

Progress Report on 2011 Resolutions

2011 AGM General Session Resolutions:

1. "Be it resolved that ABP and the Canadian Cattlemen's Association, working with the appropriate partners, actively lobby both the provincial and federal governments to develop and implement a plan to remove the trade barriers experienced by the beef industry, and the majority of agriculture as a result of Canada's Supply Management policy."

Zone 1, 3

Carried: This motion was similar to a resolution that was passed in Zone 3 and the resolutions were merged and presented together at the AGM. While the delegates did not think it is appropriate for Alberta Beef Producers (ABP) to challenge the way that other agricultural commodities are produced and marketed, ABP does have a responsibility to ensure that Canada's agricultural policies do not create trade barriers for the cattle and beef industry.

The resolution was taken to the ABP Board of Directors for further discussion and implementation. ABP has started discussions on this issue with appropriate partners and is reviewing the extent to which supply management policies are affecting trade in cattle and beef products. We then will join with the Canadian Cattlemen's Association in pursuing necessary changes in provincial and federal government policies.

2. "Be it resolved that ABP through the Canadian Cattlemen's Association lobby the Federal government to review current supply management frameworks, with the goal of putting all agriculture commodities on even trade footing."

Zone 5

Motion declared redundant

3. "Be it resolved that the ABP lobby like minded groups that are interested in dismantling supply management in Canada."

Zone 5

Defeated: While the delegates understood the reasons for your resolution, they did not think it is appropriate or useful for Alberta Beef Producers (ABP) to challenge the way that other agricultural commodities are produced and marketed. However, ABP does have a responsibility to ensure that Canada's agricultural policies do not create trade barriers for the cattle and beef industry.

At the AGM, the delegates carried a resolution directing ABP to work with appropriate partners to develop and implement a plan to remove trade barriers that are a result of Canada's supply management policies. This resolution was taken to the ABP Board

of Directors for further discussion and implementation. ABP has started discussions on this issue with appropriate partners and is reviewing the extent to which supply management policies are affecting trade in cattle and beef products. We then will join with the Canadian Cattlemen's Association in pursuing any necessary changes to provincial and federal government policies.

4. "Be it resolved that ABP lobby the government for the transition of supply managed agriculture sectors to open markets."

Zone 4

Motion declared redundant

5. "Be it resolved that ABP adopt the policy of promptly publishing the names of the producers and organizations that request their check-off back."

Zone 3

Defeated: The delegates understood the reasons for this resolution and recognized the valid arguments in favour of publishing the names of producers requesting service charge refunds. However, the delegates also know that some producers who do not request refunds would not wish to have this information made known to the public. In the end, the delegates decided that the benefits of publishing the names of producers requesting refunds were not large enough to offset the discomfort this practice would cause for some producers who support the organization and the concern that ABP would simply appear vindictive in publishing these names.

The ABP Board of Directors has implemented a policy whereby candidates running for a position as an ABP or CCA director must declare whether or not they have requested a service charge refund. The Board also is reviewing other possible actions to ensure that producers who request service charge refunds are not able to have undue influence over the affairs of ABP.

6. "Be it resolved that ABP lobby Sustainable Resource Development's Fish and Wildlife division to establish and monitor, through the use of local participation, more accurate local wildlife population levels in order to address the increasing amount of damage (to crops, pasture, feed, fences and vehicles) due to rapid population growth."

Zone 3

Carried: Delegates agreed that this is a problem across most of Alberta, a better grasp on the wildlife populations is needed, and local people can contribute important knowledge on wildlife populations. The Board of Directors has sent this motion to the Cow Calf Council's Wildlife Subcommittee for action. The Cow Calf Council supports the motion and will be

writing a letter to the Minister of Sustainable Resource Development recommending that Fish and Wildlife officers make better use of the information supplied by landowners on wildlife numbers.

