

Dated: April 13, 2009.

Mary Ellen Callahan,

Chief Privacy Officer, Department of
Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. E9-8868 Filed 4-16-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-9L-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR-5280-N-14]

Federal Property Suitable as Facilities To Assist the Homeless

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant
Secretary for Community Planning and
Development, HUD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This Notice identifies
unutilized, underutilized, excess, and
surplus Federal property reviewed by
HUD for suitability for possible use to
assist the homeless.

DATES: *Effective Date:* April 17, 2009.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kathy Ezzell, Department of Housing
and Urban Development, 451 Seventh
Street SW., Room 7262, Washington, DC
20410; telephone (202) 708-1234; TTY
number for the hearing- and speech-
impaired (202) 708-2565, (these
telephone numbers are not toll-free), or
call the toll-free Title V information line
at 800-927-7588.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

In accordance with the December 12, 1988
court order in *National Coalition for the
Homeless v. Veterans Administration*,
No. 88-2503-OG (D.D.C.), HUD
publishes a Notice, on a weekly basis,
identifying unutilized, underutilized,
excess and surplus Federal buildings
and real property that HUD has
reviewed for suitability for use to assist
the homeless. Today's Notice is for the
purpose of announcing that no
additional properties have been
determined suitable or unsuitable this
week.

Dated: April 9, 2009.

Mark R. Johnston,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Special Needs.
[FR Doc. E9-8509 Filed 4-16-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210-67-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS-R1-ES-2008-N0208; 10120-1113-
0000-C2]

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Revised Recovery Plan for the 'Alala (*Corvus hawaiiensis*)

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service,
Interior.

ACTION: Notice of document availability:
revised recovery plan.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and
Wildlife Service, announce the
availability of the Revised Recovery
Plan for the Hawaiian crow or 'Alala
(*Corvus hawaiiensis*). This species,
found only on the island of Hawai'i, was
Federally listed as endangered in 1967.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the recovery plan
are available by request from the U.S.
Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific
Islands Fish and Wildlife Office, 300
Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3-122, Box
50088, Honolulu, HI 96850 (phone:
(808) 792-9400). An electronic copy of
the recovery plan is also available at
[http://endangered.fws.gov/recovery/
index.html#plans](http://endangered.fws.gov/recovery/index.html#plans). Printed copies of the
recovery plan will be available for
distribution 4 to 6 weeks after the
publication date of this notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeff
Burgett, Fish and Wildlife Biologist, at
the above Pacific Islands Fish and
Wildlife Office address and phone.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Recovery of endangered or threatened
animals and plants is a primary goal of
the Endangered Species Act (Act) (16
U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) and our endangered
species program. Recovery means
improvement of the status of listed
species to the point at which listing is
no longer required under the criteria in
section 4(a)(1) of the Act.

The Act requires the development of
recovery plans for endangered or
threatened species unless such a plan
would not promote the conservation of
the species. Recovery plans help guide
the recovery effort by describing actions
considered necessary for the
conservation of the species, and
estimating time and cost for
implementing the measures needed for
recovery. We originally completed a
recovery plan for the 'Alala in 1982, but
the recommendations contained in that
plan are outdated given the species'
current status.

Section 4(f) of the Act requires that
we provide public notice and an

opportunity for public review and
comment during recovery plan
development. In fulfillment of this
requirement, we made the draft revised
recovery plan for the 'Alala (*Corvus
hawaiiensis*) available for public
comment from December 18, 2003
through February 20, 2004 (December
18, 2003, 68 FR 70527; December 22,
2003, 68 FR 71128). As we prepared this
final revised recovery plan, we
considered information provided during
the public comment period. We also
summarized this information in an
appendix to the plan.

The 'Alala or Hawaiian crow has been
federally listed as endangered since
1967 (35 FR 16047) and is also listed as
endangered by the State of Hawai'i. The
'Alala is endemic to the island of
Hawai'i. 'Alala were last observed in the
wild in 2002, and we now believe the
species to be extirpated from the wild.
In January 2008, there were 56 'Alala,
representing the entire known
population of the species, in captivity at
the Keauhou and Maui Bird
Conservation Centers, on Hawai'i and
Maui islands, respectively.

Historically, the 'Alala was restricted
to the dry and mesic forests in the
western and southern portions of the
island of Hawai'i. The species is
associated with 'ohi'a-koa (*Metrosideros
polymorpha*) and 'ohi'a-koa-koa (*Acacia
koa*) forests with an understory of native
fruit-bearing trees and shrubs. Current
threats include predation by nonnative
mammals and the endangered 'Io or
Hawaiian hawk (*Buteo solitarius*),
introduced diseases, and habitat loss
and fragmentation. Inbreeding
depression may be reducing the
reproductive success of the captive
population, and loss of wild behaviors
in captivity might reduce survivorship
of captive-raised birds released into the
wild. Recovery actions in this revised
plan are designed to address threats to
the 'Alala to achieve the recovery
objectives of downlisting to threatened
status and then eventually delisting
(removing from the list of endangered
and threatened species).

Because the 'Alala exists only as a
small population in captivity, the
revised recovery plan emphasizes
recovery actions for the next 5 years as
well as presenting an overall strategy for
long-term recovery. Given that recovery
will be based on releases of captive-bred
'Alala to the wild, and much of the data
necessary to determine the population
size and parameters needed for recovery
of the species do not exist at this time,
it is only possible to establish general
recovery criteria. We will consider the
'Alala to be recovered when the genetic
diversity that was present in the 'Alala