

units we are designating for this species on the island of Hawaii provide habitat to support a total of nine populations of *N. breviflorum*, each with 100 mature, reproducing individuals.

Hawaii 5—*Nothocestrum breviflorum*—a: This unit is the ridge adjacent to Laupahoehoe Iki Cape between Waimanu Valley and Kaimu Stream, bordered on the west by Kamu watershed, on the east by Waimanu watershed, with the Pae watershed in between. The unit lies in the Kohala Forest Reserve in the west and the Waimanu Estuarine Research Reserve in the east. This unit provides habitat for 3 populations of 100 individuals of *N. breviflorum* 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. This unit provides the easternmost critical habitat within the species' historical range.

Hawaii 6—*Nothocestrum breviflorum*—b: This unit contains portions of Kalaikaula, Kamoloumi, Kolealiilii, Nakooko, Ohiahuea, Oniu, and Waiapuka streams, and Paohia Gulch. It is bordered by the Honokea watershed in the west, the Waikalua watershed in the east. It contains portions of the Honopue, Kalikaula, Kolealiilii, Nakookoo, Ohiahuea, and Waiapuka watersheds. The unit lies completely within the Kohala Forest Reserve; provides habitat for 1 population of 100 individuals of *N. breviflorum*; and is currently occupied by 6 individuals. This unit is essential to the conservation of *N. breviflorum* 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 northernmost critical habitat within the species' historical range.

Hawaii 10—*Nothocestrum breviflorum*—c: This unit contains Poohohoo summit and is completely within the Kiholo watershed. This unit provides habitat for 5 populations of 100 individuals of *N. breviflorum* and is currently occupied by more than 165 individuals. This unit is essential to the conservation of *N. breviflorum* because it supports an extant colony of this species and includes habitat that is important for the expansion of the present population. The unit provides the southwesternmost critical habitat within the species' historical range.

Hawaii 1—*Phyllostegia racemosa*—a through Hawaii 30—*Phyllostegia racemosa*—c

We are designating three critical habitat units for *Phyllostegia racemosa*, a short-lived perennial. Two of the units, "Hawaii 1—*Phyllostegia racemosa*—a" and Hawaii 2—*Phyllostegia racemosa*—b," are currently occupied. This unit is essential to the conservation of *P. racemosa* 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 unoccupied unit, "Hawaii 30—*Phyllostegia racemosa*—c," is essential to the conservation of *P. racemosa* because it supports an extant colony of this species (12 individuals on the adjacent excluded Kamehameha Schools lands) and includes habitat that is important for the expansion of the present population, which is currently considered nonviable. These units contain habitat features that are essential for this species including, but not limited to, *Acacia koa*, *Metrosideros polymorpha*, and *Cibotium* dominated montane mesic or wet forests. 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 units being designated for this species on the island of Hawaii provide for a total of 10 populations, each with 300 mature, reproducing individuals.

Hawaii 1—*Phyllostegia racemosa*—a: This unit contains Puu Akala and portions of Awehi, Honolii, and Kapue streams. It is bordered by the Kolekole watershed in the north and Wailuku watershed in the south, with Honolii and Kapue watersheds in the central portion. The unit is completely within Hakalau Forest NWR; provides habitat for 3 populations, each with 300 individuals of *P. racemosa*; and is currently occupied by 2 individuals.

Hawaii 2—*Phyllostegia racemosa*—b: This unit contains a portion of Nauhi Gulch, and the northern portion is in the Haakoa watershed, the southern portion in the Umauma watershed, and the central portion in the Waikaumalo watershed. The northern and southern portions of this unit lie partly within Hakalau Forest NWR, and the central portion lies in the Hilo Forest Reserve. This unit provides habitat for 2 populations of 300 individuals of *P. racemosa* and is currently occupied by 31 to 41 individuals.

Hawaii 30—*Phyllostegia racemosa*—c: This unit contains no named natural features and is completely within the Kaahakini watershed. This unit also lies completely within Olaa-Kilauea Partnership lands. The unit provides, in combination with the adjacent excluded Kamehameha Schools lands (see "Analysis of Impacts Under 4(b)(2)"), habitat for 5 populations of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the short-lived perennial *P. racemosa* and is currently unoccupied.

Hawaii 24—*Phyllostegia velutina*—a and Hawaii 30—*Phyllostegia velutina*—b

We are designating two critical habitat units for *Phyllostegia velutina*, a short-lived perennial. Both units are currently occupied. They contain habitat features that are essential for this species including, but not limited to, *Metrosideros polymorpha*-*Acacia koa* dominated montane mesic and wet forests. 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 units we are designating for this species on the island of Hawaii provide habitat to support a total of 10 populations of *P. velutina*, each with 300 mature, reproducing individuals.

Hawaii 24—*Phyllostegia velutina*—a: This unit contains a portion of Uwewale and Waihaka gulches and is completely within the Pahala watershed. The unit also lies completely within the Kau Forest Reserve; provides habitat for 4 populations of 300 individuals of *P. velutina*; and is currently occupied by an unknown number of individuals. This unit is essential to the conservation of *P. velutina* because it supports an extant colony of this species and includes habitat that is important for the expansion of the present population.

Hawaii 30—*Phyllostegia velutina*—b: This unit contains the northeastern portion of Kulani summit and lies completely within the Kaahakini watershed. The unit also lies completely within Olaa-Kilauea partnership lands. In combination with the adjacent excluded Kamehameha Schools lands (see "Analysis of Impacts Under 4(b)(2)"), this unit provides habitat for 6 populations of 300 individuals of *P. racemosa* and is currently occupied by 6 individuals (there also is 1 individual in the excluded adjacent lands). This unit is essential to the conservation of *P. velutina* because it supports an extant colony of this species and includes habitat that is important for the