7. “Be it resolved that ABP lobby the Alberta government to repeal the ‘Alberta Water Act’, ‘Alberta Land Assembly Project Area Act’, ‘Alberta Electric Statutes Amendment Act’ and the ‘Alberta Land Stewardship Act’ to restore the test of ‘public interest’ and the requirements for appeal and compensation as provided by the former appropriation act.”

Zone 6

Defeated: ABP is not satisfied with the current state of the Alberta Land Stewardship Act (Bill 36), the Alberta Electric Statutes Amendment Act (Bill 50) and the Alberta Land Assembly Project Areas Act (Bill 19). We are working for improvements in this legislation and better protection of the property right of landowners. Cattle producers and ABP are asking the government to take steps to have this legislation provide more meaningful compensation, more appropriate compensation and access to the courts for appeals. However, our delegates do not think that repealing these bills is the best way to improve the legislation or look after the interests of cattle producers. The delegates also were concerned that repealing the Water Act would create significant risks for producers holding current water allocations.

8. “Be it resolved that ABP lobby to repeal, rescind or extinguish Bills 19, 24, 36 and 50 until such a time as a property rights bill is in place.”

Zone 7

Defeated: The delegates are certainly not satisfied with the current state of these bills. They want to see improvements in this legislation and steps taken to provide better protection of property rights, but they don’t think that repealing these bills is the best way to improve land use legislation or look after the interests of cattle producers.

ABP policy on the Land-use Framework and land use legislation is still being guided by two resolutions that were passed at the 2010 AGM. These two resolutions direct ABP to “approach the government on Bill 19, Bill 36, and Bill 50 and request that these bills be rescinded or amended to give producers back their eroded property rights” and “lobby the provincial government in defence of agriculture in the LUF regional planning process to secure property rights eroded by Bill 36.” We think that Bill 10 was a positive step toward improving the legislation, but ABP believes that more work is needed to protect the rights of landowners. We will continue to advance this position on behalf of cattle producers.

9. “Be it resolved that ABP undertake a legal analysis of the positive and negative effects of Bills 10, 19, 24, 36 and 50 prior to the next provincial election.”

Zone 7

Defeated: While the delegates share producers’ concerns about these bills and want ABP to continue seeking improvements to the legislation, they recognized that there was no shortage of legal analysis on these bills. Many lawyers had already reviewed and written about them. Bernard Roth, a lawyer with Fraser Milner Casgrain LLP in Calgary, had written bulletins analyzing Bill 36 and Bill 10 and these bulletins were made available to ABP delegates. Mr. Roth also provided ABP with free advice on the bills outside of a client solicitor relationship.

Through the last year, a great deal of information on these bills has been circulated to ABP delegates and there has been extensive discussion of the legislation at general meetings. To provide further information to the delegates, Mr. Roth made a presentation on Bill 36 and Bill 10 at the ABP Semi-Annual General Meeting in June of 2011. Since a vast amount of information and a wide range of legal opinions on these bills were already available, the delegates did not think that it would be prudent to invest producer funds in one more legal analysis of the bills.

10. “Be it resolved that ABP distribute the legal analysis of Bills 10, 19, 24, 36 and 50 to all Alberta beef producers.”

Zone 7

Motion Withdrawn

11. “Be it resolved that ABP lobby the provincial government to scrap ALMA and fund other suitable industry organizations.”

Zone 4

Defeated: The delegates understand the frustration producers feel over what they see as the creation on yet another government agency and an expansion of the bureaucracy. However, the ALMA has a large budget that includes the funding formerly distributed by the Alberta Livestock Industry Development Fund (ALIDF). The strategic investment of this funding in appropriate research and marketing activities could create substantial benefits for the industry. ABP is working with the ALMA to help ensure that this funding is directed toward projects that will yield these benefits. The delegates were concerned the elimination of the ALMA could simply cause the industry to lose this funding as there is no certainty that the funding would then be given to industry organizations. As a result, the delegates did not think

that lobbying for the elimination of the ALMA was in the best interests of cattle producers.

