

Alberta Biodiversity Monitoring Institute

ANNUAL REPORT 13/14





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“Thanks to our Board of Directors



Greg Taylor
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Vice-Chair



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Secretary/Treasurer



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Director



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Director



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Director



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Director



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Director



Dave Pryce
Director



Brady Whittaker
Director

*Appointed Secretary/Treasurer as of September 12, 2013.

& our Partners and Sponsors.”

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Alberta-Pacific Forest Industries Inc.

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Message from the Executive Director

The ABMI continued to grow its operations throughout Alberta. While not yet fully funded, we are making terrific progress in becoming fully operational on a provincial scale. Financially, we enjoyed another great year with a total budget of approximately \$13M, \$11m of which was directed at the core program and \$2m on applications. We successfully collected data at 198 and 219 terrestrial and wetland core ABMI sites, respectively, 32 terrestrial off-grid sites, and 162 winter tracking sites. We also increased our remote sensing capacity to determine human footprint and habitat types across Alberta more efficiently and accurately. This will continue into the future.

Understanding and delivering value to existing and emerging markets is critical to any business. ABMI was successful in growing its applications business. Applications are the use of ABMI generated data and analysis to address a practical management problem. We continued projects for rare plants and mammals, climate change adaptation, ecosystem services, and reclamation. In addition, our caribou monitoring unit was successful in attracting work to address monitoring needs for this high profile species.

Time does not stand still. There is a new reality brewing for the Alberta Biodiversity Monitoring Institute. The Government of Alberta's commitment to establishing a world class, province wide, multi-media environmental monitoring system has become a reality. The Alberta Environmental Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Agency (AEMERA) is

now a legal entity and the Government has appointed a Board of Directors. The ABMI is actively involved in assisting to make the new organization as successful as possible and will play an integral role in its operations. Although the fledgling organization is in its infancy, considerable progress has been made in agency planning and governance, as well as design of the evolving environmental monitoring system. Stay tuned for future announcements.

The ABMI is well positioned to serve the needs of Alberta. We have a proven track record and the broad support of industry, government and environmental groups; we continue to produce scientifically credible products and services. The coming months will continue to be full of challenges. However we look forward to working with both levels of government to bring this world-class provincial monitoring system for Alberta to fruition.

I want to share my sincere appreciation to those dedicated individuals who have invested time, energy, and resources into the development and operations of the Institute. Your leadership has been critical, and we thank you for your continued support.



Kirk Andries
Executive Director,
Alberta Biodiversity Monitoring Institute



“
*We had another
great year.*”

WE SUCCESSFULLY
COLLECTED DATA AT:

162
WINTER TRACKING SITES

198
CORE TERRESTRIAL SITES.

219
CORE WETLAND SITES.

32
OFF-GRID SITES



Photo Credit: Emily Chow

Reports from the Centres

Alberta is home to more than 80,000 species including plants, animals, arthropods, bacteria, fungi, and algae.

The ABMI painstakingly collects, analyzes and reports on the status of more than 2000 of these species. To do this, the ABMI surveys 1656 site locations systematically located – every 20 km – across the province.

At each location, we collect data on both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. We also track changes in habitat structure and human development.

Over the years the ABMI's values have not changed: we deliver scientifically credible, value-neutral, independent, and publicly accessible data. Our purpose is to inform government, industry, environmental communities, First Nations and the public about what is happening in our environment so that we can make informed decisions and plan for the future.





80,000

SPECIES IN ALBERTA

Photo Credit: Marc La Fleche

Executive Office

The Executive Office ensures that the program is being run efficiently and effectively, and is the primary interface between the ABMI, its Board of Directors, and stakeholders. During 2013-14, we ensured deliverables met Board expectations, and we achieved the following results:

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

While the ABMI has been successful in securing funding for its annual operations (over \$13 million for the 2013/14 fiscal year), we continue to require secure funding for the ongoing growth and maintenance of the program at full capacity. This remains our number one long-term priority.

PROVINCIAL MONITORING SYSTEM

The Joint Oil Sands Monitoring (JOSM) bilateral agreement between the federal and provincial governments was fully implemented this year, and the ABMI successfully collected the necessary industry revenues for this initiative. We continued to participate on the related technical committee, and supported the development of planning/reporting systems.

The Province also established the Alberta Environmental Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Agency (AEMERA). The ABMI has provided strategic advice and support to Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development during establishment of the Agency, and will be integrated in the new system as it develops.

