

Merry Christmas from the Western Wood Truss Association of Alberta

“Jingle Plates (Truss Plant Style)”

(to the tune of “Jingle Bells”)

**Dashing through the shop,
On a frosty Alberta morn,
Forklift’s backing up,
Someone yells “plates on!”
Lasers on the wood,
Snow blowing through the door,
Coffee’s cold, the radio’s loud,
And the press is ready to go!**

**Jingle bells, jingle bells,
Quality all the way,
Plate size right, teeth pressed full,
That’s the TPIC way—hey!
Jingle bells, jingle bells,
Check it, don’t assume,
Measure twice, press once right,
No “good enough” in this crew!**

**Top chords stacked up high,
Bottom chords lined just so,
Inspector’s on the floor,
Checking gaps we know,
Teeth fully biting in,
Hammer marks not here,
If it’s out of tolerance,
We’ll fix it—no regrets!**

**Jingle bells, jingle bells,
Quality wins the day,
Design loads, hangers clear,
Follow notes—don’t stray!
Jingle bells, jingle bells,
Inspector’s got the say,**

**If it fails Appendix G,
It's not going on the sleigh!**

**Spans are getting longer now,
Forces climbing high,
Top chord bracing matters more
Than "we've done this for years" guy,
Webs aligned to drawings,
Profiles sealed just right,
Layouts guide the build—but hey,
They're not sealed, that's right!**

**Jingle plates, jingle plates,
From shop floor to site,
Built to code and built to last,
Done the WWTA way right!
Jingle plates, jingle plates,
Year's almost complete,
See you after holidays—
Now shut down that saw and eat!**

**So here's to truss plant crews,
In steel toes and toque,
Merry Christmas, stay safe out there,
Now shut it down, we're done 🎄**

From myself on behalf of the Board of Directors, we wish you a joyful holiday season and new year filled with health, happiness, and success. Thank you for your support and let's keep it going in 2026.

Dave Pasolli

If you have an idea for a commentary or would like to submit your own commentary for a future newsletter please let me know at dave@wwta.ab.ca

Economic Update

Housing Starts

Alberta, urban housing starts totaled 4377 in November 2025, a year-over-year decrease of 13.7%. Canadian housing starts decreased by 2.8% over the same period. Edmonton was down 23.75% from last November, while Calgary was down by 2.35% from a last year. Housing starts in Alberta were down slightly from 4832 the previous month of October.

Housing Starts Alberta						
	Nov-25	Nov-24	% Change	YTD 2025	YTD 2024	% Change
Alberta	4377	5071	-13.69%	49800	43144	15.43%
Edmonton	1634	2143	-23.75%	19623	16939	15.85%
Calgary	2488	2548	-2.35%	26439	22652	16.72%
Red Deer	15	15	0.00%	374	342	9.36%
Grande Prairie	25	16	56.25%	354	182	94.51%
Lethbridge	23	65	-64.62%	528	689	-23.37%
Wood Buffalo	0	2	-100.00%	30	26	15.38%
Whitehorse*	N/A	N/A	#VALUE!	N/A	N/A	#VALUE!
Canada	21870	22501	-2.80%	219079	210706	3.97%

*Whitehorse Starts are for the quarter, statistics are not available monthly.

Housing Starts by Dwelling Type (Centres 10K+)

	NOV-25	NOV-24	YTD-25	YTD-24
Single	1,104	1,697	14,268	14,445
Semi-detached	376	312	3,863	3,428
Row	671	655	6,878	6,053
Apartment	2,226	2,407	24,791	19,218
Total	4,377	5,071	49,800	43,144

Slowing, but still growing: Alberta only province where population grew last quarter

Mark Parsons | ATB ECONOMICS | December 17, 2025

For the first time on record (dating back to 1946), Canada experienced a quarterly population *decline* due to a pullback in the number of non-permanent residents (NPRs)*. The third quarter decrease of 0.2% meant Canada had 76,068 fewer people on October 1 than it did on July 1. While these are preliminary estimates and subject to revision, for now Statistics Canada is reporting a decline. Canada's population stood at an estimated 41,575,585 on October 1.

