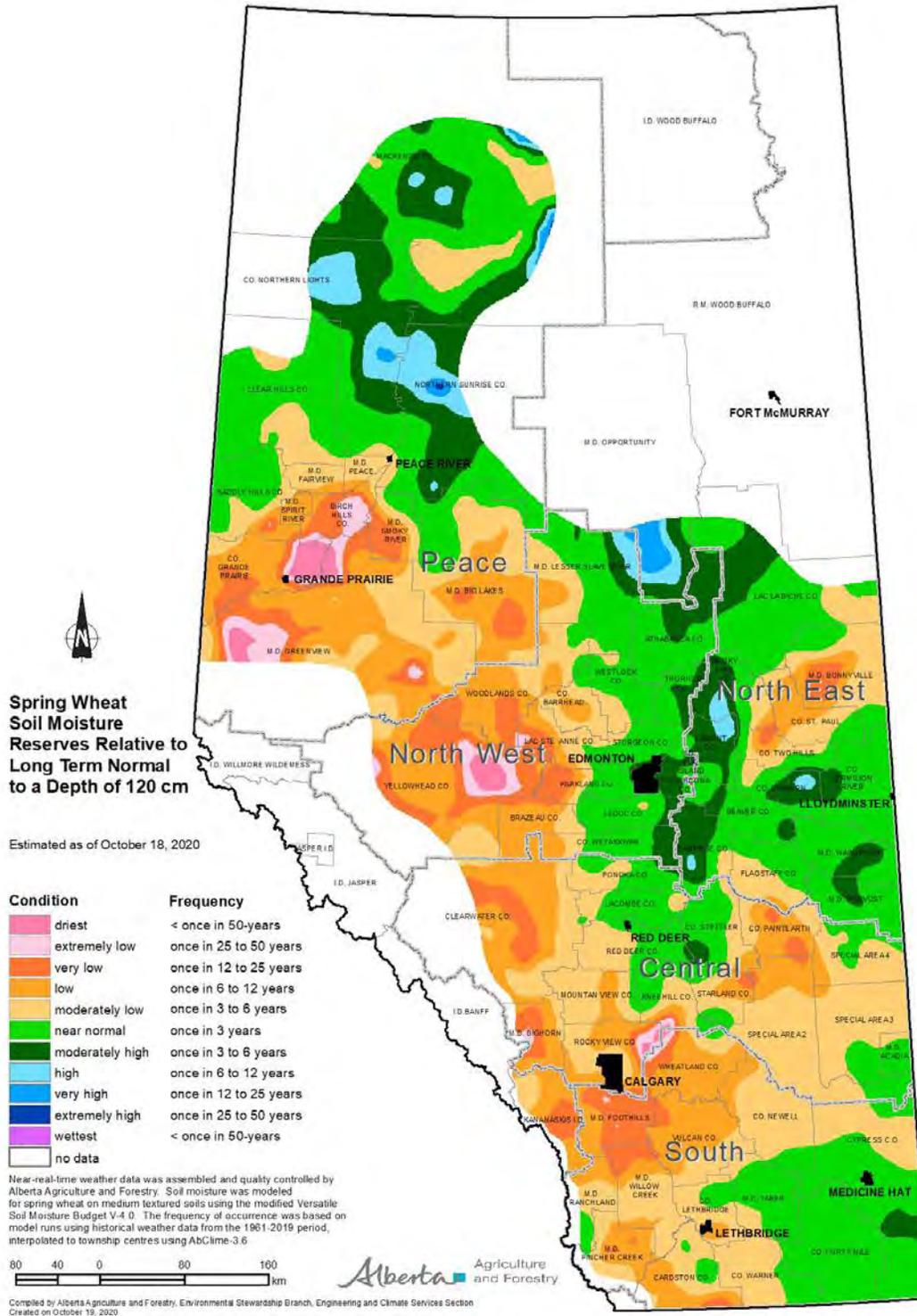
Visit [weatherdata.ca](http://weatherdata.ca) for additional maps and meteorological data

Map 2





Visit [weatherdata.ca](http://weatherdata.ca) for additional maps and meteorological data



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# Agricultural Moisture Situation Update

November 8, 2020

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## Synopsis

Over the weekend a large system blanketed a significant amount of the province's agricultural areas with snow. Snowfall accumulations are currently greatest in the extreme south-east corner of the province and through parts of the northern Peace Region, with some lands in these regions estimated to have upwards of 30 cm of fresh snow.

Soil moisture reserves at freeze up are highly variable across the province with about 50% of the agricultural areas estimated to have below average reserves at fall freeze up. Large areas that are drier than normal exist through parts of the southern Peace Region, the western-half of the North West Region and throughout a wide band along the border area lying between the Southern and Central Regions.

