

- (5) by striking out paragraph 13;
- (6) by adding “and the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services established under that Act” at the end of paragraph 16;
- (7) by adding “and the Cree Board of Health and Social Services of James Bay established under that Act” at the end of paragraph 17;
- (8) by replacing paragraph 23 by the following:
- “(23) the governments of foreign States and their diplomatic and consular representations and the governments of their political divisions and their representations;”.
- 4.** Section 5 is amended by replacing “If the name” in the portion before paragraph 1 by “If a name”.
- 5.** The Regulation respecting names of companies governed by Part IA of the Companies Act (chapter S-31.1, r. 1.02) is amended in section 1
- (1) by replacing “the reigning monarch” in paragraph 1 by “His Majesty”;
- (2) by inserting the following after paragraph 4:
- “(5) the bodies referred to in the Public Service Employment Act (S.C. 2003, c. 22);”;
- (3) by replacing “one or more municipalities” in paragraph 10 by “a municipality or by a supramunicipal body within the meaning of the Act respecting the Pension Plan of Elected Municipal Officers (chapter R-9.3);”;
- (4) by replacing paragraph 11 by the following:
- “(11) the bodies declared by law to be a mandatory or agent of a municipality;”;
- (5) by striking out paragraph 13;
- (6) by adding “and the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services established under that Act” at the end of paragraph 16;
- (7) by adding “and the Cree Board of Health and Social Services of James Bay established under that Act” at the end of paragraph 17;
- (8) by replacing paragraph 23 by the following:
- “(23) the governments of foreign States and their diplomatic and consular representations and the governments of their political divisions and their representations;”.

- 6.** Section 5 is amended by replacing “If the name” in the portion before paragraph 1 by “If a name”.

FINAL

- 7.** This Regulation comes into force on 31 March 2023.

106073

Draft Regulation

Act respecting threatened or vulnerable species
(chapter E-12.01)

Threatened or vulnerable wildlife species and their habitats — Amendment

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1), that the Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting threatened or vulnerable wildlife species and their habitats, appearing below, may be made by the Government on the expiry of 45 days following this publication.

The draft Regulation designates new threatened or vulnerable species and amends the status of one species. It also updates or adds characteristics of certain habitats of threatened or vulnerable species.

Study of the matter has shown no impact on enterprises, including small and medium-sized businesses.

Further information on the draft Regulation may be obtained by contacting Lysanne Rivard, coordinator, regulations governing structured wildlife territories, Service des affaires législatives fauniques, Direction de la conservation des habitats, des affaires législatives et des territoires fauniques, Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, de la Faune et des Parcs, 880, chemin Sainte-Foy, 2^e étage, Québec (Québec), G1S 4X4; telephone: 418 521-3888, extension 707378; email: lysanne.rivard@mffp.gouv.qc.ca.

Any person wishing to comment on the draft Regulation is requested to submit written comments within the 45-day period to Julie Bissonnette, Assistant Deputy Minister for Wildlife and Parks, Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, de la Faune et des Parcs, 880, chemin Sainte-Foy, bureau RC-120, Québec (Québec), G1S 4X4.

BENOIT CHARETTE
*Minister of the Environment, the Fight Against
Climate Change, Wildlife and Parks*

Regulation to amend the Regulation respecting threatened or vulnerable wildlife species and their habitats

Act respecting threatened or vulnerable species
(chapter E-12.01, s. 10)

1. The Regulation respecting threatened or vulnerable wildlife species and their habitats (chapter E-12.01, r. 2) is amended by adding “AND THEIR HABITATS” at the end of the heading of Division I.