Looking across the country, the population declined in every single province last quarter except for one - Alberta. Thanks in large part to another net inflow from other parts of Canada - the 17th consecutive quarter of net interprovincial gains - Alberta's population grew 0.2%. While that's the slowest increase since the pandemic, it's in sharp contrast to the outright declines elsewhere.

Today, there are more than 5 million Albertans (though, as regular population clock watchers, we already knew this from back in May). The official estimated tally as of October 1 is 5,040,871.

Alberta leads in annual population growth

Over the latest one year period (October 1, 2024 to October 1, 2025), Alberta's population grew by 83,796 for a nation-leading growth rate of 1.7%. That's well above the national increase of only 0.2%.

In fact, Alberta accounted for *all* the population growth in the country over the last year. Excluding Alberta, Canada's population shrank slightly by 0.01% (or -2,343).

Why is Alberta's population growing faster than other provinces? The main reason is interprovincial migration.

Over the last 12 months, people came predominately from Ontario and B.C., though the gains were widespread from all provinces. The net inflow has slowed, but remains strong. We have [explored](#) this issue in detail, showing that people are coming to Alberta for different reasons than in the past. It's not driven by the typical energy boom, and our view has long been that relative housing affordability is playing a major role this time around.

Another factor is a higher rate of natural increase (births minus deaths) in Alberta. In the third quarter, Alberta recorded the second largest natural increase after Ontario.

Homebuilders have responded to the population boom with record housing starts expected this year. This has been fueled by multi-family units, as builders continue to

play catch-up. We see home construction as one key factor pushing Alberta's economic growth ahead of other provinces this year.

ATB Outlook for 2026

ATB Financial's Economic Outlook for 2026 indicates a cautious but optimistic outlook for Alberta's economy. The province is expected to outpace the national economy in growth, with a projected real GDP growth of 2.1% in 2026 and 2.4% in 2027. The focus is on executing on promises by Canadian policymakers to build faster, export overseas, and trade more freely within the nation. Rising oil production and enhanced access to Asian markets will continue to lift Alberta exports. However, trade uncertainty and weaker oil prices are expected to weigh on business investment. The unemployment rate is forecast to average 6.5% next year, down from 7.2% in 2025. Despite these challenges, Alberta's economy has been resilient to trade shocks, aided by a lower effective tariff rate, persistent migration, rising energy production, and record housing starts.

[2026 Economic Outlook: From Tariff Turmoil to Execution | ATB Financial](#)

Let's wait here: Bank of Canada holds

Mark Parsons | ATB ECONOMICS | December 10, 2025

We called it, and so did pretty much everyone else. The Bank of Canada delivered what the market was expecting - a hold in its policy rate at 2.25%.

Why was this so predictable? Rewind the clock to the October rate cut announcement: the Bank said at that time that 2.25% was "about the right level" unless the outlook changes. If anything, the economic data has been stronger than expected.

A few takeaways from today's hold decision from ATB Economics:

Economic data has been decent, though modest growth still expected

The Canadian economy is holding up better than originally feared, especially compared to dire predictions when the trade war kicked off. Recall that the Bank had [a tariff scenario in April](#) where real GDP contracted for four consecutive quarters (in reality, GDP contracted only in Q2 before bouncing back).

The last three months have brought stronger job numbers, and Q3 GDP smashed expectations (though it was largely due to a big drop in imports - far from reassuring that the economy is actually strong).

The [statement](#) references Q3 GDP growth of 2.6%, which exceeded the Bank's own forecast from October of 0.5%. The Bank also notes that "Canada's labour market is showing some signs of improvement," though cautions that there's weakness in trade-sensitive sectors.

The Bank didn't give a new forecast (that comes in January), but it did indicate that, despite some decent data, its view on 2026 has not fundamentally changed. From the [press conference](#): "While information since the last decision has affected the near-term dynamics of GDP growth, it has not changed our view that GDP will expand at a moderate pace in 2026 and inflation will remain close to target."