PARTNER AGREEMENTS

We completed the process of moving to self-managed finance and administration systems, and entered into a new Affiliated Institute Agreement with the UofA. The ABMI also executed master agreement schedules with our other partners (Alberta Innovates Technology Futures and the Royal Alberta Museum), and continued to work with a variety of partners to ensure we have sufficient space for all aspects of our operations.

COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH

We continued to communicate with a variety of audiences, including government, industry, and other stakeholder groups, to emphasize the importance of the ABMI as part of Alberta's resource management system. This included identifying and promoting program applications to enhance the ABMI's value.

OVERVIEW OF THE ABMI OPERATING LOCATIONS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE



SCIENCE CENTRE



MONITORING CENTRE



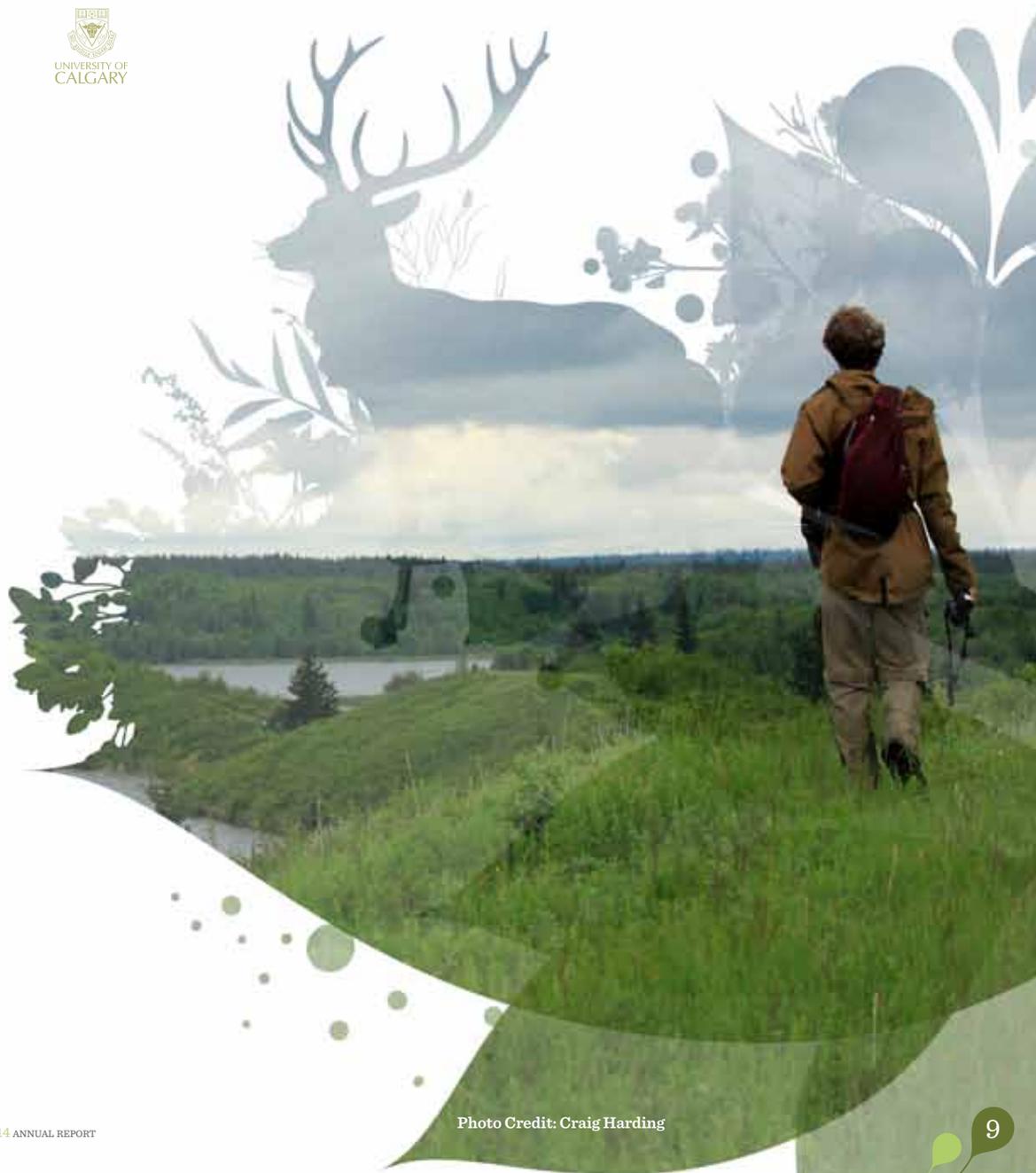
PROCESSING CENTRE



INFORMATION CENTRE



APPLICATION CENTRE



Monitoring Centre

The Monitoring Centre is responsible for the complex system of biodiversity data collection throughout the province. As the primary function of the ABMI, data collection activities receive the dominant share of program resources. In the field, we implement spring and summer terrestrial surveys, summer wetland surveys, and winter mammal tracking surveys. The Monitoring Centre is also responsible for remote sensing data collection, processing, specimen sorting, and data verification. During the 2013–14 season we achieved the following results:

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Alberta Innovates Technology Futures (AITF) in Vegreville continues to serve as the year-round base of operations for the Monitoring Centre. In addition to providing office and lab space, in 2013/14 AITF completed the construction of a 7000 sq.ft. covered storage facility for exclusive use by the ABMI.

In addition to our full-time and contract staff, we recruited 59 summer staff, an increase of 55% against the 2012 field season. This year-over-year rise in recruitment reflected significant expansion of the ABMI's data collection activities in 2013. Also, for the first time, all spring and summer field data were collected electronically on field data tablets. Implementation of this technology allowed for more accurate data collection, as well as increased processing efficiency.

To enhance our standard data collection protocols, we began investigating the use of new sensor technologies to collect mammal and bird data. The Monitoring Centre ran a small pilot with cameras and automatic recording units (ARUs) to monitor mammals and birds, respectively. 30 cameras and 34 ARUs were deployed in NW Alberta. Experiences from this small pilot will inform our future direction regarding new technologies to be used for data collection. Pilot activities will continue in 2014/15.



DATA COLLECTION