## Snow pack accumulations as of November 8, 2020 (Map 1)

Over the weekend a slow moving disturbance brought wide ranging snows to most of the province, with the hardest hit areas located south of a line running from the Crowsnest Pass all the way up to Provost (located approx. 120 km south of Lloydminster). Within this area, snowfall totals ranged from 15 to 30 mm of snow water equivalent (SWE), which for this storm translates to 20 to 40 cm of fresh snow. Outside of this zone, most of the agricultural areas of the province received between 6 to 15 mm of SWE. Areas that received only a minor amount of snow (< 3 mm SWE) are confined to a large tract of land running along the foothills between Staveley all the way up to Rocky Mountain House.

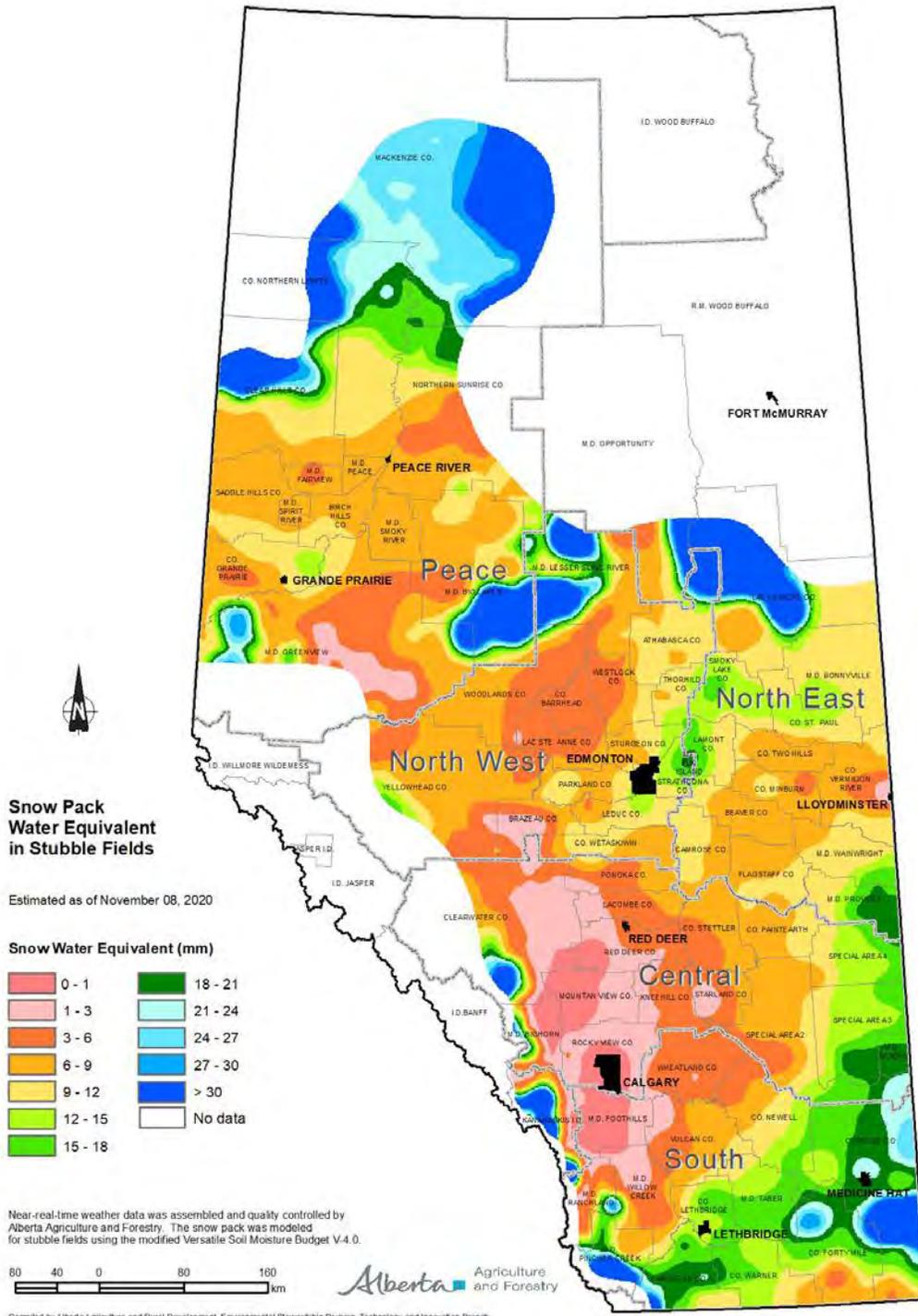
Earlier in the week (November 3 to Nov 6), the northern Peace region was also hit by a major snowfall event, with areas in the extreme north receiving upwards of 20 mm of SWE. This is a good start to winter snow packs for this area that has been suffering from a multi-year dry spell that appears to have ended starting on about August of 2019. That being said, it's not possible to predict with any confidence if this trend will continue or if it will end anytime soon.