12. “Be it resolved that ABP develop advertising in all forms of public media (not just farming publications and programs) to raise the profile of grass roots ranchers, cow calf operators and feedlot owners and tell the youth of the country that we are professionals, we need our youth to look at our industry. We need to tell the 98% of the public who we are, what we do, why we do it and how essential we are.”

Zone 5

Carried: ABP has only recently completed a Raised Right marketing campaign which focused on the pride producers take in raising our legendary Alberta Beef. In an upcoming campaign, we hope to feature real live producers appearing in stores across the province talking to consumers about how they raise their beef to be delicious, nutritious and environmentally friendly. However, our recent consumer research has indicated that consumers are more motivated by the characteristics of the product than by their perception of the industry. As a result, we have decided to change our marketing focus from enhancing the image of the industry (which was critical during the post BSE years) to reinvigorating the Alberta Beef brand.

Developing an advertising campaign “using all forms of public media” would cost hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum in order to have any effectiveness at all. That is simply money we do not have. Considering the work already being done on this issue and the financial constraints facing our organization, the Committee felt that it could not take any further direct action on your resolution. The Committee decided that the best investment of the money we have would be in driving demand for Alberta Beef rather than duplicating industry awareness programs that are currently in place. In the final analysis, the popularity of our product with the paying consumer is the only thing that will truly ensure the long term sustainability of our industry.

13. “Be it resolved that ABP pursue the option of charging a levy on all cattle sold to out of country destinations.”

Zone 6

Carried: The Board of Directors will ask Adrienne Waller, ABP Legal Counsel, to look into the legality and feasibility of charging a levy on these cattle.

14. “Be it resolved that ABP encourage renewal of the age verification tag incentive program.”

Zone 6

Defeated: ABP recognizes the importance of age verification and the value it has for some cattle and certain markets. However, the delegates believe that

age verification should be a voluntary marketing attribute and the markets, not the government, should provide the incentive for producers to age verify their cattle. They see the age verification tag incentive program as a way for the government to mitigate the impact of the flawed and unpopular regulation making age verification mandatory. ABP continues to oppose mandatory age verification and the delegates thought that a motion encouraging the renewal of the incentive program could be construed as support for the age verification regulation. There also was a fear that producers might lose control over access to the information if the government provides an incentive for age verifying cattle.

15. “Be it resolved that anything said to be policy must have a recorded motion in the minutes and be debated and voted upon by all delegates.”

Zone 7

Defeated: Currently, many overall policy directions are established from resolutions at Fall Meetings that are debated and voted on by all delegates at a general meeting. However, the ABP Board of Directors has the final responsibility for directing and protecting the interests of the organization and this responsibility would include setting ABP policy. Any policy decisions made by the Board would be based on a motion recorded in the minutes and a vote of the directors.

The directors actively seek input from producers and delegates before making significant policy decisions and make a concerted effort to keep delegates and grass roots producers informed of decisions made by the Board. Summaries of board meetings, as well as the approved minutes from the previous board meeting, are sent out to the delegates after every meeting. The approved minutes for all Board of Director meetings can also be found online at www.albertabeef.org under the ‘Quick Links’ box.

16. “Be it resolved that ABP launch legal action to prevent the Canadian Cattle Identification Agency from releasing producer information.”

Zone 7

Defeated: The CCIA has a legal obligation to release information to designated provincial and federal government officials in the event of a severe food safety or animal health situation. The CCIA also is releasing age verification information to feedlots and processors for their use in marketing cattle and beef. Our delegates thought that the use of this information for marketing purposes created overall benefits for producers and the industry.

