



N. Djan-Chekar

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SSAC Annual Report

2021-2022

Prepared by the Species Status Advisory Committee

THE COMMITTEE

The Species Status Advisory Committee (SSAC) was established under the *Endangered Species Act*, which was passed on December 13, 2001. Its role is to review and recommend, to the responsible Minister, species status designations and re-designations based on the best scientific, traditional, and local ecological knowledge available for the species.

MEMBERSHIP

The *Act* allows for a committee of up to nine members. At the end of the 2021-2022 fiscal year, the Committee had full membership at nine members:

Committee Members from 2021-2022:

Christine Campbell, PhD (Chair) – Aquatic invertebrates

Paul Marino, PhD – Mosses, terrestrial invertebrates

John E. Maunder – General natural history, vascular plants, molluscs

André Arsenault, PhD – Lichens, bryophytes, forest ecology

David Langor, PhD – Terrestrial arthropods, forest ecology

Darroch Whitaker, PhD – Birds

Jim Goudie – Labrador and Indigenous Knowledge

Susan Meades – Vascular plants

Tom Knight, PhD – Terrestrial mammals, freshwater fish

The secretariat to the SSAC is provided by the Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture. The role of the secretariat is to help organize meetings and keep minutes, arrange funding for status reports, and provide other necessary logistical support to the Committee. The secretariat is managed by:

Wildlife Division

Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture

P.O. Box 2007, 192 Wheeler's Road

Corner Brook, NL, A2H 7S1

THE MINISTER AND THE DEPARTMENT

At the end of the 2021-2022 fiscal year, responsibility for species at risk, the *Endangered Species Act* and the SSAC rested with Minister Derrick Bragg of the Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture. Previously the responsibility for the SSAC fell under Minister Elvis Loveless and Minister Gerry Byrne.

MEETINGS AND BUSINESS

The Committee was very active in the 2021-2022 fiscal year, having met four times (virtually) on June 21, 2021, October 20, 2021, February 3, 2022, and February 18, 2022.

Prior to these committee meetings, SSAC Chair Dr. Campbell attended a meeting that took place on April 27, 2021 and personally attended by Minister Derrick Bragg, Deputy Minister Tracy King, Assistance Deputy Minister Stephen Balsom, and Director of Wildlife Blair Adams. Limitations of data deficiency on provincial species assessment were discussed and future opportunities for empirical data collection were explored. This was a very positive and productive meeting that helped to renew morale and direct the focus of the committee for the new fiscal year. The SSAC is appreciative of the opportunity to meet face-to-face with Departmental representatives.

The SSAC conducted its first meeting of the 2021-2022 fiscal year in June 2021, the purpose of which was to welcome newly appointed and returning SSAC members and bring them up to speed on committee processes and activities. A large portion of this meeting was focused on collating the collective knowledge and experience of new and returning SSAC members to develop clear and feasible opportunities for biodiversity data collection to inform future species assessments.

The primary purpose of the October 2022 meeting was to develop a revised list of priority species for new assessment and re-assessment. New members on the SSAC brought an added layer of taxonomic knowledge to the group and led to the identification of priority species of plants, mosses, insects, birds and mammals. In addition, three immediate priorities were identified for new assessments, with a fourth possibility also being explored. These priorities include:

- i) Lady beetle (Coccinellidae) field surveys conducted by entomologists and citizen scientists;
- ii) *Cerastium terrae-novae* field surveys and status report preparation;
- iii) *Splachnum pensylvanicum* field work, herbarium studies, and status report initiation;
- iv) Possibly (subject to further SSAC deliberation), *Ascellia pygmaea* (Dwarf Hawksbeard) status report preparation.

Priority species identified for re-assessment included:

- i) Lindley's Aster (*Symphyotrichum ciliolatum*) – last assessed October 2009 as Endangered;
- ii) Rock-dwelling Sedge (*Carex petricosa*) – last assessed February 2008 as Endangered;
- iii) Water Pygmyweed (*Crassula aquatica*) – last assessed February 2008 as Vulnerable.