2013/14 saw the expansion of our regional bases to include Grande Prairie Regional College. Grande Prairie served as a base of operation to support significant activity in the NW part of the province. We continued our use of Meanook Biological Research station to service activities in NE Alberta along with Red Deer College to support activities in southern Alberta. The University of Alberta continued to support our sample sorting effort in August by providing lab space.

The Monitoring Centre successfully collected data at 198 and 219 core terrestrial and wetland sites, respectively. Successful data collection was also completed at 32 terrestrial and 30 wetland off-grid sites. Off-grid data is used to develop scientifically credible reference conditions and biodiversity indices. Monitoring of winter-active mammals was also conducted at 162 winter-tracking sites.

Finally, post field season activities included preparation for the 2014/15 field season. In addition to site selection and logistical planning, 7 additional full time staff members were recruited to manage future growth. ABMI's 2014/15 monitoring operations will include a significant presence in the South Saskatchewan planning region, the Joint Oil Sands Monitoring (JOSM) region, and the NW portion of the province.



Processing Centre

The ABMI Processing Centre, located at the Royal Alberta Museum, plays a pivotal role in generating the Institute's species-level data while archiving ABMI specimens for future verification and research. The museum's highly specialized team of taxonomists, technicians and contractors provides the Institute's support network of laboratory, taxonomic, and curatorial expertise.

In 2013, the ABMI Processing Centre, sorted, identified and archived 124,565 specimens and transcribed 318 hours of bird recordings—a workload increase of about 15% over the previous year. To date, this centre has processed more than half a million vascular plant, bryophyte, lichen, mite and aquatic invertebrate specimens and transcribed more than 1400 hours of bird recordings!

In addition to the datasets they help generate, specimens collected by the ABMI provide an incredible boost to the Royal Alberta Museum's collections and improve general understanding of the province's natural history. For example, before the Institute started its work, only 132 Oribatid mite species were known for Alberta—now that number is 349! In 2013 alone, we recorded 252 bryophyte taxa which is about a third of all those known to occur in the province.

Many of the specimens collected by the ABMI are extremely rare—some are new records for the province, the country or even previously unknown to science! Others have been shown to be more common than previously thought and so work is now underway to support removal of these species from provincial and federal watch lists. Rare or common, the ABMI's specimen collections at the Royal Alberta Museum hold scientific value well beyond the datasets they generate and they are available to everyone for additional study in perpetuity.





