Email: verifiedangus@cdnangus.ca
292140 Wagon Wheel Blvd, Rocky View County, AB T4A 0E2 ● Phone: (403) 571-3580 ● Toll-Free: 1-888-571-3580● www.cdnangus.ca

Canadian Angus Association Verified Angus Application

I currently own and use registered:
Black Angus Sire(s) _____ Red Angus Sire(s)_____ Black Angus Dam(s) _____ Red Angus Dam(s) _____

If calves are to be registered and verified as Verified Angus, they must be **at least** 50% registered Angus genetics. Please ensure any registered sires or females you have purchased have had ownership transferred from the breeder to you. If ownership of the registered parent(s) of the calves has not been transferred to you, the calves will not be able to be verified.

CAA Membership # _____

Farm Name _____

Member Name _____

Mailing address _____

Province _____ Postal Code _____

Phone (____)_____-_____ Cell Phone (____)_____-_____

Email _____

All animals enrolled in the Canadian Angus Assocation's Verified Angus program must be the offspring of at least one registered Angus parent. RFID tags are used to identify the animal(s) enrolled and verified and must be applied in a manner which complies with the Canadian Cattle Identification Agency's (CCIA) rules and regulations. The Canadian Angus Association does not collect, use or disclose personal information for any purpose unrelated or incompatible with these purposes. Further information about the Canadian Angus Association's personal information policies can be obtained by contacting the Association.

By signing below I agree I have read and accept all program requirements. I understand that I am responsible for the accuracy of the information I provide to the Canadian Angus Association and I release the Canadian Angus Association from any liability for errors or omissions in the information provided. By signing I also agree that my contact information can be provided to potential buyers of Verified Angus animals for the sole intention of increased marketing opportunities.

Signature _____ **Date** _____

Please return completed form by email to verifiedangus@cdnangus.ca or by mail to 292140 Wagon Wheel Blvd, Rocky View County, AB T4A 0E2

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Canadian Angus Association Verified Angus Application
Vaccination Protocol

Please fill out the form below indicating the vaccination protocol used on your operation. If this is not applicable, please leave blank.

Please indicate which vaccinations are used in the table below:

Vaccination	Mark 'X' in all that apply
Bovi-Shield FP	
Bovi-Shield One Shot	
CattleMaster Gold FP	
Covexin	
Express	
Express FP	
Inforce 3	
Bovilis Nasalgen	
Pyramid	
Pyramid FP	
Scour Bos	
ScourGuard	
Somubac	
Tasvax	
Triangle	
UltraChoice	
UltraBac 7	
Bovilis Vision 8	
Vista SQ	
Other (please list)	

Current Veterinarian Clinic used: _____

Please have your veterinarian sign and date below, indicating they **confirm** you have a current Veterinarian-Client-Patient relationship (VCPR) and the above stated vaccination protocol in your herd to be up to date and **accurate**.

Veterinarian Name: _____ Veterinarian Signature: _____

Date: _____

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Canadian Angus Association Verified Angus Application
On-Farm Best Management Practices

Please fill out the form below indicating the adopted Best Management Practices used on your operation. If this is not applicable, please leave blank.

To get credit in a particular category, **at least 70% of the criteria in that category must be applicable/implemented on your operation**

The Canadian Angus Association reserves the right to verify the program participants' qualifications in each BMP category through documentation and on-farm audits by Canadian Angus Association representatives. Misrepresentation may result in losing the right to have additional cattle enrolled and verified. Many specific BMPs may overlap with requirements for VBP+ certification; those practices are identified with an asterix. Having VBP+ certification will qualify you for all categories marked with an astirix (*).

Adopting On-Farm Health and Safety Initiatives

On-Farm Health and Safety BMPs	Practice Specifications	Check X for all that apply
Record keeping*	The operation keeps clear records of animals and events. Including but not limited to: Animal health tracking, treatment records of sick animals, breeding season dates, calving season dates, weaning dates, animal weights, mortality records.	
Staff training*	The operation ensures all staff are trained on operation protocols on farm. Areas of training to include: management protocols, emergency action plan, access to contacts/associated phone numbers as needed, farm or ranch map, low stress handling training, VBP+ training, proper record keeping training, farm management goal training.	
Have and maintain a proper vet/client/patient relationship	In order to maintain a VCP relationship the following must be met: the herd has been examined by a veterinarian, the veterinarian has sufficient knowledge of the patient(s) to initiate a preliminary diagnosis of the medical condition of the patient(s). The veterinarian will be readily available for follow ups and has agreed to continuing care and treatment of the herd. The veterinarian understands the herd program in terms of treatment protocols, vaccines, etc. Patient records are created and maintained for the herd.	
Safety training/meetings are held and documented.	Records of attendance, date, and topics should be available.	
Health and Safety protocol for farm workers	A health and safety protocol is planned, designed, and shared with all staff. Staff is familiar with emergency action plans in case of any person/animal/or environmental emergency occurs.	
Biosecurity protocols are created and implemented*	This can include changing clothing/footwear, cleaning or disinfecting materials before entry onto the operation, isolating new animals before introducing them to the herd, and more.	