The two SSAC meetings held in February 2022 were two half-day workshops designed to train new and returning SSAC members on updated assessment criteria and procedures. Both workshops were organized by the SSAC secretariat and provided by Dr. Dwayne Lepitzki, a nationally recognized expert on IUCN and COSEWIC assessment criteria and species threats assessment. The latter workshops also included a case study on threats to Lindley's Aster – a provincial species at risk undergoing SSAC re-assessment. These workshops were valuable and will assist with the committee's upcoming assessments – especially as it relates to appropriate application of IUCN criteria and the incorporation of provincial species threats information into status assessment processes.

Outside the confines of formal meetings, members spent additional time compiling species priority information, reviewing and finalizing the status review template, researching successful biodiversity data gathering projects, preparing reports as required under the *Endangered Species Act* and the *Transparency and Accountability Act*, and corresponding with the Minister. The committee operated under a 3-year activity plan for 2020-2023, which provides an overview of the duties and responsibilities of the SSAC along with objectives to be accomplished between 2020 and 2023.

PROCEDURES

While every effort is made to convene meetings only when all members can be present, a quorum of 50% + 1 of the membership will be the minimum required to hold a meeting.

Voting on procedural matters is on the basis of a simple majority of members present but, in the event of a status recommendation to the Minister, failing a consensus, a two thirds majority of all members, whether present or not, will be required.

CRITERIA

The criteria for decisions on the level of risk for a species (Endangered, Threatened, Vulnerable, Extinct, or Extirpated) follow those of the federal Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC), which in turn are based on those of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) with minor adjustments for local circumstances and conditions. Note that COSEWIC defines designatable units (e.g. *species, subspecies, variety, etc.*) as discrete and evolutionarily significant groups where “significant” means that the unit is important to the evolutionary legacy of the species as a whole and if lost would likely not be replaced through natural dispersion. A copy of the current COSEWIC criteria can be found in Appendix 1.

STATUS REPORTS AND PRIORITY LISTS

Two species re-assessment reports were drafted during the 2021-2022 fiscal year:

- i) Lindley’s Aster (*Symphyotrichum ciliolatum*); and,
- ii) Rock-dwelling Sedge (*Carex petricosa*)

Both reports are nearly finalized; new occurrence data were recently incorporated. Both species are undergoing final reviews and are scheduled for re-assessment early in the 2022-2023 fiscal year.

Species priority lists for plants, mosses, birds, mammals and insects have been revised based on current best available information. In addition, 3 to 4 top priority species have been selected for 2022-2023 expenditures (subject to budgetary availability). A priority list of lichens will likely be updated in the next fiscal year; the current state of knowledge on this taxonomic group is rapidly advancing and new species occurrences in Labrador are becoming known. All updated SSAC priority lists will be made available online for public viewing.

All previous SSAC status reports are available on the SSAC website (see <https://www.gov.nl.ca/ffa/publications/wildlife/#status>). Note that some sensitive data – mostly locational – has been omitted from this public resource where deemed to be in the best interest of species protection. This section of the SSAC website is now fully up-to-date.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No new species were assessed and no listing recommendations were provided in 2021-2022, however two status review reports have been prepared and the SSAC expects to conduct two re-assessments (Lindley's Aster and Rock-dwelling Sedge; both currently listed as Endangered) early in the 2022-2023 fiscal year. Listing recommendations will be provided to the Minister immediately following the re-assessments.

THE FUTURE

In 2022-2023, the SSAC plans to initiate 3 to 4 new status reports, subject to budgetary availability of the funds within the Department. These priorities include:

- i) Lady beetle field surveys conducted by entomologists and citizen scientists. Data collection is anticipated to occur in 2022-23, with the resultant field data helping to inform a multi-species assessment of Coccinellidae lady beetles sometime after the 2022-23 fiscal year. This work is subject to budgetary funding from the Department.
- ii) *Cerastium terrae-novae*: summer 2022 field searches in serpentine areas for the rare vascular plant and drafting of a new status report for this species. This work is subject to budgetary funding from the Department.
- iii) *Splachnum pensylvanicum*: summer 2022 field work and herbarium studies to inform drafting of a new status report in 2022-23. This work is subject to budgetary funding from the Department.
- iv) Possible preparation of a draft status report for the vascular plant *Askellia pygmaea* (Dwarf Hawksbeard), subject to further committee discussion and budgetary funding from the Department.

The SSAC hopes to proceed with at least one species re-assessment in the 2022-2023 fiscal year. The anticipated species for re-assessment is Water Pygmyweed (*Crassula aquatica*) subject to field monitoring by the Wildlife Division in the summer of 2022.