Photo Credit: Kate Tucker

Science Centre

The Science Centre is responsible for maintaining and continuously improving scientific excellence in all areas of the ABMI and works closely with other ABMI Centres to develop new or improved data collection protocols, apply quality control, and conduct scientific audits. We are also responsible for advancing data analysis and interpretation so that the ABMI's communication products meet the evolving needs of decision makers. Our integrated team ensures that the scientific credibility of the Institute remains world class. During 2013–14 we achieved the following results:

REVISE FIELD DATA COLLECTION PROTOCOLS

All field and laboratory protocols were reviewed. We worked with the Application Centre, the Monitoring Centre and the University of Alberta to test remote cameras and audio recorders as new methods to survey mammals, birds, and amphibians. Pilot tests of these protocols are planned for 2014/15, and pending success the protocols will be implemented by the ABMI in 2016. We also worked with Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development to explore protocols to survey fish in watersheds throughout Alberta. Fish survey methods have been refined, and resources are being sought to implement a pilot test.

REVISE LANDSCAPE INFORMATION

Jahan Kariyeva was hired to manage the ABMI's new Geospatial Centre and facilitate integration with remote sensing activities conducted by other organizations. Updates to the 2010 wall-to-wall human footprint GIS layer to 2012 conditions were ongoing, with a planned release on the ABMI website in 2014. Linear human footprints in northern Alberta were continually updated and added to Alberta base features layers. In addition, detailed human footprints around ABMI sites (21 km² areas around each site) were mapped for each

year 1999-2012 to assess change over time. The ABMI's GIS layer describing native vegetation was updated, along with the predicted native vegetation when human footprint is "backfilled" to that expected naturally. These updated vegetation layers were used to map habitat connectivity throughout Alberta. Three new remote sensing initiatives were explored during 2013/14: vegetation recovery in disturbed areas, wetland mapping and vegetation condition in grazed areas. Research projects have been developed for each of these initiatives and methods will be tested during 2014.

DEVELOP THE BIODIVERSITY INDEX

ABMI's biodiversity intactness analyses were revised and results updated for mammals, birds, vascular plants, mosses and mites. For each species, relationships between species abundance and habitat types were determined along with predictions of species abundance and intactness for each quarter section throughout Alberta. Information based on the quarter section can be summarized to estimate species intactness for any landscape/region of the province. Species-level information was shared with government managers to be posted on the ABMI website during 2014. We explored analytical methods to assess trends over time in species abundance. In addition, we explored analytical methods to highlight biodiversity hotspots.

ENHANCE SCIENTIFIC PROFILE

During the past year, Science Centre staff, and associated researchers, published six papers on ABMI research in peer reviewed journals, presented results at six international conferences, produced numerous ABMI reports, and participated in dozens of management workshops throughout Alberta. In addition, four research collaboration projects were initiated during 2013/14, and five continued from previous years.



Photo Credit: Kirstan Tereschyn

Information Centre



The Information Centre is responsible for communication and information management at the ABMI. This includes managing data and access to information products, developing publications, building stakeholder relationships, and ensuring the ABMI has access to private and public lands to conduct surveys. During 2013–14 we achieved the following results:

OUTREACH & PUBLICATIONS

The Status of Biodiversity in the Athabasca Oil Sands Area (AOSA) report is the ABMI's latest report. Located in northeastern Alberta, the AOSA makes up 14% of Alberta's land area and contains the Athabasca oil sands deposit, which represents 77% of Canada's proven oil reserves and supports a growing energy extraction sector. Released December 5th, this report assessed the status of 350 species and found them to be, on average, 94% intact. We also profiled the status of biodiversity in two additional sub-regions – the Active In-situ Region and the Surface Mineable Region – and found biodiversity intactness to be 91% and 86%, respectively. To promote the release of this report, the ABMI held a media event at the University of Alberta and live-streamed the report presentations.