2. Section 1 is replaced by the following:

“1. The species designated as threatened wildlife species and, where applicable, the characteristics used to identify their habitats are:

(1) among mollusks,

(a) the alewife floater (*Utterbackiana implicata*);

(b) the olive hickorynut (*Obovaria olivaria*);

(2) among insects,

(a) rusty-patched bumble bee (*Bombus affinis*);

(b) the nine-spotted lady beetle (*Coccinella novemnotata*);

(c) the salt marsh copper (*Lycaena dospassosi*);

(d) the maritime ringlet (*Coenonympha nipisiquit*); the habitat of the maritime ringlet corresponds to “a territory consisting of salt marshes dominated by host plants used for oviposition and larval development (salt marsh hay [*Spartina patens*]) and as a source of nectar for adults (for example, sea lavender [*Limonium carolinianum*]), and transitional zones and adjacent terrestrial environments where other plant species necessary for feeding are present, used for breeding, developing, feeding, resting or moving, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;

(3) among fish,

(a) the deepwater sculpin (*Myoxocephalus thompsonii*);

(b) the copper redhorse (*Moxostoma hubbsi*); the habitat of the copper redhorse corresponds to “an aquatic territory consisting of a river, fluvial lakes, watercourses or floodplains, delimited by the high-water level, used for breeding, feeding, larvae drifting, rearing, sheltering, resting, moving, migrating or hibernating, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;

(c) the cisco (*Coregonus artedii*);

(d) the eastern sand darter (*Ammocrypta pellucida*); the habitat of the eastern sand darter corresponds to “an aquatic territory consisting of a river, fluvial lakes, watercourses or a ditch, delimited by the high-water level, used for breeding, feeding, larvae drifting, rearing, sheltering, resting, moving or hibernating, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;

(e) the Northern brook lamprey (*Ichthyomyzon fossor*);

(f) the winter skate (*Leucoraja ocellata*);

(4) among amphibians,

(a) the Western chorus frog (*Pseudacris triseriata*); the habitat of the Western chorus frog corresponds to “a territory consisting of permanent or temporary wetlands, adjacent terrestrial environments and lands that allow connectivity of populations used by that amphibian for breeding, feeding, resting, hibernating or moving, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;

(b) the Allegheny mountain dusky salamander (*Desmognathus ochrophaeus*); the habitat of the Allegheny mountain dusky salamander corresponds to “a territory consisting of a permanent or intermittent watercourse, a water source or a water discharge area, and adjacent terrestrial environments used for breeding, feeding, resting, moving or hibernating, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;

(5) among turtles,

(a) the Eastern spiny softshell turtle (*Apalone spinifera*); the habitat of the Eastern spiny softshell turtle corresponds to “a territory consisting of watercourses, bodies of water, wetlands and adjacent terrestrial environments used for breeding, nesting, feeding, resting, hibernating or moving, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;

(b) the Blanding’s turtle (*Emydoidea blandingii*); the habitat of the Blanding’s turtle corresponds to “a territory consisting of bodies of water, watercourses, permanent or temporary wetlands and adjacent terrestrial environments used for breeding, nesting, feeding, resting, hibernating or moving, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;

(c) the common musk turtle (*Sternotherus odoratus*); the habitat of the common musk turtle corresponds to “a territory consisting of watercourses, bodies of water, permanent or temporary wetlands and adjacent terrestrial environments used for breeding, feeding, resting, hibernating or moving, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;