Mental Health first aid training has been completed	At least one member of the operation has completed the Mental Health First Aid training developed and organized by the Mental Health Commission of Canada.	
Mental Health Support is posted and available	Mental health support lines are as important as the posted emergency contact lists. There are a variety of free 24/7 resources available online and through the phone. For a list of available resources please visit https://www.domore.ag/crisis-contacts	
An emergency contact list is posted and available.	This list should include, but is not limited to, immediate emergency number (911), closest emergency numbers of veterinarian, clinic, fire station, police, etc., physical address of the operation, directions to facility, key personnel responsibilities and contacts, and more.	
Learning opportunities are accessed at least yearly	This can include but is not limited to: attending conferences, attending webinars, taking courses, and more.	

Improving Environmental Stewardship Practices

Environmental Stewardship BMPs	Practice Specifications	Check X for all that apply
A grazing management plan is designed and used	A grazing management plan will vary between operations based on local environment and pasture availability. The plan should include options during times of uncertainty such as drought, fire, excessive moisture, etc. It can be used to protect natural areas, maintain or establish wildlife habitats, maintain or improve soil health, and protect water quality. Specific ideas include: rotational grazing, cross fencing, riparian area practices, and more. For more ideas and greater detail on specific practices, visit the supplemental materials section.	
Goals for pasture improvement on farm are set	These goals should take into consideration local native plant species' needs, local wildlife habitats established, sensitive environmental areas are considered, and ensure the goals are applicable to the operation's environmental area. Goals should be focused on currently degraded areas and high value areas. Examples can include changing perennial forage types, such as adding legumes, cover cropping, rotational grazing, soil testing, and more.	
An extended grazing system is implemented	There are various systems that can be implemented to extend the grazing season into the fall and sometimes winter. Each system will vary depending on land availability, weather, water availability, fencing, and management system. Examples include but are not limited to: swath grazing, grazing stockpiled forages, grazing annual forages, and grazing annual crop residue.	
A soil health monitoring and improvement plan is implemented on farm	This can include but is not limited to: soil testing, manure spreading, cover cropping, rotational grazing, seeding legumes, and more.	
A water management plan for the operation has been developed	This includes but is not limited to actions to prevent water shortages in grazing areas, water drainage control to minimize erosion, preventing livestock access to poor sloughs or delicate lakes/streams, water testing, utilizing water troughs, and more.	
Documentation of recurring monitoring of environmental resources on farm	This includes but is not limited to monitoring of forage availability/resources, native vegetation in the area, soil quality and condition, water resources and quality, native plant and animal species condition, and more. This can be included in your grazing management plan.	
Practices are implemented that improve carbon sequestration and/or reduce greenhouse gas production*	There are a variety of practices that can improve these but applicable practices to individual operations will vary. Examples include, but are not limited to, use of legumes in pasture stands, utilizing high quality feeds and balanced rations, using methane reducing feed additives, rotational grazing, and more.	
Practices used to improve and/or protect wildlife habitat present on ranch land	Practices will vary depending on the type of wildlife and the habitat type/location	
A manure management plan is planned and in accordance with local regulations*	Manure management includes, but is not limited to, determining if manure will be stored, treated, or applied, the timing of application, soil testing to determine nutrient requirements, and manure testing for balanced management	
Proper disposal of deadstock based on cause of death and following local regulations*	If animals are injected, ensure they are properly burried to prevent illness to scavengers. Proper disposal of carcasses is done to prevent leakage into water systems	

Improving Animal Health Practices

Animal Health BMPs	Practice Specifications	Check X for all that apply
A vaccination protocol is established	Protocol is in accordance with your veterinarian and maintained yearly.	
Proper body condition scoring is maintained on the cow herd	Body condition score fluctuates based on the life stage of the animal, but excessive condition (>7 BCS) or minimal condition (<3 BCS) is not ideal and can negatively impact the animal's health and reproductive capabilities.	
A weaning management plan is in place and uses improved weaning practices to reduce stress and minimize adverse health effects from weaning.	Examples of improved weaning practices include but are not limited to: fence line weaning, two-stage weaning, calf vaccination, and more.	
Pain control is used during painful procedures	Painful procedures include but are not limited to: castration, branding, dystocia calvings, and conditions such as pink eye and foot rot.	
A herd health plan is established for all animals (cows, calves, bulls, replacements, etc.)	A herd health plan is established with the help of your veterinarian and should cover disease prevention, parasite control, use of technologies for genetic selection/breeding where applicable, breeding and culling decisions, meeting nutritional needs based on stage of production, and more.	
Sick animals are identified treated in a timely fashion as advised by the veterinarian	This may involve isolating the animal away from the group, providing specialty feed, extra observation, and recurring treatment.	
Proper stocking rate/density is used based on pasture availability and/or bunk space in a confined setting	Stocking rate on pasture is based on the amount of dry matter availability per animal. This will vary depending on the type of animal (cow, heifer, steer, bull). Information on how to calculate stocking rate and density for your operation can be found in the supplemental material. Stocking rate in a dry lot setting is based on the bunk space available per animal and will vary by animal type as well but ideal for a cow is at least 24 inches per animal.	
Calving management plans are in place	Calving management plans include, but are not limited to, proper monitoring, prevention and identification of dystocia calvings, awareness for early intervention to prevent losses, calving heifers a few weeks before cows, ensuring adequate colostrum intake, maintaining clean calving areas, and more.	
Bulls have a breeding soundness evaluation yearly (semen tested)	Yearly breeding soundness evaluations are performed by your veterinarian and are important to ensure your bull(s) are performing as expected.	