Species also under consideration for re-assessment in upcoming fiscal years include:

- Feathery False Solomon's Seal (*Maianthemum racemosum*)
- Oval-leaved Creeping Spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*)
- Sharpleaf Aster (*Oclemena acuminata*)
- Gmelin's Watercrowfoot (*Ranunculus gmelinii*)

- Tradescant's Aster (*Symphyotrichum tradescantii*)
- Vreeland's Striped Coralroot (*Corallorhiza striata* var. *vreelandii*)

The SSAC is also interested in conducting provincial status assessments on two species assessed by COSEWIC but for which the assessed national status is not likely applicable to Newfoundland and Labrador:

- Wolverine (*Gulo gulo*) – assessed by COSEWIC as Special Concern nationally; currently listed under the provincial ESA as Endangered
- Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum/tundrius*) – assessed by COSEWIC as Not at Risk nationally, currently listed under the provincial ESA as Vulnerable.

The SSAC is continuing its search for suitable authors for status reports and status reviews. The addition of a temporary Wildlife Biologist I position within the Wildlife Division from October 2021 through March 2022 greatly aided the preparation of two SSAC status reports and the collation of data necessary to support this process. Unfortunately, this position ended on March 31, 2022.

The number of new reports and re-assessment reports that can be commissioned in 2022-2023 will ultimately depend upon data availability, the SSAC budget, author availability, the quality of draft reports received, and the capacity of the Committee to review and assess reports. The SSAC continues to seek to identify ways to optimize funds available for assessments and to coordinate multi-species field data collections where possible.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. COSEWIC criteria.

Appendix 2. Chronology of assessments completed by the Species Status Advisory Committee

Appendix 1. COSEWIC Criteria

A. Decline in Total Number of Mature Individuals

Indicator	Endangered	Threatened
A1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected reduction in total number of mature individuals over the last 10 years or 3 generations, whichever is the longer, where the causes of the reduction are: clearly reversible and understood and ceased, based on (and specifying) any of the following*:	Reduction of $\geq 70\%$	Reduction of $\geq 50\%$
(a) direct observation		
(b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon		
(c) a decline in index of area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat		
(d) actual or potential levels of exploitation		
(e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.		
A2. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected reduction in total number of mature individuals over the last 10 years or 3 generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased or may not be understood or may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.	Reduction of $\geq 50\%$	Reduction of $\geq 30\%$
A3. A reduction in total number of mature individuals, projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or 3 generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), based on (and specifying) any of (b) to (e) under A1.	Reduction of $\geq 50\%$	Reduction of $\geq 30\%$
A4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected reduction in total number of mature individuals over any 10 year or 3 generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future), where the time period must include both the past and the future, and where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased or may not be understood or may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.	Reduction of $\geq 50\%$	Reduction of $\geq 30\%$

*Whereas (a) and (b) are methods to determine the decline in number of mature individuals and (d) and (e) are potential causes, all of (a) through (e) that indicate and/or contribute to the reduction should be stated. In addition, to use (c), there must be a reason to infer or suspect that a decline in IAO, EOO, or quality of habitat will lead to a decline in number of mature individuals that is in excess of the thresholds.

B. Small Distribution Range and Decline or Fluctuation

Indicator	Endangered	Threatened
B1. Extent of occurrence estimated to be	< 5,000 km ²	< 20,000 km ²
and/or		
B2. Index of area of occupancy estimated to be	< 500 km ²	< 2,000 km ²
and (for either B1 or B2) estimates indicating at least two of a-c:		
a. Severely fragmented or known to exist at:	≤ 5 locations	≤ 10 locations
b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of (i) extent of occurrence, (ii) index of area of occupancy, (iii) area,		

extent and/or quality of habitat, (iv) number of locations or subpopulations, (v) number of mature individuals.		
c. Extreme fluctuations in any of (i) extent of occurrence, (ii) index of area of occupancy, (iii) number of locations or subpopulations, (iv) number of mature individuals.		