- (d) the leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*);
- (6) among snakes, the brown snake (*Storeria dekayi*);
- (7) among birds,
- (a) the rufa red knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*); the habitat of the rufa red knot corresponds to “a territory consisting of intertidal coastal areas, limestone flats, sandy beaches, mudflats, salt marshes, brackish lagoons, beds of bivalves, aquatic grass beds, rocks, rocky islands or open coastal habitats used for feeding, resting, moving or migrating, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;
- (b) the grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*);
- (c) the horned grebe (*Podiceps auritus*); the habitat of the horned grebe corresponds to “a territory consisting of lakes, ponds, marshes, bodies of brackish water or floodplains used for nesting, feeding, moulting or raising the young, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;
- (d) the chimney swift (*Chaetura pelagica*);
- (e) the golden winged warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*);
- (f) the cerulean warbler (*Septophaga cerulea*); the habitat of the cerulean warbler corresponds to “a territory consisting of mature deciduous forests forming a canopy closed by the high density of the foliage and an open undergrowth used for nesting, feeding, raising the young, resting, moving or migrating, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;
- (g) the red-headed woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*);
- (h) the loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*);
- (i) the piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*); the habitat of the piping plover corresponds to “a territory consisting of beaches, sand flats or coastal dunes covered with gravel, pebbles, stones, shell fragments, algae or any other natural substratum used for nesting, feeding or raising the young, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;
- (j) the yellow rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*); the habitat of the yellow rail corresponds to “a territory consisting of wetlands dominated by a dense and short graminoid vegetation, whose fields and wet prairies bordering the marshes or peatlands, freshwater and brackish high marshes, coastal or estuarine salt marshes, the floodplains of watercourses and bodies of water, used for nesting, feeding, raising the young, resting, moving, migrating or moulting, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;
- (k) the Caspian tern (*Sterna caspia*);
- (l) the roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*); the habitat of the roseate tern corresponds to “a territory consisting of wholly or partly vegetated islands, present in the lagoons or bays of the Magdalen Islands used for nesting or raising the young, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;
- (8) among mammals,
- (a) the beluga, St. Lawrence estuary population (*Delphinapterus leucas*); the habitat of the beluga, St. Lawrence estuary population, corresponds to “an aquatic territory consisting of the estuary and the gulf of the St. Lawrence and its tributaries, delimited by the high-water level, used for breeding, calving, raising the young, feeding, moving, migrating or hibernating, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;
- (b) the wolverine (*Gulo gulo*);
- (c) the woodland caribou, mountain ecotype, Gaspésie population (*Rangifer tarandus caribou*); the habitat of the woodland caribou, mountain ecotype, Gaspésie population, corresponds to “a territory consisting of alpine and subalpine environments used by that caribou for calving, mating, feeding or migrating, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;
- (d) the Northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*); the habitat of the Northern long-eared bat corresponds to “a territory including feeding areas, swarming sites, migration corridors and shelters, consisting of trees, cavities or anthropogenic structures used for raising the young, breeding or resting during the day”; the habitat of the Northern long-eared bat also corresponds to “a territory including a natural or artificial cavity, whether a cavern, crevasse, cave, abandoned mine or anthropogenic structure and the habitat located on the periphery”, those habitats being as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;
- (e) the little brown bat (*Myotis lucifugus*); the habitat of the little brown bat corresponds to “a territory including feeding areas, swarming sites, migration corridors and shelters consisting of trees, cavities or anthropogenic structures used for raising the young, breeding or resting during the day”; the habitat of the little brown bat also corresponds to “a territory including a natural or artificial cavity, whether a cavern, crevasse, cave, abandoned mine or anthropogenic structure and the habitat located in the periphery”, those habitats being as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;
- (f) the Eastern pipistrelle (*Perimyotis subflavus*); the habitat of the Eastern pipistrelle corresponds to “a territory including feeding areas, swarming sites, migration corridors

and shelters consisting of trees, cavities or anthropogenic structures used for raising the young, breeding or resting during the day”; the habitat of the Eastern pipistrelle also corresponds to “a territory including a natural or artificial cavity, whether a cavern, crevasse, cave, abandoned mine or anthropogenic structure and the habitat located on the periphery”, those habitats being as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister.”.

3. The heading of Division II is amended by adding “AND THEIR HABITATS” at the end.

4. Section 2 is replaced by the following:

“2. The species designated as vulnerable wildlife species and, where applicable, the characteristics used to identify their habitats are:

(1) among insects, the two-spotted lady beetle (*Adalia bipunctata*);

(2) among fish,

(a) the American shad (*Alosa sapidissima*);

(b) the grass pickerel (*Esox americanus vermiculatus*);

(c) the stonecat (*Noturus flavus*);

(d) the river redhorse (*Moxostoma carinatum*);

(e) the rainbow smelt, population of the south of the St. Lawrence estuary (*Osmerus mordax*); the habitat of the rainbow smelt, population of the south of the St. Lawrence estuary, corresponds to “an aquatic territory consisting of intertidal and subintertidal zones of the south of the St. Lawrence estuary and watercourses tributaries of that zone, delimited by the high-water level, used for breeding, feeding, larvae drifting, rearing, sheltering, resting, moving or hibernating, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;

(f) the channel darter (*Percina copelandi*); the habitat of the channel darter corresponds to “an aquatic territory consisting of a river, fluvial lakes watercourses or a ditch, delimited by the high-water level, used for breeding, feeding, larvae drifting, rearing, sheltering, resting, moving, migrating or hibernating, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;