Headline inflation OK, though 'core' inflation elevated

The Bank reiterated that underlying, or core, inflation is still around 2.5%. That's within the target range of 1-3%, but a touch above the 2% target.

With persistent inflation, the Bank is content to keep policy at its current rate (which is already below trend inflation - or negative in real terms). The Bank seems confident that inflation will stay around 2%: "the Bank expects ongoing economic slack to roughly offset cost pressures associated with the reconfiguration of trade, keeping CPI inflation close to the 2% target."

Bias towards holding

Governor Tiff Macklem didn't say this outright, but the combo of sticky core inflation and a more-resilient-than-expected economy signals more holding to come.

Things can change, but given the incoming data and latest forecast (we just upgraded [ours](#)), the Bank of Canada came across like it's content where it is. From the forward-looking statement:

"If inflation and economic activity evolve broadly in line with the October projection, Governing Council sees the current policy rate at about the right level to keep inflation close to 2% while helping the economy through this period of structural adjustment."

In fact, the bond yields have been creeping higher as of late. Following the [job surprise](#) on Friday, 5-year yields jumped 20 basis points.

Is All this Spending on Housing Going to Work?

The PBO (Parliamentary Budget Officer) reports significant cuts to Canadian federal housing spending, predicting a 56% drop by 2028-29, despite launching the new **Build Canada Homes** agency, which is projected to add a modest **26,000 units**, only addressing a fraction of the overall housing need, while key support programs for affordability like the Canada Housing Benefit face funding reductions, creating a mixed picture for housing supply and affordability in Canada.

Key Findings from the PBO Report (December 2025):

- **Spending Decline:** Planned federal housing spending is forecast to fall from \$9.8 billion (2025-26) to \$4.3 billion (2028-29).
- **[Build Canada Homes \(BCH\)](#):** A new agency with \$13 billion over five years, expected to build only 26,000 units, with 13,000 being affordable units, a small impact on the large housing gap.
- **Program Cuts:** Funding reductions come from expiring programs (like the [Housing Accelerator Fund](#), [Affordable Housing Fund](#)) and cuts to existing support, including the Canada Housing Benefit.
- **Housing Shortfall:** The PBO estimates a substantial long-term housing gap, with BCH addressing only about 3.7% of the projected shortfall by 2030.

Implications:

- **Modest Supply Impact:** The new agency's contribution to overall housing supply is seen as minimal.
- **Affordability Concerns:** Cuts to direct affordability programs could undermine efforts to help low-income families, even with new construction.
- **Gap Between Goals and Reality:** While the government aims to double construction, the PBO finds no detailed plan to achieve this, with spending decreasing significantly.

In essence, the PBO highlights a federal strategy focused on a new, small-scale construction agency (BCH) while simultaneously reducing funding for existing, broader housing initiatives, leading to concerns about Canada's ability to meet its housing supply and affordability goals.

[Build Canada Homes and the Outlook for Housing Programs under Budget 2025](#)

Lumber

Lumber futures traded above \$550 per thousand board feet as markets absorbed a dovish turn from the Federal Reserve that brightened the demand outlook for construction materials. The Fed's widely anticipated 25bp cut and Chair Powell's dovish rhetoric pushed traders to price additional easing next year, which should put downward pressure on mortgage rates and lift homebuilding and renovation activity. Those interest rate dynamics have heightened the incentive for builders and distributors to restock, while persistent tariff and trade frictions have constrained supply. Canadian log exports are down year to date even as shipments into the US have risen, Canadian manufacturing output has slipped and US lumber exports are lower, a mix that reduces available millfeed and forces buyers to compete for the supplies that remain. Smaller regional distributors are under strain, as recent bankruptcy filings and margin pressure have trimmed throughput and amplified local shortages.



Splintered: The state of Canadian softwood lumber

Carol Kamel | ATB ECONOMICS | December 11, 2025

While the Canada-U.S.-Mexico Agreement (CUSMA) guarantees duty-free access for the vast majority of Canadian exports, the forestry sector remains a glaring casualty. In today's *Twenty Four*, we examine the state of Canada's softwood lumber industry and the toll U.S. protectionism is taking on producers.