The delegates thought that the real issue of concern for producers is not CCIA releasing this information, but

the Alberta regulation making age verification mandatory. ABP will continue to press the government for removal of the mandatory age verification regulation, but the delegates did not think that launching legal action to prevent the CCIA from releasing information would be good for the industry. The delegates also were not comfortable with the idea of having ABP take legal action against an industry organization of which we are a member and hold a seat on the Board of Directors.

17. “Be it resolved that ABP stop expending time and resources on the loyalty program and refocus our efforts on our mandate of protecting property rights, marketing beef, expanding markets and reducing regulatory burden.”

Zone 8

Defeated: While the development of the Producer Loyalty Program has been slower than the delegates would like, they understand that it takes time to build a successful program of this kind. ABP started the program thinking it would be three years before a fair and reasonable evaluation of the program could be made and the delegates thought it would be premature to stop the program after one year. The program is making steady progress, we have some committed partners, and there are producers who appreciate the savings they are receiving through this program.

Furthermore, the relatively small expenditure of time and resources on this program is not in any way diverting ABP from our focus on the priority areas of protecting property rights, marketing beef, expanding markets and reducing regulatory burden. These are the areas that we know have the highest priority for cattle producers and the vast majority of our time and resources are devoted to working on these issues. The Producer Loyalty Program has the potential to provide tangible benefits to cattle producers, but it is not one of our most important initiatives and it does not receive any more time and resources than are justified by the priority we place on it.

18. “Be it resolved that the 2010-2011 ABP audited financial statements and auditor’s report be accepted.”

Board

Carried: No further action required

19. “Be it resolved that the firm of Kingston Ross Pasnak chartered accountants be appointed as auditors for 2011-2012 year-end audit.”

Board

Carried: No further action required

20. “Be it resolved that the ABP Draft Budget for the 2012-2013 fiscal year be approved as presented.”

Board

Carried: No further action required

21. “Be it resolved that ABP set policy and lobby government even if such policy conflicts with the current government’s position.”

Zone 7

Carried: This resolution was lifted to the floor at the AGM from the Board Resolutions. This resolution supports current ABP policy to establish positions and lobby for actions that are in the best interests of the cattle producers and beef industry in Alberta, regardless of government policies or positions. This is the policy that ABP has followed in the past, is following now, and will continue to follow in the future. There are times when we try to work with government for the benefit of cattle producers, but ABP works on behalf of the cattle producers in Alberta, not the Government of Alberta.

22. “Be it resolved that ABP lobby the Canadian Cattlemen’s Association to approach the national Supply Management commodities to discuss a common acceptable trade position to present to the Canadian Trade negotiating authority.”

Carried: ABP Executive has had a preliminary meeting with the Supply Management commodities and will follow through with more meetings in the near future.

23. “Be it resolved that the ABP Board of Directors re-introduce one board meeting per year in the zones too allow producers an opportunity to meet them and also to show the directors the diversity of our producer areas.”

Defeated: The board needs to make decisions on meetings based on time and cost. A more effective way for direct communication between board members and producers is zone meetings, town hall or coffee house meetings which allows more one on one interaction.

2011 Resolutions for Board of Directors:

1. “Be it resolved that ABP move the Wildlife Subcommittee to the Environment Committee to pursue avenues with government to have producers compensated for habitat for wildlife and hunting experiences for the vast outdoor experiences.”

Zone 4

Motion to divide resolution:

(i) **“Be it resolved that ABP move the Wildlife Sub-committee to the Environment Committee.”**

Defeated: The Wildlife Subcommittee was created by the Cow Calf Council and it is not the Board of Directors place to decide where it should be housed. The board did agree with the recommendations from the Environment Committee and the Cow Calf Council that it would be a joint subcommittee between the two and that two members from each should sit on the subcommittee as well as one member from the Animal Health and Welfare Working Group. On the recommendation of its members, the Wildlife Subcommittee has now become the Wildlife Working Group that reports directly to the Board rather than the Cow Calf Council and Environment Committee.