We continued to build relationships with stakeholders and engaged in extensive consultations and discussion forums in preparation for upcoming reports on the status of:

- Provincial Human Footprint
- Biodiversity in the Oil Sands Area of Alberta
- Biodiversity in the Lower Peace Planning Region
- Biodiversity in the Upper Peace Planning Region
- Biodiversity in the North Saskatchewan Planning Region

- Biodiversity in the Lower Athabasca Planning Region (5-year revisit)
- Biodiversity in Alberta's Grassland and Parkland Natural Regions
- Biodiversity in the AI-Pac Forest Management Area (5-year revisit)

In May 2013, the ABMI launched the "It's Our Nature to Know" blog to communicate the range of ABMI activities, projects, products, and services out to a wide audience. Feature stories are written on topics as diverse as "What it Takes to Monitor Alberta's Biodiversity" to "Weathering the Storm: Alberta's Ferruginous Hawks in a Changing Climate," and are promoted through the ABMI's social media platforms, Twitter and Facebook.

In October 2013, the ABMI held its first ever public speakers' series, "Better Environmental Management Through Monitoring". The event was held to build awareness of the ABMI's application projects that demonstrate the value of the ABMI's biodiversity data to address current land use and/or resource management challenges. Over 200 people—representing government,



industry, ENGOs, and the public—attended the event held in the Royal Alberta Museum Theatre. In January 2014, the ABMI Remote Sensing Unit held the public forum “Remote Sensing of Alberta’s Dynamic Landscapes” to share the outcomes of its recent research efforts.

SURVEY SITE ACCESS

The ABMI successfully achieved access to approximately 190 survey sites (an increase of almost 28% over last year), 100 of which were established on private land or grazing dispositions in the White Zone. Two hundred and ten information packages were distributed to landowners and disposition holders, providing them with information about the ABMI’s findings on their lands. The ABMI worked closely with numerous representatives from national, provincial and municipal jurisdictions for the purpose of negotiating long-term access to all of Alberta’s land bases. To support the 2014 field season, the ABMI must gain access to 185 permanent and 30 off-grid survey sites. This work was 80% completed by March 31, 2014.

WEBSITE AND DATA ACCESSIBILITY

The ABMI website (www.abmi.ca) has been regularly updated and maintained to reflect our core value of accessibility to information. More information on biodiversity applications is currently available, along with new product and protocol updates, raw data, and peer-reviewed publications. Work on a new ABMI website was initiated by conducting stakeholder needs assessments and public website surveys. Based on stakeholder feedback, the new website sitemap and page wireframes were built to increase the accessibility and usability of ABMI data and mapping products by Alberta’s land managers, while engaging a wider public on the value of biodiversity and how ABMI monitors and reports on it. Visual design of the new website that incorporates the ABMI’s new brand platform was also finalized. Launch is expected in fall 2014.

STREAMLINING FIELD DATA COLLECTION AND MANAGEMENT

In 2013-2014 we continued developing custom software for electronic field data collection using field computers. Feedback from the 2013 field work was incorporated and improvements were made for deployment in both terrestrial and aquatic protocols during the 2014 field season. The ABMI now collects 100% of terrestrial and wetland field data electronically. In addition, we aim to improve various collection and processing tasks, such as electronic data submission to the ABMI Processing Centre and electronic sample tracking.

SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL PLANNING

In an effort to better support regional planning in the province, we expanded our staff to include a full-time planning coordinator. The work of the coordinator is to directly support the development of Biodiversity Management Frameworks (Land-use Framework) by providing leadership and scientific expertise. The coordinator will also support additional land-use planning initiatives across the province.

CITIZEN SCIENCE INITIATIVE

The Information Centre initiated the development of a web-based ABMI-branded citizen science application tool for both desktop and mobile computing platforms. The tool will allow users to upload their photographs of local flora and fauna and pin their sightings to a Google map-like responsive mapping program. Users will be able to create their own profiles, join user groups, compete in “missions” and interact with rich biodiversity content. In 2013/14, software development for this application was completed in partnership with SensorUp Inc., a Calgary-based geospatial-enabled platform software developer. User specifications and initial user interface design was also completed.

Application Centre

The Application Centre leads the development of products and services that go beyond the core business of the ABMI and supports a wide range of environmental planning and management needs. To do this, the ABMI draws on the strength of its wide interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral network to create teams of collaborators able to tackle the complex land management challenges facing Alberta. These projects demonstrate why the data collected by ABMI is so valuable: it supports a host of applications ranging from ecological recovery monitoring to ecosystem service assessment and more.

In 2013/14, each application project has made significant progress on multiple fronts, which include completion of successful field seasons, expansion of communications and stakeholder engagement, and publication of project results. Clear evidence of project impact—from uptake of new monitoring technology by oilsands operators to media engagement—was also observed.

