

“*Analysis of Impacts Under Section 4(b)(2)*”).

Hawaii 4—*Isodendron hosakae*—a: This unit contains most of Puu Pa cinder cone and lies in the Pohakuloa watershed in the southwest and in the Waikoloa/Waiulaula watershed in the northeast.

Hawaii 4—*Isodendron hosakae*—b: This unit contains most of the Holoholoku cinder cone and lies completely within the Pohakuloa watershed.

Hawaii 4—*Isodendron hosakae*—c: This unit contains most of the Puu Makahalau cinder cone and lies completely within the Waipunahoe watershed.

Hawaii 4—*Isodendron hosakae*—d: This unit contains most of the Puu Io and Puu Kekuakahea cinder cones and lies completely in the Waipunahoe watershed.

Hawaii 4—*Isodendron hosakae*—e: This unit contains most of the Heiheii cinder cone and lies completely within the Pohakuloa watershed.

Hawaii 4—*Isodendron hosakae*—f: This unit contains upper portions of an unnamed cinder cone in the Pohakuloa watershed. The unit is currently occupied by 8 individuals of *I. hosakae*.

Hawaii 19—*Mariscus fauriei*—a

We are designating one critical habitat unit for *Mariscus fauriei*, a short-lived perennial. This unit contains a portion of Kipuka Puu Kou and lies completely within the South Point watershed. The unit provides habitat for 1 population of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of *M. fauriei* and is currently occupied by 12 individuals. It contains habitat features that are essential for this species including, but not limited to, *Diospyros sandwicensis*-*Metrosideros polymorpha*-*Sapindus saponaria* dominated lowland dry forests, often on a lava substrate. This unit is essential to the conservation of *M. fauriei* 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. This unit provides the southeasternmost critical habitat within the species' historical range. This unit is geographically separated from other critical habitat for this multi-island species within its historical range in order to reduce the likelihood of all recovery populations being destroyed by one naturally occurring catastrophic event. We previously designated critical habitat for seven populations of *M. fauriei* on Molokai (67 FR 16492, March 19, 2003).

Hawaii 24—*Melicope zahlbruckneri*—a and Hawaii 26—*Melicope zahlbruckneri*—b

We are designating two critical habitat units for *M. zahlbruckneri*, a long-lived perennial. They contain habitat features that are essential for this species including, but not limited to, *Acacia koa*-*Metrosideros polymorpha* dominated montane mesic forest. 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 designated units identify habitat for recovery populations that is geographically separated to reduce the likelihood of all recovery populations being destroyed by one naturally occurring catastrophic event. The two critical habitat units designated for this species provide habitat for a total of three populations, each with 100 mature, reproducing individuals of *M. zahlbruckneri*.

Hawaii 24—*Melicope zahlbruckneri*—a: This unit is just north of Uwewale gulch, it is completely within the Pahala watershed, and is within the Kau Forest Reserve; provides habitat for 1 population of 100 individuals of *M. zahlbruckneri*; 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.

Hawaii 26—*Melicope zahlbruckneri*—b

This unit contains portions of Kipuka Puaulu and Kipuka Ki and lies completely within the Kapapala watershed and within HVNP. The unit provides habitat for 2 populations of 100 individuals of *M. zahlbruckneri* and is currently occupied by 31 to 36 individuals. This unit is essential to the conservation of *M. zahlbruckneri* 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—*Neraudia ovata*—a through Hawaii 18—*Neraudia ovata*—d

We are designating two critical habitat units for *Neraudia ovata*, a short-lived perennial. One of the units, “Hawaii 18—*Neraudia ovata*—d,” currently is occupied. This unit is essential to the conservation of *N. ovata* 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. The remaining unoccupied 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, open *Metrosideros polymorpha*-*Sophora chrysophylla* dominated lowlands, montane dry forests, and *Metrosideros*-shrub woodland. Each unit is geographically separated from other critical habitat for this island-endemic species within its historical range in order to reduce the likelihood of all recovery populations being destroyed by one naturally occurring catastrophic event. The two units for this species that we are designating on the island of Hawaii provide for habitat for a total of four populations, each with 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the *N. ovata*. Habitat is also provided for four populations on lands at the PTA that we are excluding from designation (see “*Analysis of Impacts Under 4(b)(2)*”).

Hawaii 10—*Neraudia ovata*—a: This unit contains no named natural features and lies completely within the Kiholo watershed. This unit, plus the excluded Kamehameha Schools land (see “*Analysis of Impacts Under 4(b)(2)*”), provides habitat for 2 populations of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the *N. ovata* and is currently unoccupied. This unit provides the northernmost critical habitat within the species' historical range.

Hawaii 18—*Neraudia ovata*—d: This unit contains no named natural features and is completely within the Kauna watershed. This unit provides habitat for 2 populations of 300 individuals of *N. ovata* and is currently occupied by one individual. The unit provides the southernmost critical habitat within the species' historical range.

Hawaii 5—*Nothocestrum breviflorum*—a through Hawaii 10—*Nothocestrum breviflorum*—c

We are designating three critical habitat units for *Nothocestrum breviflorum*, a long-lived perennial. Two of the units are currently occupied. They contain habitat features that are essential for this species including, but not limited to, lowland and montane dry forest, and montane mesic forest dominated by *Metrosideros polymorpha*, *Acacia koa*, and/or *Diospyros sandwicensis* on aa lava substrates. Each unit is geographically separated from other critical habitat for this island-endemic species within its historical range in order to reduce the likelihood of all recovery populations being destroyed by one naturally occurring catastrophic event. The three