

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]

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## 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