



United States Department of the Interior
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

5275 Leesburg Pike, MS: MB
Falls Church, VA 22041



In Reply Refer To:
DOI-FWS-2021-005944

August 31, 2023

Via email: fholleman@selcnc.org

Frank S. Holleman
Southern Environmental Law Center
601 W. Rosemary Street, Suite 220
Chapel Hill, NC 27516

Dear Mr. Holleman:

We are writing to respond to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request dated September 9, 2021 and assigned control number DOI-FWS-2021-005944. Please cite this number in future communications regarding your request. You requested: *"All documents received, created, or transmitted by the Service after May 1, 2011 that relate to Hexastylis naniflora (dwarf-flowered heartleaf)f Hexastylis naniflora."*

Response

We are writing today to complete the response to your request on behalf of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. We previously partially responded to this request on March 17, 2023, April 25, 2023, May 22, 2023, June 15, 2023, and we amended our review for interim release 1 (October 7, 2022) and 2 (March 3, 2023) on July 21, 2023, and informed you that we were continuing to review additional records. Enclosed you will find three (3) binder consisting of 4,803 pages, 3,541 pages are being released to you in their entirety, 922 pages were not processed in part per agreement with requester, as they contain latitude/longitude information, and 340 pages are being withheld in part as described below:

Exemption 5

Exemption 5 allows an agency to withhold "inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party ... in litigation with the agency." [5 U.S.C. § 552\(b\)\(5\).](#) Exemption 5 therefore incorporates the privileges that protect materials from discovery in litigation, including the deliberative process, attorney work-product, attorney-client, and commercial information privileges. We are withholding pages in part and in full under Exemption 5 because they qualify to be withheld because they meet the Exemption 5 threshold of being inter-agency or intra-agency and under the following privileges:

Deliberative Process Privilege (withholding in part 167 pages and 161 pages under both deliberative process privilege and the attorney client privilege).

The deliberative process privilege protects the decision-making process of government agencies and encourages the frank exchange of ideas on legal or policy matters by ensuring agencies are not forced to operate in a fishbowl. A number of policy purposes have been attributed to the deliberative process privilege, such as: (1) assuring that subordinates will feel free to provide the decisionmaker with their uninhibited opinions and recommendations; (2) protecting against premature disclosure of proposed policies; and (3) protecting against confusing the issues and misleading the public.

The deliberative process privilege protects materials that are both predecisional and deliberative. The privilege covers records that reflect the give-and-take of the consultative process and may include recommendations, draft documents, proposals, suggestions, and other subjective documents which reflect the personal opinions of the writer rather than the policy of the agency.

The materials that have been withheld under the deliberative process privilege of Exemption 5 are both predecisional and deliberative. They do not contain or represent formal or informal agency policies or decisions. They are the result of frank and open discussions among employees of the Department of the Interior. Their contents have been held confidential by all parties and public dissemination of this information would have a chilling effect on the agency's deliberative processes and expose the agency's decision-making process in such a way as to discourage candid discussion within the agency, and thereby undermine its ability to perform its mandated functions.

The deliberative process privilege does not apply to records created 25 years or more before the date on which the records were requested.

Attorney-Client Privilege (withholding in part two (2) pages).

The attorney-client privilege protects confidential communications between an attorney and his client relating to a legal matter for which the client has sought professional advice and is not limited to the context of litigation. Moreover, although it fundamentally applies to confidential facts divulged by a client to his/her attorney, this privilege also encompasses any opinions given by an attorney to his/her client based upon, and thus reflecting, those facts, as well as communications between attorneys that reflect confidential client-supplied information.

The information that has been withheld under the attorney-client privilege of Exemption 5 constitutes confidential communications between agency attorneys and agency clients related to legal matters for which the client sought professional legal assistance and services. It also encompasses opinions given by attorneys to their clients based on client-supplied facts. Additionally, the FWS employees who communicated with the attorneys regarding this information were clients of the attorneys at the time the information was generated, and the attorneys were acting in their capacities as lawyers at the time they communicated legal advice. Finally, the Service has held this information confidential and has not waived the attorney-client privilege.

Exemption 6 [5 U.S.C. § 552\(b\)\(6\)](#)

Ten (10) pages are released but withheld in part under Exemption 6, which allows an agency to withhold "personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." [5 U.S.C. § 552\(b\)\(6\)](#).

The phrase “similar files” covers any agency records containing information about a particular individual that can be identified as applying to that individual. To determine whether releasing records containing information about a particular individual would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, we are required to balance the privacy interest that would be affected by disclosure against any public interest in the information.

