From: FOIA, FWHQ fwhq_foia@fws.gov

Subject: New Request; Fwd: [EXTERNAL] New FOIA request received for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Date: March 29, 2018 at 11:35 AM To: conniebarlow52@gmail.com Cc: FW4 FOIA R4 foiar4@fws.gov

Dear Connie Barlow

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Headquarters FOIA Office received your FOIA request dated March 27, 2018. We have forwarded your request to our Region 4 Office for processing. You will re

If you have any questions regarding your FOIA request; please contact Tiffany McClurkin at foiar4@fws.gov or 404-679-4104.

Headquarters Freedom of Information Act Office MS: IRTM United States Fish and Wildlife Service 5275 Leesburg Pike Falls Church, VA 22041

From: National FOIA Portal nortal Date: Tue, Mar 27, 2018 at 10.10 PM
Subject: [EXTERNAL] New FOIA request received for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Tor What 50a Berws 90x

A new FOIA request was submitted to your agency component:

The following list contains the entire submission, and is formatted for ease of viewing and printing

request_id confirmation_id 3726 address_city Freeland address country United States address line1 5246 Mutiny Bay Rd address state province WA

address zip postal code 98249

company_organization TorreyaGuardians.org

conniebarlow52@gmail.com email

expedited_processing

Our group, Torreya Guardians, has been mentioned in many academic papers and some media reports as successfully pursuing the "assisted migration" northward of the USFWS endangered species, Florida Torreya. Yet, March 1-2 a USFWS staffer (Vivian Negron-Ortiz) in charge of this species attended a "Torreya Symposium" organized by a variety of institutions. Today, an article appeared by a journalist in an online environmental magazine that indicates that the "official" plans created by this institutional team exclude coordination with our group. Yet the 2010 recovery plan mentions in 3 places for institutions to coordinate their efforts with us. Our group is entirely engaged in moving seeds north, as and easy to implement and inexpensive solution to the

expedited processing explanation

species' ongoing decline (since its listing as an endangered species in 1984) in its small peak-glacial refuge in Florida. Yet the article indicates that the official institutions and scientists plan to engage in expensive and highly interventionist strategies of freezing embryos and also undertaking CRISPR genetic manipulation -with no indication that they are considering the success we are achieving in simple and cheap actions of simply helping this large-seeded species move its seeds to cooler realms. You can access this journal article (March 27 in Yale Environment 360) via the newest entry posted on our own Torreya Guardians reports page here http://www.torreyaguardians.org/comments.html

fee waiver

I am the founder of Torreya Guardians, which is a group of citizen volunteers who legally access a loophole in the Endangered Species Act to help the glacial relict ancient conifer tree, Torreya taxifolia, escape a warming climate by legally accessing seeds for planting by botanical gardens and private landholders in states north of its

fee waiver explanation

historically native range in n. Fl. and s. GA. We receive no funding from anyone and we all volunteer our own time for helping this critically endangered tree. You can learn about the history of our actions via this webpage on our website, History of Torreya Guardians: http://www.torreyaguardians.org/guardians.html

name first Connie name last Barlow 850-420-8002 phone number request_category other

The Fish & Wildlife Service has not yet posted anything in its ongoing reports database as to the actual quantities of endangered Torreya taxifolia seeds produced year-by-year from ex situ plantings in Smithgall Woods and Blairsville GA, since those trees began producing seeds. It is important for the public to know the success of seed It is important for the public to know the success of seed production, year by year, and especially the final destinations of those precious seeds, as produced under the terms of the 2010 update of the ESA recovery plan for this endangered species. My concern is that the seeds at Smithgall Woods may have been unharvested, and therefore "wasted" as food for local squirrels. I have already cheated the public. "Paccerd of Ciciose" at this already checked the online "Record of Actions" at this

USFWS un: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp0/ reports/implementation-activity-status-ore-report? documentId=600127&entityId=1191 No information is available there for any year. However, the 2010 recovery plan, on p. 9, documented that the agency was already

request_description

aware that at least the Smitngali woods ex situ piantings were already producing seeds. It says, "The material planted at Smithgall Woods was propagated from all Georgia source population material (Army Corps. of Engineers, site at Woodrulf Dam, Lake Seminole, in Georgia). The trees have grown quite large and are now reproducitely mature producing male and female cones annually. "As founder of the citizen activist group Torreya Guardians, I would like to know documentation of seed production year by year, beginning in 2007. I am aware that the Blairsville site has likely been producing seeds every year since 2007, yet there is no online documentation of quantities and year-by-year reporting of ultimate destinations of the precious seeds. Please provide me (and thereby our group of citizens) this information. You can access our group's website at http://www.torreyaguardians.org/

The following table contains the entire submission, and is formatted for ease of copy/pasting into a spreadsheet.

request_id confirmation_id address_city address_country address_line1 address_state_province address_zip_postal_code company_organization

email

expedited_processing

2971 3726 Freeland <u>United States</u> 5246 Mutiny, <u>Bay Rd</u> 98249 <u>TorreyaGuardians.org</u> conniebarlow52@gmail.com yes