ECOLOGICAL MONITORING COMMITTEE FOR THE LOWER ATHABASCA

ABMI's Regional Monitoring Coordinator facilitated another successful year of projects under the EMCLA banner. A third year of activity for the EMCLA's projects allowed for deeper investigation and improvements in our state of knowledge regarding rare plant and animals species and how best to monitor them. Highlights include:

- » Identification of graminoid fen and meadow marsh as important habitat types for Yellow Rail, a secretive marsh bird and a species of Special Concern in Canada. A more targeted monitoring design combined with the development of automated recognition technology—to identify Yellow Rail calls from sound recordings—resulted in over 60 new Yellow Rail detections.

- » Publication on the importance of sampling effort and observer effects when surveying for rare plants.
- » Over 200 sites surveyed for rare plants, resulting in 114 new rare plant observations.
- » Incorporation of images captured along pipelines into an analysis of caribou movement patterns in the face of expanding industrial features in NE Alberta.

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES ASSESSMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INNOVATION AND COMPETITIVENESS

In 2013/14, the Ecosystem Services Assessment (ESA) Project team got people talking about ecosystem services. The ESA project aims to develop a system to assess the supply and value of ecosystem services and map them across the province to better understand how management decisions and land-use planning could affect the provision of the services. Progress was made in creating new, spatially-explicit computer models to determine the supply of several ecosystem services including purification, forage and timber production, pollination and carbon storage. In partnership with the Alberta Land Institute, a new study was initiated to evaluate the effectiveness of various market-based tools for the restoration and retention of wetlands

in Rocky View County near Calgary. The project team continued to build relationships with those working on ecosystem services throughout the country and communicated project outcomes with sponsors, collaborators and advisory committee members via meetings, workshops, and a newly built ESA website. Core funding for this project is provided by Alberta Innovates Bio Solutions and the Alberta Livestock and Meat Agency.

BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

The goal of this collaborative project is to leverage ABMI's monitoring system to develop the knowledge and tools to support the management of Alberta's biodiversity in a changing climate. We focus on understanding how climate change will impact Alberta's species and ecosystems and identifying practical ways to respond to those changes. The results from this project support proactive natural resource and land use decision-making that is effective in light of climate change. Highlights from 2013/14 include:

- » Amphibians are among the most climate-vulnerable species in Alberta. Individual climate change vulnerability assessments for 173 species are now available on our website.
- » Climate change will likely increase Alberta's risk of invasion by several non-native plants that pose serious threats to native species and ecosystems.
- » The climate-change "signal" in projected songbird responses to climate change exceeds the "noise" stemming from uncertainty associated with future climate and bird models, allowing for the construction of informative and reliable distribution models for 80 boreal songbirds.
- » Habitat management for prey availability and prevention of burrow flooding are among the main climate change adaptation strategies for the endangered Burrowing Owls in Alberta.
- » A comprehensive review of the adaptation options for policy and practice regarding the management of biodiversity in a changing climate in Alberta.

Core funding for this project is provided by the Climate Change and Emissions Management Corporation.

For more information, visit www.biodiversityandclimate.abmi.ca



Application Centre

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

ECOLOGICAL RECOVERY OF INDUSTRIAL SITES

Over 375,000 wellsites have been drilled in Alberta, with 65,000+ having received a reclamation certificate indicating the wellsite is on a trajectory towards returning to a productive state. However, wellsites are generally not revisited after certification to evaluate their ecological recovery. The absence of information on the ecological condition of Alberta's reclaimed industrial footprint is a potential liability that detracts from the Government of Alberta's land stewardship commitments and from the oil and gas industry's social license to operate on public and private land. To effectively manage Alberta's land use and to ensure that reclamation is meeting the goal of returning the land to a productive state, it's essential to have an understanding of ecological recovery of wellsites. The Ecological Recovery Monitoring project leverages ABMI's monitoring data and expertise to design a long-term program to assess the ecological recovery of certified, reclaimed wellsites across the province. Using a set of soil and vegetation indicators of ecological recovery, 18 wellsites and associated reference sites (i.e. sites without industrial disturbance) across a range of age classes post certification (~10, 20 and 30 years) were sampled in the Dry Mixedgrass Natural Subregion during the 2013 field season.