C. Small and Declining Number of Mature Individuals

Indicator	Endangered	Threatened
C. Total number of mature individuals estimated to be:	<2,500	<10,000
and one of either C1 or C2:		
C1. An estimated continuing decline in total number of mature individuals of at least:	20% within 5 years or two generations, whichever is longer, up to a maximum of 100 years in the future	10% within 10 years or three generations, whichever is longer, up to a maximum of 100 years in the future
or		
C2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals and at least one of the following:		
a.(i) No subpopulation estimated to contain	>250 mature individuals	>1000 mature individuals
or		
a.(ii) one subpopulation has	≥ 95% of all mature individuals	100% of all mature individuals
or		
b. There are extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals.		

D. Very Small or Restricted Total Canadian Population

Indicator	Endangered	Threatened
D. Total number of mature individuals very small or restricted in the form of either of the following:		
D1. Population estimated to have	<250 mature individuals	<1000 mature individuals
or		
D2. For threatened only: Canadian population with a very restricted index of area of occupancy (typically < 20 km ²) or number of locations (typically ≤ 5) such that it is prone to the effects of human activities or stochastic events within a very short time period (1-2 generations) in an uncertain future, and is thus capable of becoming extinct, extirpated or critically* endangered in a very short period of time.	Does not apply	Index of area of occupancy typically <20 km ² or Number of locations typically ≤ 5

E. Quantitative Analysis

Indicator	Endangered	Threatened
E. Quantitative analysis (population projections) showing the probability of extinction or extirpation in the wild is at least	20% within 20 years or 5 generations, whichever is longer, up to a maximum of 100 years	10% within 100 years

***critically endangered (used only to inform application of D2)**

COSEWIC procedures do not allow for a possible status of Critically Endangered; however, these criteria are useful in understanding whether or not a taxon is facing the extremely high risk of extinction in the wild required by D2. Criteria thresholds for Critically Endangered are defined in IUCN (2014). Threshold changes from Endangered are as follows:

A Criterion:

- A1, $\geq 90\%$ population reduction.
- A2, A3 or A4, $\geq 80\%$ population reduction

B Criterion:

- B1, EOO $< 100 \text{ km}^2$
- B2, IAO $< 10 \text{ km}^2$
 - a) Severely fragmented or Number of locations is changed to = 1

C Criterion: Number of mature individuals < 250

- C1, an estimated continuing decline in total number of mature individuals of at least 25% in 3 years or 1 generation, whichever is longer
- C2, a continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals and at least one of the following:
 - (i) No subpopulation estimated to contain more than mature individuals, or
 - (ii) at least 90% of mature individuals in one subpopulation

D1 Criterion: Population estimated to have < 50 mature individuals

E Criterion: Quantitative analysis (population projections) showing the probability of extinction or extirpation in the wild is at least 50% within 10 years or 3 generations, whichever is longer, up to a maximum of 100 years.

Special Concern:

Those wildlife species that are particularly sensitive to human activities or natural events but are not endangered or threatened wildlife species.

Wildlife species may be classified as being of Special Concern if:

- a. the wildlife species has declined to a level of abundance at which its persistence is increasingly threatened by genetic, demographic or environmental stochasticity, but the decline is not sufficient to qualify the wildlife species as Threatened; or
- b. the wildlife species may become Threatened if factors suspected of negatively influencing the persistence of the wildlife species are neither reversed nor managed with demonstrable effectiveness; or
- c. the wildlife species is near to qualifying, under any criterion, for Threatened status; or
- d. the wildlife species qualifies for Threatened status but there is clear indication of rescue effect from extra-limital subpopulations.

Examples of reasons why a wildlife species may qualify for "Special Concern":

- a wildlife species that is particularly susceptible to a catastrophic event (e.g., a seabird population near an oil tanker route); or
- a wildlife species with very restricted habitat or food requirements for which a threat to that habitat or food supply has been identified (e.g., a bird that forages primarily in old-growth forest, a plant that grows

primarily on undisturbed sand dunes, a fish that spawns primarily in estuaries, a snake that feeds primarily on a crayfish whose habitat is threatened by siltation; or

- a recovering wildlife species no longer considered to be Threatened or Endangered but not yet clearly secure.

Examples of reasons why a wildlife species may not qualify for "Special Concern":

- a wildlife species existing at low density in the absence of recognized threat (e.g., a large predatory animal defending a large home range or territory); or
- a wildlife species existing at low density that does not qualify for Threatened status for which there is a clear indication of rescue effect.

