

Hawaii 23—*Pleomele hawaiiensis*—d: This unit contains the Hilina Pali, Holei Pali, Makahanu Pali, Poliokeawe Pali, Puueo Pali, the Keana Bihopa summit, and portions of Kipuka Kaena Bihopa, Kipuka Papalinamoku, and Kipuka Pepeiau. It is in the Kapala watershed in the west and the Kilauea watershed in the east and lies completely within HVNP. This unit provides habitat for 5 populations of 100 individuals of *P. hawaiiensis* and currently is occupied by 9 to 10 individuals. This unit provides the easternmost critical habitat within the species' historical range.

Hawaii 27—*Portulaca sclerocarpa*—a

We are designating one critical habitat unit for *Portulaca sclerocarpa*, a short-lived perennial. This contains the Keanakakoi, Kokoolau, and Puhimau craters; Lele o Kalihipaa Pali; and a portion of the lava flow of 1921. The unit lies completely within HVNP; provides habitat for 5 populations of 300 individuals of the *P. sclerocarpa*; and is currently occupied by more than 900 individuals. It contains habitat features that are essential for this species including, but not limited to, weathered Mauna Kea soils, cinder cones, or geologically young lavas in montane dry shrubland, often on bare cinder, near steam vents, and in open *Metrosideros polymorpha* dominated woodlands. This unit is essential to the conservation of *P. sclerocarpa* because it supports an extant colony of this species and includes habitat that is important for the expansion of the present population. 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 designated critical habitat for one population of *P. sclerocarpa* on Lanai (68 FR 1220, January 9, 2003). The inland habitat of populations on the island of Hawaii differs from the coastal habitat provided for on Lanai. Land on the PTA that was excluded from designation in this rule provides habitat for four additional populations (see "Analysis of Impacts Under 4(b)(2)").

Hawaii 20—*Sesbania tomentosa*—a and Hawaii 23—*Sesbania tomentosa*—b

We are designating two units of critical habitat for *Sesbania tomentosa*, a short-lived perennial. Both units are occupied by this species. Each unit is essential to the conservation of *S. tomentosa* 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. They contain habitat features that are essential for this species including, but not limited to, dry *Metrosideros polymorpha* forest with mixed native grasses, *Scaevola taccada* coastal dry shrubland on windswept slopes, and weathered basaltic slopes. Each 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 one population of *S. tomentosa* on Nihoa, one population on Necker (68 FR 28054, May 22, 2003), two populations on Kauai (68 FR 9116, February 27, 2003), two populations on Oahu (68 FR 35949, June 17, 2003), two populations on Molokai (68 FR 12982, March 19, 2003), and two populations on Maui (68 FR 25934, May 14, 2003).

Hawaii 20—*Sesbania tomentosa*—a: This unit contains the area inland of Waiwelawela Point, all of Halemaoli Point and it lies entirely in the Pahala watershed. The unit also lies completely within HVNP; provides habitat for 1 population of 300 individuals; and is currently occupied by 10 to 15 individuals. This unit provides the southernmost critical habitat within the species' historical range.

Hawaii 23—*Sesbania tomentosa*—b: This unit contains Kipuka Nene, is entirely in the Kapapala watershed, and lies completely within HVNP. The unit provides habitat for 1 population of 300 individuals of *S. tomentosa*; and is currently occupied by 50 to 65 individuals. This unit provides the easternmost critical habitat within the species' historical range.

Hawaii 30—*Sicyos alba*—a

We are designating one critical habitat unit for *Sicyos alba*, a short-lived perennial. This unit contains Puu Makaala and is entirely in the Kaahakini watershed. This unit lies within HVNP, Puu Makaala Natural Area Reserve, and Olaa-Kilauea Partnership lands. The unit provides habitat for 10 populations of 300 mature, reproducing individuals of the *S. alba* and is currently occupied by 4 individuals. This unit contains habitat features that are essential for this species including, but not limited to, *Metrosideros polymorpha-Cibotium glaucum* dominated montane wet forests. This unit is essential to the conservation of *S. alba* because it supports an extant colony of this island-endemic species and includes habitat that is important for the expansion of

the present population, which is currently considered nonviable. This unit is of an appropriate size so that each potential recovery population within the unit is separated enough to avoid their destruction by one naturally occurring catastrophic event. Beyond the 10 populations provided for in this unit, no other critical habitat is designated for this species.

Hawaii 25—*Silene hawaiiensis*—a and Hawaii 27—*Silene hawaiiensis*—b

We are designating two critical habitat units for *Silene hawaiiensis*, a short-lived perennial. Both units are currently occupied by individuals of this species. These units contain habitat features that are essential for this species including, but not limited to, montane and subalpine dry shrubland on weathered lava, on variously aged lava flows, and cinder substrates. Each unit is essential to the conservation of *S. hawaiiensis* because it supports an extant colony of this species and includes habitat that is important for the expansion of the present population. Each unit provides habitat for a population that is geographically separated from other recovery populations of 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 we are designating for *S. hawaiiensis* in this rule provide habitat for a total of three populations, each with 300 mature, reproducing individuals. The excluded lands at PTA provide habitat for seven additional populations (see "Analysis of Impacts Under 4(b)(2)").

Hawaii 25—*Silene hawaiiensis*—a: This unit contains a portion of Kipuka Kulalio, it is completely within the Kapapala watershed, and it lies completely within HVNP. The unit provides habitat for 1 population of 300 individuals of *S. hawaiiensis*, and is currently occupied by about 1,800 individuals.

Hawaii 27—*Silene hawaiiensis*—b: This unit contains Uwekahuna Bluff; portions of the lava flows of 1919, 1921, and 1961; a portion of Kilauea Crater; and all of Halemaumau Crater. The unit is entirely in the Kapapala watershed and lies completely within HVNP. This unit provides habitat for 2 populations of 300 individuals of *S. hawaiiensis* and is currently occupied by 3,851 to 3,951 individuals. This unit provides the southeasternmost critical habitat within the species' historical range.