## Soil moisture reserves as of November 8, 2020 (Map 2)

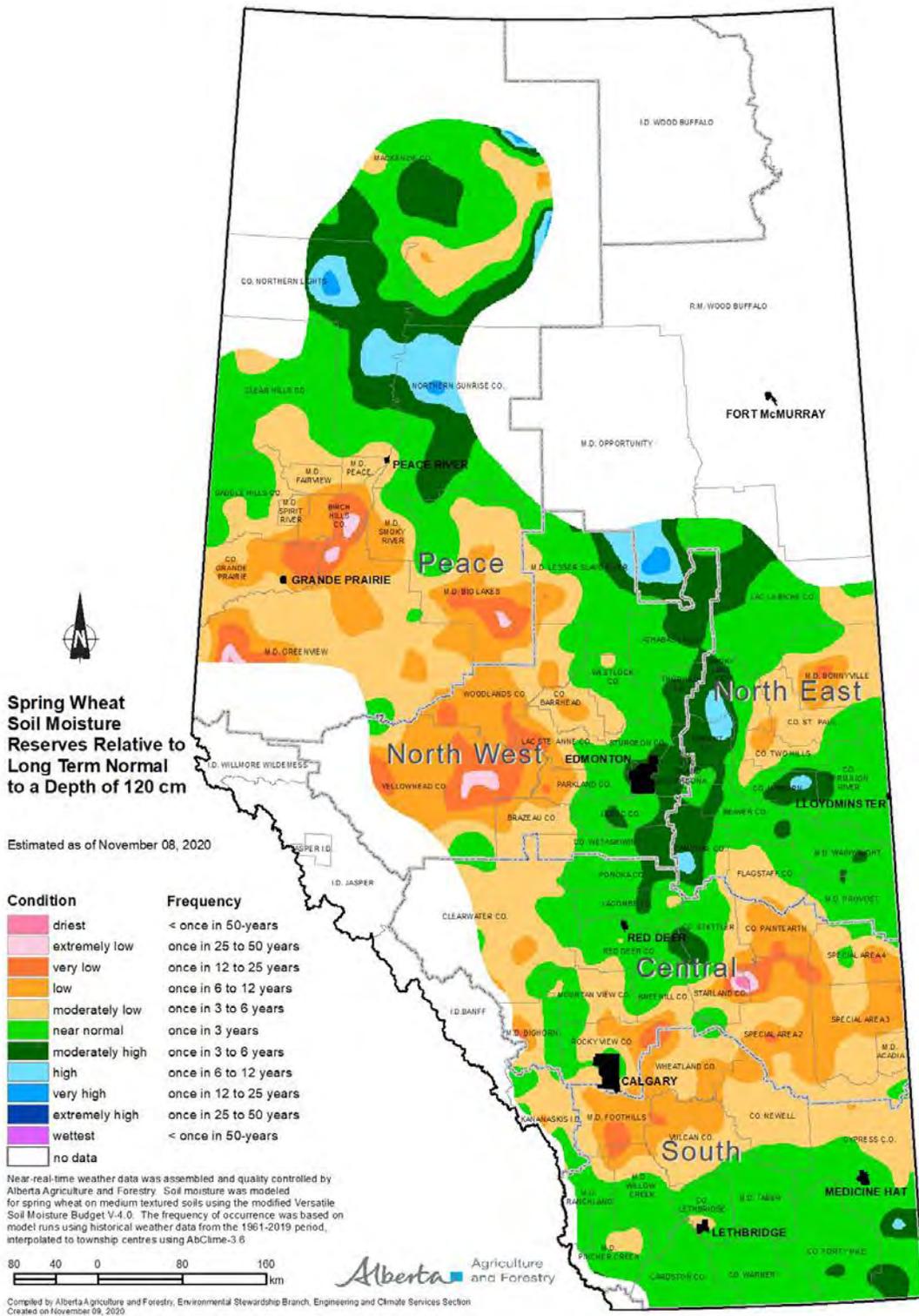
Soil moisture reserves heading into this winter are highly variable across the province, ranging from one in 6 to 12 year highs along the western border of the North East Region to one in 25 year lows through small pockets located in the central parts of the Peace, North West and Central Regions.

Across the south-half of Southern Region much of the land has near normal moisture reserves under above average snowpack's for this year. Snows are expected to melt and improve conditions here further, at least in the short term; however, this part of the province is typically subjected to plenty of snow free days during the winter along with dry Chinook winds. As a result, it's yet to be seen if this moisture will be available for next year's crops.

Map 1



Visit [weatherdata.ca](http://weatherdata.ca) for additional maps and meteorological data



Visit [weatherdata.ca](http://weatherdata.ca) for additional maps and meteorological data

# Alberta Crop Report



## Crop Conditions as of October 6, 2020

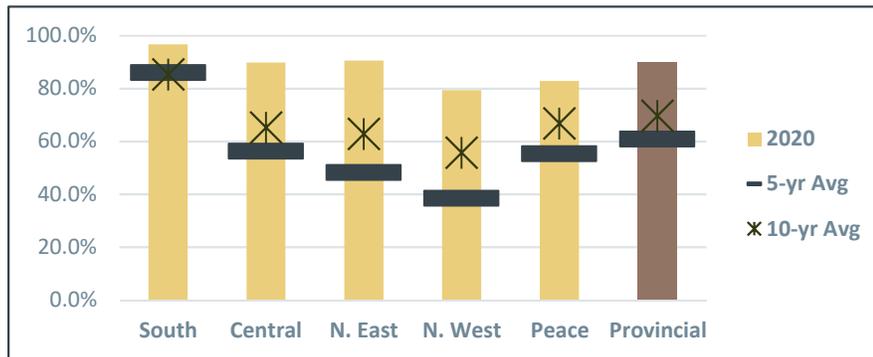
Precipitation across the province has been lower than normal since September 1, 2020. Most areas in the North East, North West and Peace Regions received only 15-20 mm of rain, which was extremely low, with the probability of happening once in 25 to 50 years. For a large area within these regions, precipitation has been even lower, with the probability of once in 50 years (see the map). Low precipitation along with the warmer than average temperatures has allowed producers across the province to make significant harvest progress by the first week of October.