To fully grasp the severity of the current trade environment, it is essential to construct an image of what the industry looked like pre Trump 2.0. As of 2024, the broader forestry sector* contributed approximately [\\$31 billion](#) to Canada's nominal GDP. While this represents a small fraction of the national economy, that figure obscures the local reality: in nearly [300](#) communities across the country, forestry is not just a contributor; it's the cornerstone.

Alberta is a significant contributor to Canada's softwood lumber production, ranking third in the country after Quebec and British Columbia, and making up about [20%](#) of the total output.

With over [50%](#) of softwood lumber production destined for U.S. markets, the industry is structurally tied to the U.S.. Demand is particularly sensitive to the U.S. housing market since the majority of homes in the U.S. are framed with softwood lumber and the U.S. is unable to produce all the lumber it needs domestically, meaning demand for Canadian wood rises and falls in lockstep with the status of the U.S. housing market.

While the rise of U.S. protectionism has drastically impacted the lumber industry, it was already facing numerous headwinds. The forestry sector was dealing with the long-term fallout from the mountain pine beetle [epidemic](#) that altered the economics of production followed by severe wildfire seasons between 2017-2024.

Prior to the return of President Trump, producers were already navigating a combined duty rate of 14.54%** . This baseline rate included [anti-dumping duties and countervailing duties](#) that the sector had effectively normalized.

Fast forward to 2025, and a lot more [duties](#) are in place. Following the U.S. Department of Commerce's Sixth Administrative Review, the general rate applied to the vast majority of Canadian producers, was finalized at 35.16%. To make matters worse, effective October 14, 2025, the U.S. imposed an additional 10% global tariff (and a 25% tariff rate on kitchen cabinets going up to 50% on Jan 1, 2026) under Section 232, pushing the total effective tax burden for the average Canadian mill to over 45%.

How has the industry responded? Let's look at the data. The seasonally-adjusted value of exports of wood products (HS Code 44) to the U.S. saw an increase earlier in the year but has pulled back markedly since. As of the third quarter, they were down to the lowest point in five years, posting a 4.7% decrease year-to-date (YTD). While not by much, exports of the same to other countries rose 4.5% during the same timeframe, led by China (+9.7%) and the Philippines (+13%). Prices have held mostly steady this year, up only 1.3%, so the overall decrease in export revenues has been largely volumetric.

In response to these duties, a clear trend has emerged among major producers: shift capacity to lower-risk jurisdictions while curtailing operations in Canada.

For instance, in [West Fraser's](#) Q3 2025 investor presentation, the company explicitly stated a strategy of shifting capacity to "lower-risk, lower-cost regions," a euphemism for reducing operations in western Canada. In November 2025, West Fraser announced the permanent closure of its 100 Mile House mill in B.C., removing 160 million board feet of capacity.

Another producer, [Interfor](#), announced a curtailment of 250 million board feet in Q4 2025, representing 26% of its total production capacity, citing lumber prices and reduced market demand.

All of these somewhat discouraging updates might lead to the question: what options remain to alleviate the pressure on these producers? As discussed earlier, exports to non-U.S. destinations have increased modestly, though not to the degree to which they can meaningfully compensate for the loss of U.S. demand.

Another approach is [government initiatives and support](#) for the lumber industry. Ottawa has injected \$500 million into the BDC Softwood Lumber Guarantee Program and earmarked another \$500 million in loans to keep solvent firms afloat. Additionally, a 50% freight rate subsidy for interprovincial transport (starting spring 2026) to help B.C. lumber reach Ontario/Quebec markets competitively.

Looking forward, producers are navigating a shifting landscape characterized by a cooling U.S. housing market and the upcoming CUSMA review. Federal aid serves as a

vital bridge during this period, providing the stability needed to manage this transition and adapt to new market realities.

Ottawa launching softwood lumber task force aimed at industry competitiveness

OTTAWA — Natural Resource Minister Tim Hodgson says he'll launch a task force early in the new year to look at ways to ensure the long-term health of the softwood lumber industry.