Guidelines for use of Extinct or Extirpated

A wildlife species may be assessed as extinct or extirpated from Canada if:

- there exists no remaining habitat for the wildlife species and there have been no records of the wildlife species despite recent surveys; or
- 50 years have passed since the last credible record of the wildlife species, despite surveys in the interim; or
- there is sufficient information to document that no individuals of the wildlife species remain alive.

Guidelines for use of Data Deficient

Data Deficient should be used for cases where the status report has fully investigated all best available information yet that information is insufficient to: a) satisfy any criteria or assign any status, or b) resolve the wildlife species' eligibility for assessment.

Examples:

- Records of occurrence are too infrequent or too widespread to make any conclusions about extent of occurrence, population size, threats, or trends.
- Surveys to verify occurrences, when undertaken, have not been sufficiently intensive or extensive or have not been conducted at the appropriate time of the year or under suitable conditions to ensure the reliability of the conclusions drawn from the data gathered.
- The wildlife species' occurrence in Canada cannot be confirmed or denied with assurance.

Data Deficient should **not** be used if: a) the choice between two status designations is difficult to resolve by COSEWIC, or b) the status report is inadequate and has not fully investigated all best available information (in which case the report should be rejected), or c) the information available is minimally sufficient to assign status but inadequate for recovery planning or other such use.

Government of Canada| COSEWIC Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada

(<https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/committee-status-endangered-wildlife/wildlife-species-assessment-process-categories-guidelines/quantitative-criteria.html>)

Date modified: 2017-04-13

Appendix 2. Chronology of Assessments by the Species Status Advisory Committee

Common Name	Scientific Name	SSAC Assessment	Date of Recommendation:	Designated Status or Reason Not Designated:
Low Northern Rockcress (original assessment)	<i>Braya humilis</i> (formerly <i>Neotorularia humilis</i>)	Endangered	6-Oct-04	Endangered
Gray-cheeked Thrush Reassessed June 21, 2010	<i>Catharus minimus</i>	Vulnerable	4-Nov-05	Vulnerable
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucorhoa</i>	Not at Risk	No recommendation required.	
Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Not at Risk	No recommendation required.	
Redwine Caribou Herd	<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i> (Redwine Population)		SSAC has decided not to assess populations but species as a whole.	
Blowout Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela limbata labradorensis</i>	Data Deficient	Status report being revised due to new information.	
MacKenzie's Sweetvetch (original assessment)	<i>Hedysarum boreale</i> subsp. <i>mackenzii</i>	Endangered	21-Oct-06	Endangered
Rattlesnakeroot (original assessment)	<i>Prenanthes racemosa</i>	Endangered	21-Oct-06	Endangered
Northern Bog Aster (original assessment)	<i>Symphyotrichum boreale</i>	Endangered	21-Oct-06	Endangered
Crowded Wormseed Mustard (original assessment)	<i>Erysimum inconspicuum</i> var. <i>coarctatum</i>	Endangered	21-Oct-06	Endangered
Mountain Fern (original assessment)	<i>Thelypteris quelpaertensis</i>	Vulnerable	21-Oct-06	Vulnerable
Graceful Felt Lichen	<i>Erioderma mollissimum</i>	Endangered	8-May-08	Endangered
Bodin's Milkvetch (original assessment)	<i>Astragalus bodinii</i>	Threatened	29-May-08	Threatened
Shaved Sedge	<i>Carex tonsa</i> var. <i>tonsa</i>	Threatened	29-May-08	Returned to SSAC for re-assessment (new data)
Cutleaf Fleabane (original assessment)	<i>Erigeron compositus</i>	Endangered	29-May-08	Endangered
Feathery False Solomon's Seal	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> subsp. <i>racemosum</i>	Endangered	29-May-08	Endangered
Sharpleaf Aster	<i>Ocelmena acuminata</i>	Threatened	29-May-08	Threatened
Alaska Rein Orchid (original assessment)	<i>Platanthera foetida</i>	Endangered	29-May-08	Endangered
Gmelin's Watercrowfoot	<i>Ranunculus gmelinii</i>	Endangered	29-May-08	Endangered
Tradescant's Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum tradescantii</i>	Threatened	29-May-08	Threatened
Water Pygmyweed	<i>Tillaea aquatica</i>	Vulnerable	29-May-08	Vulnerable