Provincially, as of October 6, 2020, about 90 per cent of crops have been harvested, 29 per cent ahead of the 5-year and 20 per cent ahead of the 10-year average (see Table 1). The 2020 harvest progress for the first week of October was the highest over the past decade, following 2012 when harvest was 96 per cent complete. Regionally, when compared to the 5-year averages, harvest is the most advanced in the North East and North West Regions, where combining is respectively 42 and 41 per cent ahead of the average. Harvest in the Central Region is 33 per cent ahead and in the Peace Region 27 per cent. For the Southern Region, harvest is nearly complete and 10 per cent ahead of the average (see Figure 1). An additional five per cent of crops are in swath, while another five per cent are still standing.

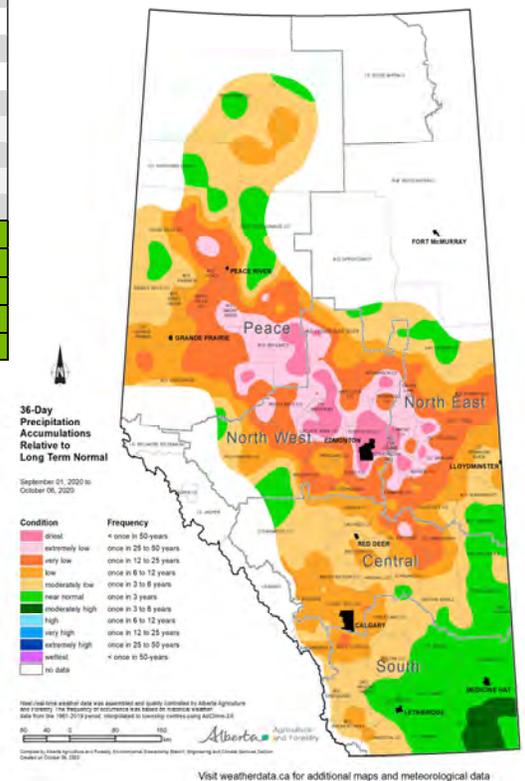
**Table 1: Estimates of Crop Harvest Progress as of October 6, 2020**

	Per cent of Crops Combined					
	South	Central	N East	N West	Peace	Alberta
Spring Wheat*	98.1%	91.6%	94.0%	83.5%	84.0%	92.0%
Durum Wheat	99.6%	96.2%	---	---	---	99.1%
Winter Wheat	99.8%	100.0%	100.0%	---	---	99.8%
Barley*	99.6%	93.5%	94.0%	84.7%	86.0%	94.0%
Oats*	97.6%	88.0%	90.4%	71.1%	84.9%	84.2%
Canola*	95.1%	85.6%	87.0%	73.5%	79.7%	85.0%
Dry Peas*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.7%	96.2%	99.2%
Lentils	100.0%	100.0%	---	---	---	100.0%
Chickpeas	91.8%	100.0%	---	---	---	92.1%
Flax	90.1%	76.0%	---	---	---	78.3%
Potatoes	99.0%	100.0%	---	85.0%	---	98.1%
Sugar Beets	32.5%	---	---	---	---	32.5%
<b>All Crops, Oct 6</b>	<b>96.7%</b>	<b>89.9%</b>	<b>90.6%</b>	<b>79.4%</b>	<b>82.9%</b>	<b>90.2%</b>
<b>Major Crops (*), Oct 6</b>	<b>97.1%</b>	<b>89.9%</b>	<b>90.8%</b>	<b>79.5%</b>	<b>82.9%</b>	<b>89.8%</b>
<b>Major Crops (*), Sep 22</b>	<b>90.4%</b>	<b>70.6%</b>	<b>65.6%</b>	<b>52.2%</b>	<b>42.6%</b>	<b>68.4%</b>
<b>5-yr (2015-2019) Avg</b>	<b>86.3%</b>	<b>56.5%</b>	<b>48.5%</b>	<b>38.7%</b>	<b>55.5%</b>	<b>61.1%</b>
<b>10-yr (2010-2019) Avg</b>	<b>85.4%</b>	<b>65.3%</b>	<b>62.9%</b>	<b>55.8%</b>	<b>66.9%</b>	<b>69.8%</b>

**Figure 1: Provincial and Regional Harvest Progress, 2020**



Source: AF/AFSC Crop Reporting Survey



Provincial dryland yields are now estimated at 53.9 bushels per acre for spring wheat, 74.1 bushels per acre for barley, 83.9 bushels per acre for oats, 40.3 bushels per acre for canola and 42.3 bushels per acre for dry peas (see Table 2). The yields are nine per cent above both 5-year and 10-year averages. There are some reports, particularly in the North West Region, of yield loss in the swath due to shelling out. Also, for some flooded acres or late seeded crops, heads have not been filled as expected. Regionally, yields for the Southern and Central Regions are estimated 40 and 17 per cent above their 5-year averages, respectively. For the North East Region, yields are slightly above the 5-year average, by two per cent. Yields in the North West and Peace Regions are estimated at 24 per cent and 14 per cent below average.