Speaking in Toronto, Hodgson says the group will bring recommendations forward within 90 days of its launch on how to increase productivity, reach new markets and expand the use of modern construction methods.

Canadian lumber faces heavy U.S. tariffs and American lumber companies have accused Canada of unfair trade practices.

Hodgson says the task force will work with lumber companies, provinces, Indigenous foresters, communities and labour groups.

The minister also says Ottawa is providing \$9 million to five projects to speed up the adoption of “innovative Canadian wood products” in the construction industry. Hodgson says the goal is to better address insurance challenges and advance building code changes for low-carbon materials.

*This report by The Canadian Press was first published Dec. 15, 2025.
David Baxter, The Canadian Press*

Quality Control

Why Tooth Orientation and Lumber Grain Matter More Than You Think

In truss manufacturing, it's easy to focus on plate size, press pressure, and joint gaps—and assume that once those boxes are checked, the connection will perform as designed. However, **CSA S347** makes it clear that **metal connector plate performance depends not just on plate size, but on tooth orientation relative to lumber grain**. Get that wrong, and even a “perfect-looking” joint can be significantly weakened.

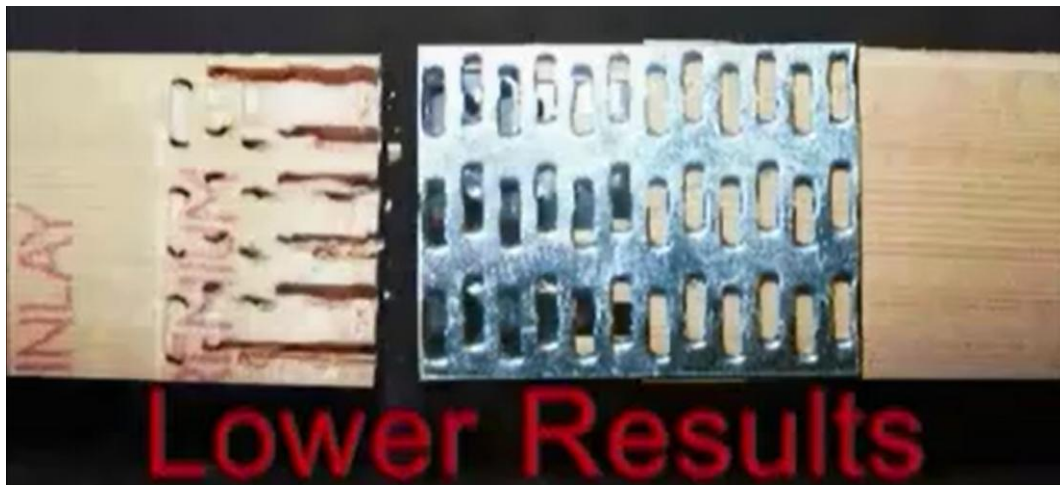
Adding to that, **TPIC Appendix G** allows certain **plate placement tolerances**, but those tolerances are often misunderstood. They are intended to accommodate normal manufacturing variation—not to excuse incorrect plate orientation or force-transfer assumptions.

What CSA S347 Tells Us (In Plain Language)

CSA S347 establishes that:

- Plate teeth are designed to transfer load primarily perpendicular to the wood grain
- Withdrawal and shear resistance are reduced when teeth engage parallel to grain
- Published connector plate capacities assume a specific orientation relative to grain and force flow

Connector plate capacity is therefore **directional**, not rotationally interchangeable.



Picture of a test with slots perpendicular to the wood grain

The 4×4 Peak Joint Example (The most seen placement error)

Consider a common 4×4 **peak joint**, where two top chords meet at the ridge.

- The truss design specifies a rectangular metal connector plate with the slots parallel to the kingpost
- This orientation ensures the teeth are resisting the kingpost pulling in tension, delivering the capacity assumed in design. Think of it like a bottom chord splice plate and how the slots are oriented in that joint.



If that same plate is **rotated 90 degrees** during fabrication:

- The slot direction is perpendicular to the grain.
- The joint capacity is **reduced**, even though the plate looks properly pressed

Both plates may be fully embedded, properly sized, and within placement tolerance—but only the first orientation matches CSA S347 test assumptions.