(ii) **“Be it resolved that the Wildlife Subcommittee pursue avenues with government to have producers compensated for habitat for wildlife and hunting experiences for the vast outdoor experiences.”**

Carried: The Board sent this motion to the Wildlife Sub-committee where it was carried. The sub-committee agreed that landowners should be allowed to receive compensation for providing wildlife habitat and hunting experiences. As a beginning, they will be asking Adrienne Waller, Legal Counsel, to investigate the legislation as it affects landowners potentially charging for access to their land.

2. “Be it resolved that ABP lobby Alberta Sustainable Resource Development to investigate the prevalence of Trichomoniasis within the provincial elk population with the goal of reducing the health risk to the provincial cow herd and to utilize the resources available (i.e. University of Calgary Vet school) to help complete this assessment.”

Zone 3

Defeated: This is an issue that has been investigated by staff members of the Beef Cattle Research Council (BCRC) and ABP. As a sexually transmitted disease, there is only a very remote possibility that Trichomoniasis in an elk population could be transmitted to the cattle herd. Furthermore, Trichomoniasis has never been confirmed in the elk population. As a result, the directors did not think that the low risk to the health of our cattle herd would justify expending government resources on an investigation of the prevalence of Trichomoniasis in the provincial elk herd.

3. “Be it resolved that ABP investigate and report upon Department of Transportation livestock regulations regarding goodwill trucking of livestock.”

Zone 2

Carried: ABP staff will investigate the regulations dealing with the transportation of livestock, including those pertaining to ‘goodwill’ trucking. The results of all the resolution debates and progress on carried resolutions will be reported in the Resolutions Report at the ABP Annual General Meeting. Due to widespread interest in the issue of trucking a neighbour’s cattle, the results of this investigation also will be reported in the Grass Routes update.

4. “Be it resolved that ABP lobby the Canadian Cattlemen’s Association to lobby the federal & provincial governments to initiate no charge deadstock removal for ranch & farm operations.”

Zone 2

Carried: The Board has established a working group, with representatives from the Cow Calf Council, Cattle Feeder Council and Wildlife Working Group, to investigate this issue and provide recommendations for solutions. As you know, CCA is already addressing this issue and ABP will ensure that our efforts are coordinated with the work being done by CCA.

5. “Be it resolved that ABP form a committee with the express purpose of encouraging young people to choose raising cattle as a career.”

Zone 5

Defeated: As you know, the CCA is in the process of developing a Young Cattlemen’s Council (YYC) to provide a voice for young people in the industry. ABP is enthusiastic about the idea of encouraging young people to join our industry and we are committed to strong support for the YYC and the Cattlemen’s Young Leaders Program. However, the directors thought it would be premature for ABP to form the committee you proposed until we see how it can be aligned with the CCA initiatives.

6. “Be it resolved that ABP look at finding a way to alleviate or eliminate the impacts of future food safety or animal health issues with the cattle industry in Canada. Maybe look at what other nations do with major outbreaks of perceived or otherwise health issues whether it be food contamination or disease in our beef herd.”

Zone 5

Carried: The first part of your resolution is consistent with the ABP mandate and our mission to strengthen the sustainability and competitiveness of the beef industry. ABP and the Canadian Cattlemen’s Association have reviewed the responses of other nations to food safety and animal health issues.

Together, we are continuing to work on strategies that will reduce the impacts of food safety or animal health challenges that do arise in the future. Some of these strategies include the development of appropriate food safety and animal health regulations, the implementation of on-farm food safety and biosecurity programs, and the development of industry codes and standards. This resolution supports the work ABP is currently doing in this area.

7. “Be it resolved that ABP be watchful as producers we request that any traceability technology be applied by the producer and not be required to be applied by a veterinarian or hired technician.”
Zone 6

Carried: The ABP position on traceability, as outlined in the Guiding Principles for Beef Cattle Traceability, is that the use of traceability technology must support industry standards for commerce, must enhance the competitive position of the industry, and should only occur when it is practical and economical for producers. Clearly, any technology that requires application by a veterinarian or a hired technician would not meet these conditions and the mandatory use of this technology would be opposed by ABP.