**Table 2: Dryland Yield Estimates as of October 6, 2020**

	Estimated Yield (bushels/acre)					
	South	Central	N East	N West	Peace	Alberta
Spring Wheat	54.1	65.3	51.6	49.8	41.4	53.9
Barley	72.3	87.6	76.6	46.8	55.1	74.1
Oats	71.0	84.0	94.3	81.1	77.4	83.9
Canola	44.4	50.0	41.3	31.0	31.4	40.3
Dry Peas	49.4	46.9	41.7	32.0	31.1	42.3
5-year Yield Index	140.4%	116.9%	101.5%	75.6%	86.4%	109.3%
10-year Yield Index	126.2%	120.6%	103.8%	75.0%	94.0%	108.8%

Source: AF/AFSC Crop Reporting Survey

On average for the province, grades on the harvested portion of major crops are rated at high quality, while regional grading is variable across the province. Crop quality in the North West Region as well as in some areas of the North East and Peace Regions has been impacted by the wet spring and summer. Provincially, about 92 per cent of hard red spring wheat and 96 per cent of durum wheat are graded in the top two grades. About 43 per cent of barley is eligible for malt and 50 per cent graded as No. 1 feed. For oats, about 62 per cent is graded in the top two grades. Almost 89 per cent of canola is graded as No. 1, with another nine per cent as No. 2. For dry peas, about 29 per cent is graded as No. 1, 52 per cent as No. 2, 16 per cent as No. 3 and three per cent as feed.

## Regional Assessments:

### Region One: Southern (Strathmore, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Foremost)

- Favorable weather contributed to wrapping up the harvest for most crops. Over the past week, producers combined an additional seven per cent of their major crops. About 97 per cent of crops are now in the bin, one per cent is swathed and another two per cent is still standing. About two per cent of canola is in swath and three per cent standing. Harvest operations for sugar beets was paused last week, due to the warm temperatures.
- Crop quality for all crops is above their regional 5-year (2015-2019) averages. About 95 per cent of hard red spring wheat, 98 per cent of durum wheat and all oats are graded in the top two grades. About 67 per cent of barley is eligible for malt and 30 per cent graded as No. 1 feed. Nearly 88 per cent of canola is graded as No. 1 and 12 per cent as No. 2. For dry peas, 46 per cent are graded as No. 1, with 51 per cent as No. 2 and three per cent as No. 3.
- Fall seeded crops are rated as 1 per cent poor, 29 per cent fair, 55 per cent good and 15 per cent excellent.

### Region Two: Central (Rimbey, Airdrie, Coronation, Oyen)

- Producers continued harvest operations over the past week until the rain on Sunday put harvest to a halt in some areas. Since last week, producers were able to combine an additional 19 per cent of their major crops. Overall, about 90 per cent of all crops are combined, with five per cent swathed and another five per cent still standing. About eight per cent of canola is in swath and six per cent standing.
- For all crops, quality is above their regional averages. About 95 per cent of hard red spring wheat, all durum wheat and 94 per cent of oats are graded in the top two grades. Almost 50 per cent of barley is eligible for malt and 41 per

cent graded as No. 1 feed. For canola, 88 per cent is graded as No. 1, and six per cent as No. 2. About 52 per cent of dry peas is graded as No. 1, 40 per cent as No. 2, seven per cent as No. 3 and one per cent as feed.

- Fall seeded crops are rated as 2 per cent poor, 12 per cent fair, 84 per cent good and 2 per cent excellent.

### **Region Three: North East (Smoky Lake, Vermilion, Camrose, Provost)**

- Compared to the large amount of rain over the summer and excessive soil moisture in parts of this region, producers have had a good fall harvest. Over the past week, they were able to advance the harvest by an additional 25 per cent. Overall, 91 per cent of all crops are now in the bin, five per cent are in swath and four per cent remain standing. About eight per cent of canola is in swath and five per cent standing.
- Crops in flooded acres are coming off with lower yield and quality. Quality for dry peas is low in the region, with no crops graded as No. 1, 63 per cent graded as No. 2 and 37 per cent as No. 3 or feed. About 87 per cent of hard red spring wheat is graded in the top two grades, which is slightly above the regional average. About 16 per cent of barley is eligible for malt and 76 per cent graded as No. 1 feed, which is on par with the average. Quality for oats and canola are above average. Nearly 67 per cent of oats are in the top two grades and 96 per cent of canola is graded as No. 1, with another three per cent as No. 2.
- Fall seeded crops are rated as 14 per cent fair and 86 per cent good.