Under the FOIA, the only relevant public interest to consider under the exemption is the extent to which the information sought would shed light on an agency’s performance of its statutory duties or otherwise let citizens ‘know what their government is up to. The burden is on the requester to establish that disclosure would serve the public interest. When the privacy interest at stake and the public interest in disclosure have been determined, the two competing interests must be weighed against one another to determine which is the greater result of disclosure - the harm to personal privacy or the benefit to the public. The purposes for which the request for information is made do not impact this balancing test, as a release of information requested under the FOIA constitutes a release to the general public.

The information that has been withheld under Exemption 6 consists of personal information and we have determined that the individuals to whom this information pertains have a substantial privacy interest in withholding it. Additionally, you have not provided information that explains a relevant public interest under the FOIA in the disclosure of this personal information and we have determined that the disclosure of this information would shed little or no light on the performance of the agency’s statutory duties. Because the harm to personal privacy is greater than whatever public interest may be served by disclosure, release of the information would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of these individuals, and we are withholding it under Exemption 6.

We reasonably foresee that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one or more of the nine exemptions to the FOIA’s general rule of disclosure.

Redacted per Agreement with Requester

Portions of these responsive records are redacted in part because these pages contain specific species location information. As noted above, you agreed to the redacting of this type of information. These redactions do not contain an exemption number and are marked “nonresponsive per agreement with requester.”

Barbara Beckett, FWS FOIA Coordinator is responsible for this partial denial. Erica E. Richards, Attorney-Advisor, in the Office of the Solicitor was consulted.

Mediation/Dispute Resolution

If after contacting us as described below, you need further information or assistance with your request, you may wish to seek dispute resolution services from the Department’s FOIA Public Liaison, Natasha Jones by email at doifoiapublicliaison@sol.doi.gov.

If you need further information or assistance after contacting the Department’s FOIA Public Liaison, you may wish to seek dispute resolution services from the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The 2007 FOIA amendments created the OGIS to offer mediation services to resolve disputes between

FOIA requesters and Federal agencies as a non-exclusive alternative to litigation. Using OGIS services does not affect your right to pursue litigation. You may contact OGIS in any of the following ways:

Office of Government Information Services
National Archives and Records Administration
8601 Adelphi Road - OGIS
College Park, MD 20740-6001
E-mail: ogis@nara.gov
Web: <https://www.archives.gov/ogis>
Telephone: 202-741-5770
Fax: 202-741-5769
Toll-free: 1-877-684-6448

Please note that using the Department's FOIA Public Liaison or OGIS services does not affect the timing of filing an appeal with the Department's FOIA & Privacy Act Appeals Officer.

Appeal Rights

You may appeal this response to the Department's FOIA/Privacy Act Appeals Officer. If you choose to appeal, the FOIA/Privacy Act Appeals Officer must receive your FOIA appeal no later than 90 workdays from the date of this final response. Appeals arriving or delivered after 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday, will be deemed received on the next workday.

Your appeal must be made in writing. You may submit your appeal and accompanying materials to the FOIA/Privacy Act Appeals Officer by mail, courier service, fax, or email. All communications concerning your appeal should be clearly marked with the words: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION APPEAL. You must include an explanation of why you believe this response is in error. You must also include with your appeal copies of all correspondence between you and FWS concerning your FOIA request, including your original FOIA request and this response. Failure to include with your appeal all correspondence between you and FWS will result in the Departments rejection of your appeal, unless the FOIA/Privacy Act Appeals Officer determines (in the FOIA/Privacy Act Appeals Officer's sole discretion) that good cause exists to accept the defective appeal.

Please include your name and daytime telephone number (or the name and telephone number of an appropriate contact), email address and fax number (if available) in case the FOIA/Privacy Act Appeals Officer needs additional information or clarification of your appeal.

DOI FOIA/Privacy Act Appeals Office Contact Information

Department of the Interior
Office of the Solicitor
1849 C Street, N.W.
MS-6556 MIB
Washington, DC 20240
Attn: FOIA/Privacy Act Appeals Office
Telephone: (202) 208-5339
Fax: (202) 208-6677
Email: FOIA.Appeals@sol.doi.gov

Conclusion

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of FOIA. See [5 U.S.C. § 552\(c\)](#). This response is limited to those records that are subject to the requirements of FOIA. This is a standard notification that is given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist.

This is our final response and closes your request DOI-FWS-2021-005944. If you have any questions about our response to your request, you may contact me, by email at barbara_beckett@fws.gov, or by phone (703) 358-2239.

Sincerely,

Barbara Beckett
FWS FOIA Coordinator