

because it supports habitat that is necessary for the establishment of additional populations in order to reach recovery goals. Each of the two occupied units is essential to the conservation of *C. peleana* because each supports an extant colony of this species and includes habitat that is important for the expansion of the present population, which is currently considered nonviable. They contain habitat features that are essential for this species including, but not limited to, montane wet *Metrosideros-Cibotium* forest. Each unit is geographically separated from other critical habitat for this multi-island species in order to reduce the likelihood of all recovery populations on the island being destroyed by one naturally occurring catastrophic event. *C. peleana* is historically known from Maui, but no critical habitat was designated for it on that island (68 FR 25934, May 14, 2003). The critical habitat we are designating in this rule provides for a total of 10 populations, each with 300 mature, reproducing individuals.

Hawaii 1—*Clermontia peleana*—a: This unit contains a portion of Honohina and Nauhi gulches, and Hakalau, Kapue, and Kolekole streams. The unit is bordered on the north by the Nanue watershed and on the south by the Honolii and Pahoeohoe watersheds. It also contains portions of the Kapue, Kolekole, and Umauma watersheds. This unit lies mostly within Hakalau Forest NWR and is intersected by a small section of the Hilo Forest Reserve. This unit provides habitat for 3 populations of 300 individuals of *C. peleana* and is currently unoccupied.

Hawaii 3—*Clermontia peleana*—b: This unit contains a portion of Kaiwilalilahi, Haakoa, and Waikaumalo streams and is bordered on the northwest by the Kaawalii and Laupahoehoe watersheds, in the south by the Waikaumalo watershed, and contains portions of the Haakoa, Kaiwilalilahi, Kilau, Manowaiopae, Maulua, Ninole, Pahale, and Pohakupuka watersheds. This unit lies partly, in the northwest portion, in the Hilo Forest Reserve; in the central portion in Laupahoehoe NAR; and in the southern portion in the Hakalau Forest NWR. The unit provides habitat for 3 populations of 300 individuals of *C. peleana* and is currently occupied by 1 individual.

Hawaii 29—*Clermontia peleana*—c: This unit contains a portion of Waipahoehoe Gulch and a portion of the lava flows of 1881 and 1852, and the northern portion is in the Wailuku watershed, while the southern portion is in the Wailoa watershed. The unit

contains about half of the Waiakea 1942 Lava Flow NAR, the main part of the unit lying, in the south, in the Upper Waiakea Forest Reserve and in the north in the Hilo Forest Reserve. This unit provides habitat for 4 populations of 300 individuals of *C. lindseyana* and is currently occupied by 3 individuals.

Hawaii 1—*Clermontia pyrrularia*—a and Hawaii 2—*Clermontia pyrrularia*—b

We are designating two units of critical habitat for *Clermontia pyrrularia*, a short-lived perennial. One of the units, "Hawaii 2—*Clermontia pyrrularia*—b," is currently occupied. The two units provide habitat for combined total of six populations, each with 300 mature, reproducing individuals. The units are geographically separated. Although we do not believe enough habitat currently exists to reach the recovery goal of 8 to 10 populations for this island-endemic species, the two units are of an appropriate size so that each potential recovery population within the unit is geographically separated enough to be likely to avoid both units being destroyed by one naturally occurring catastrophic event.

Hawaii 1—*Clermontia pyrrularia*—a: This unit contains Kaloalua summit and portions of Hakalau, Honolii, and Kapue streams. It is bordered in the north by Kolekole watershed and in the south by Wailuku watershed, and it contains portions of the Kapue and Honolii watersheds. The unit lies completely within Hakalau Forest NWR; provides habitat for 3 populations of 300 individuals; and is currently unoccupied. This unit is essential to the conservation of the species because it supports habitat that is necessary for the establishment of additional populations in order to reach recovery goals. It contains habitat features that are essential for this species including, but not limited to, wet and mesic montane forest dominated by *Acacia koa* or *Metrosideros polymorpha*, and subalpine dry forest dominated by *Metrosideros polymorpha*.

Hawaii 2—*Clermontia pyrrularia*—b: This unit contains a portion of Nauhi Gulch and is bordered in the north by Kaawalii watershed; and in the south by Umauma watershed. It also contains portions of Haakoa, Kaiwilalilahi, and Waikaumalo watersheds. The unit lies partly in the Hilo Forest Reserve in the north and south-central portion of the unit and in Hakalau Forest NWR in the south and north-central portion of the unit. This unit provides habitat for 3 populations of 300 individuals of *C. pyrrularia* and is currently occupied by 4 individuals. It contains habitat features that are essential for this

species include, but not limited to, montane wet *Metrosideros-Cibotium* forest. This unit is essential to the conservation of *C. pyrrularia* because it supports an extant colony of this species and includes habitat that is important for the expansion of the present population, which is currently considered nonviable.

Hawaii 10—*Colubrina oppositifolia*—a and Hawaii 18—*Colubrina oppositifolia*—b

We are designating two units of critical habitat for *Colubrina oppositifolia*, a long-lived perennial. Each unit is currently occupied, and each provides habitat to support two populations with 100 mature, reproducing individuals of *C. oppositifolia*. They contain habitat features that are essential for this species include, but not limited to, lowland dry and mesic forests dominated by *Diospyros sandwicensis* or *Metrosideros polymorpha*. Each unit is essential to the conservation of *C. oppositifolia* because it supports an extant colony of this species and includes habitat that is important for the expansion of the present population (the present population within "Hawaii 18—*Colubrina oppositifolia*—b" is currently considered nonviable). The units are geographically separated from other critical habitat for this multi-island species in order to reduce the likelihood of all recovery populations being destroyed by one naturally occurring catastrophic event. We have designated critical habitat for for three populations of *C. oppositifolia* within its historical range on Oahu (68 FR 35949, June 17, 2003) and for three populations on Maui (67 FR 25934, May 14, 2003), and in this rule the units we are designating provide habitat for a total of four populations on the island of Hawaii.

Hawaii 10—*Colubrina oppositifolia*—a: This unit contains no named natural features and lies completely within the Kiholo watershed. It is currently occupied by several hundred individuals of *C. oppositifolia*.

Hawaii 18—*Colubrina oppositifolia*—b: This unit contains no named natural features and lies almost completely within the Kauna watershed, with a small portion lying in the Kiilae watershed on the southwestern side of the unit. This unit is currently occupied by 10 to 50 individuals, and is currently considered nonviable. This unit provides the southernmost critical habitat within the species' historical range.