forest composition, lack of forest cover, elevation, and other constraints and, by themselves, Congressionally Withdrawn Areas are incapable of supporting stable and interactive populations of marbled murrelets.

Marbled murrelet habitat in Congressionally designated wilderness areas, national parks, national monuments (natural areas), and national wildlife refuges is generally managed to protect natural ecosystems and for the benefit of wildlife. Thus habitat in these areas generally does not require special management consideration or protection. For example, a potential highway realignment through the Redwood National Park in northern California could result in the removal of occupied habitat. The Park's authority and general management goals are considered adequate to conserve the species without the additional designation of critical habitat. However, not all Congressionally Withdrawn Areas are managed in this manner. For example, some national recreation areas may not be managed to maintain older forest habitats or may face external actions (e.g., outside ownership of

mineral or timber rights) which threaten marbled murrelet habitat within the

One Congressionally designated area in California, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, is being proposed for designation because potential marbled murrelet habitat within the area is still subject to timber harvest and loss. The National Park Service does not control rights to the standing forest on some of the recreation area. Several other Congressionally designated areas were considered important to recovery of the marbled murrelet because of their location within the range of the species and presence of suitable nesting habitat, but are not proposed because they do not require special management. These include—(1) North Cascades, Olympic, and Mount Rainier National Parks; Willapa National Wildlife Refuge; Mount Saint Helens National Volcanic Monument; Mount Baker, Noisy Diobsud, Glacier Peak, Boulder River, Henry M. Jackson, Alpine Lakes, Clearwater, Norse Peak, Glacial View, Tatoosh, Buckhorn, The Brothers, Mount Skokomish, Wonder Mountain, and Colonel Bob Wilderness Areas in

Washington; (2) Drift Creek, Cummins Creek, Rock Creek, Grassy Knob, Wild Rogue, and Kalmiopsis Wilderness Areas in Oregon; and (3) the Kalmiopsis, Siskiyou, and Trinity Wilderness Areas; Muir Woods National Monument: and Point Reves National Seashore in California. Portions of the Smith River National Recreation Area in California were not included because they did not contain high-quality nesting habitat. External threats in these areas are very limited, management goals are generally adequate to conserve the species, and these areas do not require special management consideration or protection.

Effects of the Proposed Designation

This proposal for designation of critical habitat for the marbled murrelet identifies 33 proposed critical habitat units encompassing approximately 1,800,160 hectares (4,453,200 acres) of Federal and non-Federal lands based on information available in the Interagency Geographic Information System (GIS). Twenty-three proposed critical habitat units include State, county, city, or private lands. See Table 1.

TABLE 1.—PROPOSED TERRESTRIAL CRITICAL HABITAT BY STATE, OWNERSHIP, AND LAND LOCATION

	Hectares	Acres
Washington:		
Federal Lands:		
Congressionally Withdrawn Lands	500	1,200
Late-Successional Reserves	494,100	1,220,900
State Lands	199,580	493,200
Private Lands	1,770	4,400
Oregon:		
Federal Lands:		
Late Successional Reserves	645,740	1,595,600
State Lands	112,890	279,000
County Lands	500	1,200
Private Lands	400	1,000
California (Northern):		
Federal:		
Congressionally Withdrawn Lands	10,310	25,500
Late-Successional Reserves	229,350	566,700
State Lands	70,630	174,600
Private Lands	16,420	40,500
California (Central):		
State Lands	14,620	36,100
County Lands	3,230	8,000
City Lands	440	1,100
Private Lands	1,680	4,200

Some small areas of naturally occurring or human-created unsuitable habitat (i.e., areas that have never been or will likely never be marbled murrelet nesting habitat, such as alpine areas, water bodies, serpentine meadows, airports, roads, buildings, parking lots, etc.) are inside the boundaries of proposed critical habitat units but are not considered critical habitat because

they do not provide constituent elements. Where possible, these areas were not included within the proposed critical habitat boundaries and acreage totals were adjusted to reflect the exclusion of this non-suitable habitat. However, many of these areas are small and could not be physically identified on the GIS maps. Current mapping information does not allow precise

identification of the location of primary constituent elements. The Service is continuing to gather information to refine the boundaries of proposed critical habitat units to eliminate areas that do not contain one or more of the primary constituent elements or will remain non-suitable.

Efforts by Federal agencies to survey for marbled murrelets have been