Improving Animal Handling/Welfare Practices

Animal Handling/Welfare BMPs	Practice Specifications	Check X for all that apply
Cattle are handled by trained/mentored personnel and abuse/neglect is not tolerated*	Additional training on low stress handling is ideal.	
Staff training*	The operation ensures all staff are trained on operation protocols on farm.	
Cattle are properly restrained based on the intended procedure*	This will improve animal welfare and prevent unintended injury to the animal and persons working as well.	
Cattle handling chute/facilities are present and utilized	This is important to improve animal welfare during handling/veterinary procedures.	
Cattle are monitored on a regular basis for injury, illness, and to ensure access to feed and water	When monitored, proper treatment should be in a timely fashion.	
Shelter is available to protect from inclement weather year round	This can include but is not limited to: wind breaks, trees, roofed shed, and more.	
If cattle are indoors or in a pen, there is proper drainage and comfortable dry areas for resting	Dry, clean bedding should always be available to cattle in pens or housed indoors.	
Stock water is tested to ensure it is safe for animals to drink	This can be especially important during a drought when minerals and nutrients in the water become concentrated.	
Lameness awareness	Practices are in place to prevent lameness in the herd. Lameness is identified early and dealt with in a timely fashion.	
Proper methods of euthanasia are used*	A euthanasia protocol is in place for sick animals, and euthanasia is done in a humane manner following recommendations from your veterinarian and euthanasia protocol.	

Improving Animal Nutrition/Breeding Practices

Nutrition/Breeding BMPs	Practice Specifications	Check X for all that apply
Stored or bought feed is tested for quality/nutrient content	This is important to ensure cattle are being fed to meet their nutrient requirements and that all feed is safe for consumption. For example, a hail or freezing event could cause increased nitrates in cut hay.	
Genetic selection is used to ensure good outcomes for cattle based on location, natural resources, and management goals	Ensuring a breeding program matches your operation's goals is essential to providing the best opportunity for success of the animal's.	
Feed rations are formulated to meet the nutrient demands of the animal based on stage of production and weather conditions	Nutrient requirements and energy expenditure varies based on the animal's stage of production, the weather conditions, and the environment type they're in. It is important mineral, vitamin, energy and protein needs are all met for the animals.	
The diet is manipulated to improve animal feed efficiency	This can include but is not limited to providing grains as an energy source to improve energy metabolism, feeding legumes, improving forage quality, using feed additives that reduce methanogens, and more.	
Sire(s) used has/have genetics that will improve the herd	An ideal sire will vary between operations based on their management goals, but ensuring the sire(s) used have ideal/improved EPDs in areas of importance of your specific breeding program will help improve the herd.	
A set breeding season is used	An ideal breeding season is 63 days (3 cycles) but having a set breeding season ensures the cow herd remains efficient, animals will need to be monitored for a shorter time, and late heifers/cows can be identified.	
Animals are tested for pregnancy to determine open and pregnancy rate	This is important so open cows can be culled before they are fed through the winter, or so they can be fed differently to reduce costs and should be done yearly.	
Mineral supplementation is provided year-round	Mineral should be provided to the herd year-round at sufficient levels based on number of head. Mineral type recommended will vary based on feed quality and environment; consult your nutritionist or veterinarian to determine requirements as needed.	

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Updated: 02/22/2023

Canadian Angus Association Verified Angus Application
Additional Qualified Certifications

Please fill out the form below indicating the additional certifications your operation and herd qualify for. If this is not applicable, please leave blank.

☐ VBP+ Certification

Expiry date: _____

By checking the box, you are indicating you have completed the VBP+ training AND audit requirements for certification. Please attach a copy of your VBP+ certificate to this form.

☐ EU Certification/ GEP-Free (Canadian Growth Enhancing Products free)

By checking the box, you are indicating your operation meets all criteria required to be considered GEP-Free and cattle will qualify for EU certification.

By signing below I understand that I am responsible for the accuracy of the information I provide to the Canadian Angus Association and I release the Canadian Angus Association from any liability for errors or omissions in the information provided above. I have provided accurate and up-to-date certification for any additional certifications I have selected above.

Signature _____ **Date** _____

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Updated: 02/22/2023

Canadian Angus Association Verified Angus Application
Individual Cattle Tag List

Please fill out the form below including the list of all calves you would like to be verified. Please note, if the Angus bull(s) and/or female(s) you own have not had ownership transferred to you through the Canadian Angus Association, your calves will not be able to be verified. If this is not applicable, please leave blank.

Date of Submission	Management Tag	Breed (Angus or AngusX)	Sex (M or F)	RFID #	Hide Colour	Notes