Appendix 3: Chronology of Assessments by the Species Status Advisory Committee (continued, page 2 of 3)

Common Name	Scientific Name	SSAC Assessment	Date of Recommendation:	Designated Status or Reason Not Designated:
Rock Dwelling Sedge	<i>Carex petricosa</i> var. <i>misandroides</i>	Endangered	29-May-08	Endangered
Oval-leaved Creeping Spearwort	<i>Ranunculus flammula</i> var. <i>ovalis</i>	Endangered	29-May-08	Endangered
Lindley's Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum ciliolatum</i>	Endangered	07-Oct-10	Endangered
Arctic Hare	<i>Lepus arcticus</i>	Data Deficient	<i>No recommendation required</i>	
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Vulnerable	07-Oct-10	Vulnerable
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia riparia</i>	Not at Risk	<i>No recommendation required</i>	
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	Data Deficient	<i>No recommendation required</i>	
Vreeland's Striped Coralroot	<i>Corallorhiza striata</i> var. <i>vreelandii</i>	Endangered	07-Oct-10	Endangered
Gray-cheeked Thrush (Newfoundland subspecies)	<i>Catharus minimus minimus</i>	Threatened	07-Oct-10	Threatened
Gray-cheeked Thrush (Northern subspecies)	<i>Catharus minimus aliciae</i>	Not at Risk	<i>No recommendation required</i>	
Woolly Arnica	<i>Arnica angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>tomentosa</i>	Endangered	22-Oct-12	Endangered
Griscom's Arnica	<i>Arnica griscomii</i> subsp. <i>griscomii</i>	Endangered	22-Oct-12	Endangered
Northern Twayblade	<i>Listera borealis</i>	Endangered	25-Sep-13	Endangered
Mountain Bladder Fern (Newfoundland Designatable Unit)	<i>Cystopteris montana</i>	Endangered	25-Sep-13	Endangered
Red Pine	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	Threatened	6-Oct-16	No Decision
Mummichog	<i>Fundulus heteroclitus macrolepidotus</i>	Vulnerable	6-Oct-16	No Decision
Low Northern Rockcress (re-assessment)	<i>Braya humilis</i> (formerly <i>Neotorularia humilis</i>)	Confirmed Endangered	Oct-16	Endangered status confirmed
Bank Swallow (review of COSEWIC report)	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Support COSEWIC recommendation of Threatened	15-July-2019	No Decision
Northern Bog Aster (re-assessment)	<i>Symphyotrichum boreale</i>	Confirmed Endangered	16-January-2020	Endangered status confirmed
Rattlesnakeroot (re-assessment)	<i>Prenanthes racemosa</i>	Confirmed Endangered	16-January-2020	Endangered status confirmed
Crowded Wormseed Mustard (re-assessment)	<i>Erysimum inconspicuum</i> var. <i>coarctatum</i>	Confirmed Endangered	16-January-2020	Endangered status confirmed

Appendix 3: Chronology of Assessments by the Species Status Advisory Committee (continued, page 3 of 3)

Common Name	Scientific Name	SSAC Assessment	Date of Recommendation:	Designated Status or Reason Not Designated:
Bodin's Milkvetch (re-assessment)	<i>Astragalus bodinii</i>	Confirmed Threatened	16-January-2020	Threatened status confirmed
Cutleaf Fleabane (re-assessment)	<i>Erigeron compositus</i>	Confirmed Endangered	16-January-2020 ⁺	Endangered status confirmed
MacKenzie's Sweetvetch (re-assessment)	<i>Hedysarum boreale</i> subsp. <i>mackenzii</i>	Threatened	16-January-2020	Currently listed as Endangered; downlisting recommended
Mountain Fern (re-assessment)	<i>Thelypteris quelpaertensis</i>	Vulnerable	16-January-2020 ⁺	Vulnerable status confirmed
Alaska Rein Orchid (re-assessment)	<i>Platanthera foetida</i>	Endangered	16-January-2020	Endangered status confirmed

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall within 90 days of the minister receiving a written recommendation from SSAC to designate a species, give the minister approval to do one of the following: (a) designate the species under section 7 in the recommended or an equivalent category; (b) designate the species under section 7 in a different category and release to the public the reason for using a different category; or (c) make no designation and release to the public the reason there will be no designation. Section 8 of the Endangered Species Act.