### **Region Four: North West (Barrhead, Edmonton, Leduc, Drayton Valley, Athabasca)**

- Favourable weather conditions contributed to substantial harvest progress over the past couple of weeks, but there are still some acres to be harvested. Producers were able to advance harvest progress by 27 per cent for major crops from a week ago. Overall, about 79 per cent of crops are in the bin, 10 per cent are in swath and 11 per cent remain standing. About 20 per cent of canola is in swath and seven per cent standing. Still, about 16 per cent of spring wheat, 12 per cent of barley and 24 per cent of oats remain standing.
- Crop quality for oats, dry peas and hard red spring No. 1 is below their regional averages. About 98 per cent of oats is graded as No. 3, with two per cent in the top two grades. Only 16 per cent of dry peas is graded as No. 1 and 17 per cent as No. 2, while about 67 per cent graded as No. 3. About 10 per cent of barley is eligible for malt and 86 per cent graded as No. 1 feed. Quality for hard red spring is graded as 30 per cent No. 1, with 62 per cent No. 2.
- Fall seeded crops are rated as 28 per cent fair and 72 per cent good.

### **Region Five: Peace River (Fairview, Falher, Grande Prairie, Valleyview)**

- Ideal harvest weather contributed to quick progress in the region and producers were able to combine an additional 40 per cent of their crops over the last week. Overall, about 83 per cent of crops are in the bin, eight per cent are in swath and nine per cent are standing. About 14 per cent of canola is in swath and seven per cent standing. Still, 15 per cent of spring wheat, 13 per cent of barley, 14 per cent of oats and four per cent of dry peas remain standing.
- Crop quality for the top two grades of oats and hard red spring and malt barley is above average. About 87 per cent of spring wheat is graded as No. 2 or better, with 50 per cent graded as No. 1. Nearly 30 per cent of barley is eligible for malt and 54 per cent graded as No. 1 feed. For oats, 86 per cent is graded in the top two grades. About 97 per cent of canola is graded in the top two grades, with 76 per cent graded as No. 1. Quality for dry peas is graded as eight per cent No. 1, 71 per cent as No. 2, 16 per cent as No. 3 and six per cent as feed.

## Contact

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October 9, 2020

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# Alberta Crop Report



## Crop Conditions as of October 20 – Final Report for 2020

Weather cooled down drastically this past week with the vast majority of the province seeing temperatures at least 6 degrees, some areas more than 10 degrees, lower than the long-term average. This cooling trend ended the week with a snowfall event affecting a wide swath down the length of the foothills, creeping east to include the Red Deer area.

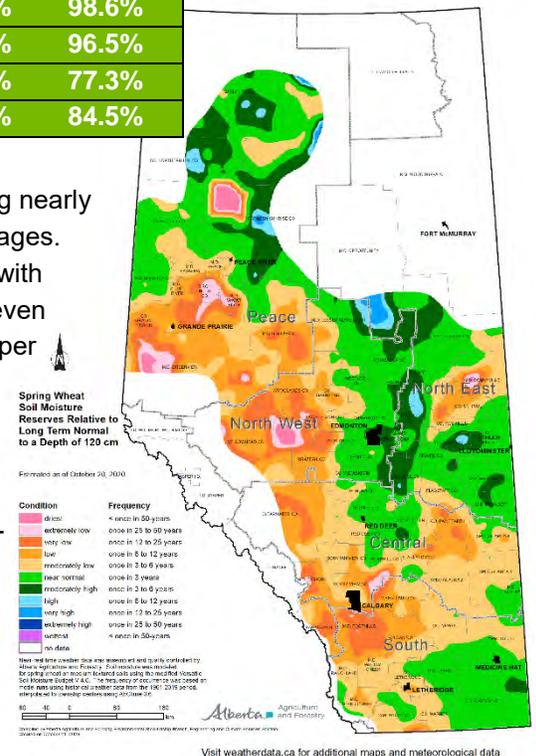
**Table 1: Regional Harvest Progress as of October 20, 2020**