8. “Be it resolved, all beef and livestock entering Canada (and Alberta by default) must meet the same traceability requirements that Canadian producers are subject to.”
Zone 7

Defeated: The directors saw this requirement as a non-tariff trade barrier that would leave us vulnerable to retaliatory trade actions that could have a significant negative impact on exports of beef from Canada. ABP and the Canadian Cattlemen’s Association are working hard to remove trade barriers in our export markets and imposing this type of non-tariff trade barrier on beef and livestock imports would undermine these efforts and damage our credibility as a trading nation. The solution to excessive traceability requirements for producers in Canada is to reduce these requirements, not put our export markets at risk by trying to impose these requirements on other countries.

9. “Be it resolved that ABP convinces the appropriate department of the Alberta government ministries that the leaseholders of the crown land cannot be held liable for accidents which may occur on those said lands.”
Zone 9

Carried: ABP will review current policies and regulations regarding leaseholder liabilities and will pursue the matter with the appropriate government officials.

10. “Be it resolved that ABP request that Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development reinstate veterinary diagnostic pathology services for cattle, swine, sheep and poultry at the Veterinary Diagnostic Pathology Laboratory in Fairview, AB.”
Zone 9

Defeated: In the past, ABP has carried motions to lobby government for reinstatement of diagnostic lab services in Alberta. We continue to support this position and the ABP Board and the Animal Health and Welfare Working Group have sent letters asking that the government provide funding again for diagnostic labs in Alberta. However, the directors did not feel it was within their mandate to ask for a specific lab to be re-opened.

11. “Be it resolved that ABP engage an independent and arms length analysis, including cost differences, to determine the pros and cons of moving the office from Calgary or the greater Calgary area to the greater Edmonton area including south Edmonton, Nisku and Leduc and have the analysis ready and available for distribution at the semi-annual meeting in 2012.”
Zone 7

Defeated: As we approach the end of the current office lease on November 30, 2013, the ABP staff and Board will consider many options for the location of the office, including the possibility of moving the office to the greater Edmonton area. The directors think that the decision regarding selection of a suitable location for the ABP office is a Board responsibility. They also are confident that they have sufficient knowledge of the industry and the organization to properly assess the advantages and disadvantages of possible office locations without incurring the cost of engaging an independent and arms length analysis. The directors did not see enough benefit in an outside analysis to justify the investment of producer funds in this type of activity.

2010 Resolutions for Cow Calf Council:

1. “Be it resolved that ABP undertake a cost benefit analysis into age verification for the entire sector, from farm gate to retail counter.”
Zone 7

Defeated: There are costs to age verification beyond purchasing of RFID tags and the tagging of calves. The council felt that there were too many variables involved to be able to produce an accurate cost/benefit analysis of age verification.

2. “Be it resolved that ABP lobby that any new ID technology costs due to breeding herd retagging not be borne by the producer.”
Zone 6

Carried: Council members agreed that government should be reimbursing producers the cost of retagging breeding stock and should not have to cover the cost to have a specialist retag.

3. “Be it resolved that ABP lobby that with any new ID technology labour costs due to breeding herd retagging not be borne by the producer and be covered at a rate at least equal to the cost of the tag .”
Zone 6

Carried: The council members agreed that, as long as age verification is mandatory, the producer should not have to bear the costs to upgrade their equipment.

4. “Be it resolved that ABP pursue standardization of common tag applicators regardless of the tag company supplying the product, now and in the future.”
Zone 9

Defeated: Tag supply companies manufacture their products to be differentiated in a competitive marketplace. Each company has what they believe to be the best product mix of tags and applicators for the price. Any standardization would really mean selecting one or two tag products and eliminating the others. This would tend to decrease product competition that would eventually contribute to an upward movement in tag prices and costs. The Cow Calf Council felt the marketplace should decide which tags and tag applicators are available for purchase in a competitive environment.