For a 90° rotated plate, the mixed tooth engagement typically results in an overall joint capacity reduction of 15–35%. At high-force joints—such as 4×4 peak joints in long-span trusses—this reduction can eliminate the entire design margin.

Keep in mind that the capacity of the teeth into the top chords also changes with the slope. A 3/12 slope has the teeth approximately 14 degrees to grain, while a 12/12 slope is 45 degrees.

Where TPIC Appendix G Fits In

TPIC Appendix G allows limited **plate placement tolerances**, including:

- Small positional shifts
- Minor edge distance variation
- Normal manufacturing alignment deviations

Appendix G does *not* allow:

- Plate rotation that alters tooth-to-grain orientation
- Changes to assumed force paths
- Using tolerance language to justify reduced joint capacity

Placement tolerance ≠ orientation tolerance.

A plate can be *within tolerance* and still be **non-conforming**.

At the right is a peak joint failure (not in Alberta by the way). You can clearly show the results of one plate being installed correctly and the other side being rotated 90 degrees.



QC Practices That Catch the Problem

To align shop practice with **CSA S347** and **TPIC Appendix G**:

- Verify **plate orientation**, not just size
- Include **orientation checks** in inspection sheets
- Train operators to recognize **grain direction indicated on shop drawings**
- Use enlarged joint details that clearly show **correct plate alignment**

“Teeth fully set” is required—but **teeth fully set in the wrong direction are still wrong.**

The Takeaway

CSA S347 reminds us that wood is **anisotropic (different value when measured in different directions)**. TPIC Appendix G allows reasonable placement tolerances, but it does not override connector plate design assumptions.

A 90-degree rotated plate at a 4×4 peak joint may look acceptable—but it can carry 20–35% less load than intended.

Quality control isn’t just about meeting tolerances. It’s about ensuring the joint matches the **structural assumptions behind the design.**

Health and Safety Toolbox

Staying Upright in the Cold: Rating and Using Over-Shoe Ice Grips Correctly

Winter conditions are part of life in Alberta truss plants. Snow tracked into the shop, frozen yard surfaces, icy dock plates, and compacted sawdust can quickly turn routine walking into a serious slip hazard. While over-shoe ice grip accessories are an effective control, they only work when the right product is selected and used correctly.

Not All Ice Grips Are the Same

Over-shoe traction devices vary widely in design and performance. For truss plant use, it’s important to understand the difference between casual-use grips and industrial-rated grips.

Key distinctions include:

- **Number and type of traction points** (steel coils vs. hardened spikes)
- **Retention system strength** (rubber stretch vs. strap or harness)
- **Durability on mixed surfaces** (ice, concrete, steel, gravel)
- **Slip resistance under load**, not just while standing still



Light-duty grips designed for sidewalks or walking the dog may lose effectiveness—or fail entirely—when used on:

- Steel dock plates
- Frozen lumber yard surfaces
- Wet concrete with sawdust buildup

Understanding Traction Ratings

While there is no single universal CSA traction rating for ice grips, reputable manufacturers provide performance guidance based on:

- Intended environment (urban walking vs. industrial work)
- Surface type (ice, packed snow, mixed surfaces)
- User activity (walking only vs. climbing, carrying loads)

For truss plant applications, grips should be:

- Marketed for industrial or occupational use
- Designed to remain secure during side loading and turning
- Able to tolerate repeated transitions between ice and hard floor

If a manufacturer references **MAA testing, SATRA testing, or independent lab validation**, that product has stronger evidence of performance than one relying only on marketing claims.

If a grip is described as “lightweight,” “recreational,” or “casual,” it is likely not suitable for plant or yard work.

Correct Use Matters as Much as the Product

Even the best ice grip will not protect workers if it is used incorrectly.