	Per cent Combined					
	South	Central	N East	N West	Peace	Alberta
Spring Wheat*	99.8%	97.7%	99.2%	99.9%	99.0%	99.1%
Durum Wheat	99.8%	99.0%	---	---	---	99.7%
Barley*	99.7%	97.4%	99.0%	99.9%	99.1%	98.8%
Oats*	99.0%	96.9%	97.8%	99.8%	99.0%	98.5%
Winter Wheat	99.8%	100%	100%	---	---	99.8%
Mixed Grain	100%	97.8%	---	100%	---	98.1%
Canola*	98.6%	95.3%	98.5%	99.4%	98.6%	98.0%
Dry Peas*	100%	99.9%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lentils	100%	100%	---	---	---	100%
Chickpeas	100%	100%	---	---	---	100%
Mustard	99.8%	99.9%	---	---	---	99.9%
Flax	99.4%	98.2%	90.0%	---	---	98.2%
Potatoes	100%	100%	---	100%	---	100%
<b>All Crops</b>	<b>99.1%</b>	<b>96.9%</b>	<b>98.7%</b>	<b>99.6%</b>	<b>98.7%</b>	<b>98.7%</b>
<b>Major Crops (*)</b>	<b>99.3%</b>	<b>96.9%</b>	<b>98.8%</b>	<b>99.6%</b>	<b>98.7%</b>	<b>98.6%</b>
<b>Major Crops Last Week</b>	<b>99.1%</b>	<b>96.4%</b>	<b>97.2%</b>	<b>95.4%</b>	<b>92.0%</b>	<b>96.5%</b>
<b>5-year Average</b>	<b>90.4%</b>	<b>74.3%</b>	<b>72.4%</b>	<b>64.6%</b>	<b>72.7%</b>	<b>77.3%</b>
<b>10-year Average</b>	<b>91.7%</b>	<b>82.6%</b>	<b>83.0%</b>	<b>77.8%</b>	<b>79.6%</b>	<b>84.5%</b>

Source: AF/AFSC Crop Reporting Survey

Despite the weather, harvest progress was made with the province now reporting nearly 99 per cent of crops in the bin (Table 1), well ahead of the five and 10-year averages. As you move northward through the regions, the change in progress increases, with the biggest adjustment evident in the Peace region, where combining swelled seven points over last week. Both South and North West regions are currently over 99 per cent harvested, closely followed by North East and Peace at just under 99 per cent. Central region is slightly behind the other areas at 97 per cent in the bin. Remaining acres will be a challenge to harvest, and some may be grazed.

Soil moisture reserves vary greatly throughout Alberta with pockets of one-in-50-year lows in Central, North West and Peace regions (dark pink areas on map) contrasting with areas experiencing one-in-25-year highs (dark blue on map) in the North East and Peace. Southeastern Alberta was experiencing very dry conditions this summer, but rains within September have replenished the soil moisture in this area. Producers will be looking for winter snows in parts of all regions to replenish the soil moisture in preparation for spring planting.



**Table 2: Dryland Yield Estimates (Major Crops) as of October 20, 2020**

	Estimated Yield (bushel/acre)					
	South	Central	N East	N West	Peace	Alberta
Spring Wheat	53.6	66.6	53.0	48.0	40.6	54.2
Barley	73.9	87.9	76.0	46.8	52.9	74.4
Oats	76.9	84.7	94.6	78.9	84.2	85.2
Canola	44.0	50.3	39.8	31.0	32.3	40.0
Dry Peas	48.1	46.5	42.3	32.0	35.3	42.8
5-Year Index	138.9%	117.0%	99.8%	73.2%	87.8%	108.4%
10-Year Index	125.2%	119.0%	101.0%	72.5%	94.7%	107.1%

Source: AF/AFSC Crop Reporting Survey

Yield reports for Alberta remain high overall at 108 per cent of the five-year and 107 per cent of the 10-year indices (Table 2). The unstable weather patterns resulted in highly variable yields across the province, and within each region. Excess moisture caused flooding primarily in the North West, North East and Peace regions, which reduced yields in those wet areas and has led to acres being plowed under or abandoned this fall, and considerable crop coming off tough or damp and having to be dried. Grades are also variable, yet higher than the norm on a provincial level, with hard red spring wheat grading 87 per cent and durum 97 per cent in the top two grades, 43 per cent of barley is malt grade while 51 percent is grading 1CW. Oats are reported at 59 per cent in the top two grades, 89 per cent of canola is 1 Canada while 85 per cent of peas are 1 and 2 Canada followed by 12 per cent at 3 Canada.

## Regional Assessments:

### Region One: Southern (Strathmore, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Foremost)

- Harvest is very near to completion with over 99 per cent of crop in the bin for this region. Sugar beet harvest came to a halt with the freezing temperatures, and are 83 per cent complete. The sugar factory is hoping for a controlled harvest once the freeze lets up. Grain corn and sunflower harvest will start after the freeze.
- Dryland yields are above the five- and 10-year provincial averages in this region for most crops, with the exception of oats, which are one point lower at 77 bushels per acre. Spring wheat is averaging 54 bushels, durum 54 bushels, barley 74 bushels, canola 44 bushels while peas are averaging 48 bushels per acre. Irrigated acres are estimated at 81 bushels for spring wheat, 84 bushels durum, 104 bushels barley, oats 103 bushels, canola 63 bushels and peas 60 bushels per acre. Dryland potato yields are estimated 11 tons per acre, while irrigated are 17 tons per acre. Irrigated dry bean estimates are 29 cwt per acre with sugar beets at 28 tonnes per acre.
- Crop quality estimates 96 per cent of hard red spring wheat and 97 per cent of durum in the top two grades, 66 per cent of barley reported as Malt with 31 per cent as 1CW, oats are all in the top two grades, canola is 88 per cent 1 Canada and peas are 97 per cent in the top two grades. Dry bean quality is reported high.
- Surface soil moisture is 26 per cent good or excellent, with sub-surface moisture 29 per cent rated good or excellent.
- Forage reserve estimates in this region are 79 per cent adequate with 18 per cent surplus while feed grain supplies are 77 per cent adequate and 21 per cent surplus. Pasture condition is rated at 32 per cent good with an additional four per cent excellent.