Overall, the data showed that for many vegetation and soil indicators, wellsite development impacts are long lasting and may remain for 30 years or more after reclamation. This lack of recovery was evident across the different age classes, although for the youngest age class there was some evidence that resident plant communities are more similar to reference locations than observed for wellsites of older age classes. This suggests that newer conservation and reclamation practices may have less impact on native prairie plant communities than older practices had. The time required for full recovery of reclaimed wellsites is still unknown, and thus longer-term monitoring is needed to determine full recovery trajectories. These findings were presented at several regional conferences and will inform the 2014 sampling design of reclaimed wellsites in Alberta's forested areas.

This project is primarily funded by Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development with additional funding provided by the Alberta Upstream Petroleum Research Fund.



Summarized Financial Statements

OF THE ALBERTA BIODIVERSITY MONITORING INSTITUTE



Photo Credit: Elaine Kennedy

Report of the Independent Auditor on the Summary Financial Statements

To the Board of Directors
Alberta Biodiversity Monitoring Institute

The accompanying summary financial statements, which comprise the summary statement of financial position as at March 31, 2014, the summary statements of operations and net assets for the year then ended, are derived from the audited financial statements of Alberta Biodiversity Monitoring Institute for the year ended March 31, 2014. We expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements in our report dated September 11, 2014. Those financial statements, and the summary financial statements, do not reflect the effects of events that occurred subsequent to the date of our report on those financial statements.

The summary financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by Canadian Accounting Standards for Not-for-Profit Organizations. Reading the summary financial statements, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited financial statements of Alberta Biodiversity Monitoring Institute.

Management's Responsibility for the Summary Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of a summary of the audited financial statements in accordance with Canadian Audit Standard (CAS) 810.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the summary financial statements based on our procedures, which were conducted in accordance with Canadian Audit Standard (CAS) 810, "Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements."

Opinion

In our opinion, the summary financial statements derived from the audited financial statements of Alberta Biodiversity Monitoring Institute for the year ended March 31, 2014 are a fair summary of those financial statements, in accordance with Canadian Audit Standard (CAS) 810.

Coyle & Company
Coyle & Company
Chartered Accountants

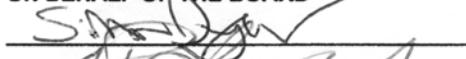
September 11, 2014
Edmonton, Alberta

ALBERTA BIODIVERSITY MONITORING INSTITUTE
Summarized Financial Statements

As at and for the year ended March 31, 2014

RESULTS FROM OPERATIONS	2014	2013
REVENUE		
Government of Alberta	\$ 3,289,000	\$ 4,237,500
Private sector	6,853,053	3,174,724
Application centre	1,760,623	2,083,221
Interest income	44,286	18,364
	<u>11,946,962</u>	<u>9,513,809</u>
STAFFING		
Executive office	345,067	331,240
Science centre	1,216,833	484,992
Information centre	780,016	680,711
Date collection centre	1,995,622	1,759,177
Lab Processing and Identification centre	605,438	506,372
Application centre	560,465	409,253
	<u>5,503,441</u>	<u>4,171,745</u>
PROGRAM EXPENDITURES		
Executive office	211,803	107,577
Science centre	886,248	366,960
Information centre	602,256	193,687
Data Collection centre	3,115,667	3,547,777
Lab Processing and Identification centre	152,454	175,180
Application centre	1,679,782	1,512,845
Expense recoveries	(50,132)	(45,000)
	<u>6,598,076</u>	<u>5,859,026</u>
DEFICIENCY OF REVENUE OVER PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	(154,555)	(516,962)
NET ASSETS – BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>1,775,332</u>	<u>2,292,294</u>
NET ASSETS - END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 1,620,777</u>	<u>\$ 1,775,332</u>
FINANCIAL POSITION		
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 4,681,311	\$ 623,056
Accounts receivable	331,613	178,670
Advances to the University of Alberta	618,307	100,278
Prepaid expenses	-	1,177,720
	<u>5,631,231</u>	<u>2,079,724</u>
CAPITAL ASSETS	<u>64,700</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 5,695,931</u>	<u>\$ 2,079,724</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 1,571,250	\$ 64,392
Deferred revenue	2,503,904	240,000
NET ASSETS		
General Fund	<u>1,620,777</u>	<u>1,775,332</u>
	<u>\$ 5,695,931</u>	<u>\$ 2,079,724</u>

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

 Director
 Director

C&Co



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