(g) the bridle shiner (*Notropis bifrenatus*); the habitat of the bridle shiner corresponds to “an aquatic territory consisting of a river, fluvial lakes, watercourses, ditches and floodplains, delimited by the high-water level, used for breeding, feeding, larvae drifting, rearing, sheltering, resting, moving or hibernating, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;

(h) the Sunapee trout (*Salvelinus alpinus oquassa*);

(3) among amphibians, the spring salamander (*Gyrinophilus porphyriticus*); the habitat of the spring salamander corresponds to “a territory consisting of a permanent or intermittent watercourse, a water source or discharge area, and adjacent terrestrial environments used for breeding, feeding, resting, moving or hibernating, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;

(4) among turtles,

(a) the wood turtle (*Glyptemys insculpta*); the habitat of the wood turtle corresponds to “a territory consisting of a watercourse and adjacent terrestrial and aquatic environments used for breeding, nesting, feeding, resting, hibernating or moving, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;

(b) the map turtle (*Gratemys geographica*); the habitat of the map turtle corresponds to “a territory consisting of watercourses, bodies of water, wetlands and adjacent terrestrial environments used for breeding, nesting, feeding, resting, hibernating or moving, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;

(5) among snakes,

(a) the watersnake (*Nerodia sipedon*);

(b) the milksnake (*Lampropeltis triangulum*);

(6) among birds,

(a) the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); the habitat of the golden eagle corresponds to “a territory consisting of rock faces, cliffs, perches, valleys, watercourses, bodies of water, lakes and their banks or shores, forests, burns, coastal zones, plateaus, plains, prairies, marshes, swamps or peatlands used for nesting, feeding, raising the young, resting, moving, migrating or hibernating, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;

(b) the harlequin duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*); the habitat of the harlequin duck corresponds to “a territory consisting of a watercourse and its banks or rocky coastal habitats used for nesting, feeding, raising the young, resting, moving, migrating, moulting or hibernating, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;

(c) the Eastern whip-poor-will (*Antrostomus vociferus*);

(d) the peregrine falcon *anatum* (*Falco peregrinus anatum*); the habitat of the peregrine falcon *anatum* corresponds to “a territory consisting of rock faces, cliffs, gentle slopes, valleys, coastal zones, plains, marshes,

plateaus, peatlands, watercourses, lakes and their shores or banks, anthropogenic structures or perches used for nesting, feeding, raising the young, resting, moving, migrating or hibernating, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;

(e) the Barrow’s goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*); the habitat of the Barrow’s goldeneye corresponds to “a territory consisting of small freshwater lakes, in particular, those rich in aquatic invertebrates and generally lacking fish communities, and a band of mature riparian forests surrounding the lakes and coastal waters of bays, estuaries and gulfs used for nesting, feeding, raising the young, moving, migrating, moulting or hibernating, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;

(f) the bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*);

(g) the Bicknell’s thrush (*Catharus bicknelli*); the habitat of the Bicknell’s thrush corresponds to “a territory consisting of coniferous forests, in particular, those located in mountain and coastal zones, consisting of stands presenting a high density, or more open environments, and used for nesting, feeding, raising the young, resting, moving or migrating, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;

(h) the olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*);

(i) the least bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*); the habitat of the least bittern corresponds to “a territory consisting of permanent freshwater marshes and swamps characterized by a dense and emergent aquatic, herbaceous or woody vegetation, and areas of open water used for nesting, feeding, raising the young, resting, moving or migrating, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;

(j) the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*);

(7) among mammals,

(a) the wood caribou, woodland ecotype (*Rangifer tarandus caribou*); the habitat of the wood caribou, woodland ecotype, corresponds to “a forest territory frequented by caribou and used by caribou for calving, mating or winter feeding, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;

(b) the Eastern red bat (*Lasiurus borealis*); the summer habitat of the Eastern red bat corresponds to “a territory including feeding areas, swarming sites, migration corridors and shelters consisting of trees, cavities or anthropogenic structures used for raising the young, breeding or resting during the day, as demarcated on a chart prepared by the Minister”;

(c) the polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*);

(d) the finback whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*).”.

5. This Regulation comes into force on the fifteenth day following the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

106056