2011 Resolutions for Wildlife Subcommittee:

1. “Be it resolved that ABP review with Sustainable Resource Development and Fish and Wildlife the compensation amount for predation on livestock.”
Zone 5

Defeated: The formula used for calculating compensation for animal losses due to predation uses Canfax weekly market prices. The sub-committee thinks that this formula provides a fair and reasonable level of compensation for animal losses. The Wildlife Working Group will be continuing its work for other improvements in the livestock predation programs administered by Sustainable Resource Development.

2. “Be it resolved that ABP, through the Canadian Cattlemen’s Association, lobby the federal

government for a national predator management program.”
Zone 4

Defeated: The Canadian Cattlemen’s Association (CCA) Environment Committee is considering the issue of predator management and the ABP Wildlife Sub-committee will be following the CCA work, but predator management is a provincial jurisdiction. The ABP Wildlife Working Group will continue its efforts to improve predator management programs in Alberta.

2011 Resolutions for Cattle Feeder Council:

1. “Be it resolved that ABP lobby Canadian Cattlemen’s Association to lobby provincial & federal governments to expedite and streamline the process for temporary foreign workers for the agricultural sector.”
Zone 2

Carried: The future of the cattle and cattle feeding industry depends on access to labour and the Temporary Foreign Workers Program is not working for many sectors of the agriculture industry. The agriculture industry has unique labour requirements and many operations are looking for good permanent employees, not seasonal or temporary workers. There is a long list of issues with the current situation related to getting Labour Market Opinions (LMO), the length of time for which permits are issued, the wage rates for workers, and the burden on employers. The CCA Value Creation and Competitiveness Committee letter on Temporary Foreign Workers does not represent sufficient action on this issue. Dealing with labour issues will require a concerted effort by a broad base of industry organizations working with provincial and federal governments.

CFC recommended that ABP join industry organizations in getting more engaged in the foreign worker issue and move the emphasis away from temporary workers.

2011 Resolutions for Cattle Industry Council:

1. “Be it resolved that ABP lobby the Alberta government to provide funding for the vet clinics in the province to offer free disposal service of sharps and used vaccine and pharmaceutical bottles and containers.”
Zone 9

Declared Redundant: The Chief Provincial Veterinarian, Gerald Hauer, advised that their office has just established a pilot project on this issue. It is similar to the herbicide project with drop off sites for

the disposable items. The main concern with the project was to find an effective manner to finance the project on an ongoing basis. Dr Hauer offered to provide CIC with regular progress reports for information purposes. The council determined that the reports would be beneficial and no further action would be required at this time.

2011 Resolutions for Communications Committee:

1. “Be it resolved that ABP communicate to all livestock producers that the Canadian Cattle Identification Agency has a complaint form that can be accessed online or through a Canadian Cattle Identification Agency representative.”

Zone 9

Carried/Defeated: In progress

2011 Resolutions for Environment Committee:

1. “Be it resolved that ABP lobby the provincial government to include providing financial assistance to hauling water to cisterns for domestic use by producers that have had wells contaminated by arsenic, uranium and other toxic substances.”

Zone 8

Carried/Defeated: The committee postponed making a decision on this issue until more information could be obtained.

2011 Resolution for Land Use Subcommittee:

1. “Be it resolved that ABP continue to lobby the provincial government to fully accept the ABP recommendations to the contentious issues in Bill 36, Bill 10, Bill 19 & Bill 50.”

Zone 2

Carried/Defeated: Subcommittee has not yet met.

2011 Resolutions for Governance Committee:

1. “Be it resolved that the loyalty of all delegates, directors, executive and staff is first and foremost to the grass roots membership.”

Zone 7

Carried/Defeated: In progress