### Region Two: Central (Rimbey, Airdrie, Coronation, Oyen)

- This region is slightly behind the rest of the province with 97 per cent of crops now combined.
- Dryland yields are above the five and 10-year provincial averages in this region. Spring wheat is at 67 bushels, barley is 88 bushels, oats 85 bushels, canola 50 bushels, while peas are 47 bushels per acre. Durum is the exception being reported at 31 bushels per acre, compared to the five-year provincial average of 34 and 10-year average of 39 bushels per acre. Potato yields are estimated at 14 tons per acre.
- Crop quality estimates 94 per cent of hard red spring wheat and 100 per cent of durum in the top two grades, 50 per cent of barley reported as Malt with 42 per cent as 1CW, oats are 94 per cent in the top two grades with six per cent grading 3CW, canola is 88 per cent 1 Canada and peas are 92 per cent in the top two grades.
- Surface soil moisture is 77 per cent good or excellent with sub-surface moisture 81 per cent rated good or excellent.

- Forage reserve estimates are 79 per cent adequate with 19 per cent surplus while feed grain supplies are 82 per cent adequate and 17 per cent surplus. Pasture condition is 62 per cent good with an additional five per cent excellent.

### **Region Three: North East (Smoky Lake, Vermilion, Camrose, Provost)**

- Harvest is very near to completion with just under 99 per cent of crop in the bin for this region.
- Dryland yields are above the five and 10-year averages in this region for most crops with the exception of canola, which is on par at 40 bushels per acre. Spring wheat is averaging 53 bushels, barley 76 bushels, oats 95 bushels, while peas are averaging 42 bushels per acre.
- Crop quality estimates 78 per cent of hard red spring wheat in the top two grades, 17 per cent of barley reported as Malt with 75 per cent as 1CW, oats are 60 per cent in the top two grades with an additional 39 per cent grading 3CW, canola is 94 per cent 1 Canada and peas are 65 per cent 2 Canada with none reported as 1 Canada.
- Surface soil moisture is 71 per cent good or higher ratings, with sub-surface moisture 88 per cent good or higher.
- Forage reserve estimates in this region are 70 per cent adequate with 27 per cent surplus while feed grain supplies are 64 per cent adequate and 27 per cent surplus. Pasture condition is rated at 39 per cent good with an additional two per cent excellent.

### **Region Four: North West (Barrhead, Edmonton, Leduc, Drayton Valley, Athabasca)**

- Harvest is very near to completion with over 99 per cent of crop in the bin for this region.
- Dryland yields are on par with the five and 10-year provincial averages for spring wheat and oats, which are reported at 48 and 79 bushels per acre respectively. Barley is 20 points lower at 47 bushels, canola is 10 points lower at 31 bushels while peas are eight points lower at 32 bushels per acre. Potato yields are estimated 10 tons per acre.
- Crop quality estimates 91 per cent of hard red spring wheat in the top two grades, 10 per cent of barley reported as Malt with 86 per cent as 1CW, oats are 98 per cent grading 3CW, canola is 88 per cent 1 Canada and peas are 15 per cent 1 Canada with 55 per cent 2 Canada and 29 per cent 3 Canada.
- Surface soil moisture is currently 76 per cent excellent with 10 per cent excessive ratings, with sub-surface moisture 66 per cent rated excellent and 22 per cent excessive.
- Forage reserve estimates in this region are 79 per cent adequate with 21 per cent surplus while feed grain supplies are 49 per cent adequate and two per cent surplus. Pasture condition is 40 per cent good with none excellent.

### **Region Five: Peace River (Fairview, Falher, Grande Prairie, Valleyview)**

- Harvest is very near to completion with just under 99 per cent of crop in the bin for this region.
- Dryland yields are below the five and 10-year provincial averages in this region for most crops with the exception of oats, which are six points higher at 84 bushels per acre. Spring wheat is averaging 41 bushels, barley 53 bushels, canola 32 bushels, while peas are averaging 35 bushels per acre.
- Crop quality estimates 77 per cent of hard red spring wheat in the top two grades, 26 per cent of barley is Malt with 57 per cent as 1CW, oats are 87 per cent in the top two grades with an additional 13 per cent grading 3CW, canola is 83 per cent 1 Canada and peas are eight per cent 1 Canada, 75 per cent 2 Canada and 11 per cent 3 Canada.
- Surface soil moisture is currently 81 per cent good or excellent ratings with one per cent excessive. Sub-surface moisture 80 per cent rated good or excellent with one per cent excessive.
- Forage reserve estimates are 82 per cent adequate with 17 per cent surplus while feed grain supplies are 84 per cent adequate and 14 per cent surplus. Pasture condition is 69 per cent good with an additional two per cent excellent.

## **Contacts**

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**October 23, 2020**

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