Best practices include:

- Putting grips on before entering icy areas, not after slipping starts
- Ensuring the grip is fully seated on the boot, with traction points centered under the sole
- Using grips that are properly sized—too small can snap, too large can twist
- Inspecting grips regularly for:
 - Broken coils or spikes
 - Torn rubber or stretched harnesses
 - Missing retention straps

Damaged or loose grips should be removed from service immediately.

Know When to Take Them Off

One of the most common mistakes is wearing ice grips **inside the plant**.

Ice grips are designed for frozen surfaces—not smooth concrete, steel floors, or stairs.

Wearing them indoors can:

- Increase the risk of tripping
- Reduce stability on hard surfaces
- Accelerate wear and failure

Best practice is to:

- Remove grips when moving indoors
- Store them near entrances or designated transition areas
- Use footwear with slip-resistant soles for indoor conditions

Fit, Footwear, and Awareness

Ice grips are not a substitute for:

- Proper winter footwear with good tread
- Housekeeping to control ice and snow buildup
- Safe walking practices

Workers should:

- Take short, deliberate steps
- Avoid carrying loads that block visibility
- Use handrails and designated walk paths where provided

The QC Mindset Applies to Safety Too

Just like truss quality, slip prevention is about details and discipline. Selecting the right ice grip, inspecting it regularly, and using it only where intended can significantly reduce winter slip incidents.

A grip that's:

- Poorly rated,
- Worn out, or
- Used in the wrong environment

is no better than wearing no grip at all.

The Takeaway

Over-shoe ice grips are an effective winter safety tool—but only when:

- **Industrial-appropriate products are selected**
- **They are worn correctly and maintained**
- **They are removed when conditions change**

Winter doesn't have to mean injuries. The right equipment, used the right way, keeps everyone on their feet—literally.

The Alberta Government has a new format OHS eNews you can subscribe to with all kinds of good material at: <https://ohs-pubstore.labour.alberta.ca/>

News and Events

2026 AGM and Conference

I am working on the WWTA Conference and AGM to be held in April 2026 in Edmonton, stay tuned for more information in January.

Year End Invoicing

As in previous years members will receive 2 invoices in December. The first will be the usual invoice for your November levy and your December levy invoice date will be December 30 although it will be sent the first week of January, upon receiving the levy reports. Therefore, you will not be receiving a levy invoice dated in January.

Your final invoice for December will also include the charges for training seats that were active in 2024 for the online training program.

External Quality Control Auditors

Going forward the WWTA is looking for external consultant QC auditors, and the CWTA will be doing some auditor training in the spring. If you know someone that would be interested in this, please have them call or email dave@wwta.ab.ca.

Tariff Workforce Response

The Government of Alberta, through Jobs, Economy, Trade and Immigration (JETI), is preparing to launch a new training program to support workers impacted by tariffs. We recognize the pressures these tariff related disruptions are creating for employers and workers and are moving quickly to ensure the right supports are in place for the new year. Funding for this program is being provided by the federal government, and a condition of this funding is that it is used for training workers. Our new program is designed to support employers to upskill and reskill workers who are at risk of layoffs and workers on work-sharing arrangement. Your input is critical, and your insights will help inform the program design.

Engagement Details

- **Format:** One-on-one virtual conversation with JETI staff
- **Timing:** December 16-19, 2025 & January 5-16, 2026
- **Duration:** Approximately 45 minutes

Next Steps

Please confirm your availability by selecting a date and time from the available options at this Microsoft Bookings link. [Book time with Sheena Francisco: Tariff Response Workforce Program Discussion](#)

WETA Online Training

If you currently have seats active on the online training platform, and you don't want to be charged for it in 2026 please make sure you switch students from active to inactive by December 15. You will be invoiced for all active students on the platform on your December invoice

If you have not yet taken a look at the WETA online training program I would encourage you to, as no doubt you will be hiring new workers in the near future and it is a good method to get them productive earlier and safer. If you want an overview of the program go to the WETA website at: <http://www.weta.ab.ca/truss-training-online.html>

Did You Know?

Wishing all WETA members a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

May your plates always land where the software says they should

May your teeth all be effective

May your plans be accurate and true, and

Housing starts stay strong.



Picture courtesy of Star Building Materials