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	16	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
	17	FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES — CENTRAL DISTRICT		
	18			
	19	GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY & OVERSIGHT, P.C.,	Case No. 20STCP01226	
	20	Petitioner,	[Assigned for all purposes to Honorable Mary H. Strobel]	
	21	V.	Date: December 14, 2021	
	22	THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,	Time: 9:30 a.m. Place: Dept. 82	
	23	Respondent.	DECLARATION OF ANN CARLSON IN SUPPORT OF RESPONDENT'S	
	100	responsent.		

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DECLARATION OF ANN CARLSON 1 I, Ann Carlson, declare as follows: 2 I am the Shirley Shapiro Professor of Environmental Law and the Faculty Co-Director of the 3 Emmett Institute on Climate Change and the Environment at the University of California, Los 4 Angeles ("UCLA") School of Law. Although I am currently on administrative leave while working 5 for the federal government, I am an employee of Respondent The Regents of the University of 6 California (the "Regents"). I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth in this declaration, 7 and would competently testify to them if called as a witness. 8 9 In the past four years, I have been the subject of at least 16 Public Records Act 1. 10 ("PRA") requests from entities affiliated with Government Accountability & Oversight, P.C. ("GAO") and/or GAO's principal, Christopher Horner. 11 12 When I received the PRA request at issue in this litigation (the "November 2019 PRA 2. 13 Request"), I asked my assistant to conduct a search of my email account to locate any responsive 14 records. 15 3. I did not instruct my assistant to limit the search beyond the parameters outlined in the request, and I did not instruct her to withhold any records from the submission to the Records 16 17 Management and Information Practices Department ("Information Practices"). 18 I believe in transparency and take seriously the need to comply with the California 4.

4. I believe in transparency and take seriously the need to comply with the California Public Records Act. Each time I am called upon to respond to a request personally, I must take time away from my other work to focus on meeting the request or to arrange for assistance searching for responsive documents. This can be a time-consuming process. For example, one of GAO's requests sought records covering a three-year period of time. Like most professionals, over time I have increasingly communicated via email, which has led to a significantly greater number of written

24 records I must search through.

- 5. In addition to searching for records, I must devote time to reviewing them as well. I
 also have some wholly personal records in my account, and I may need to answer questions posed by
 Information Practices about the records.
- 6. The barrage of PRA requests has made me think more about what I am putting in



1 writing. This can hinder my work as an academic in coming up with ideas and solutions.

7. The barrage of Public Records Act requests also gives me pause about what issues I
 work on and about involving other UCLA colleagues because I do not want to put them at risk of
 being subject to this kind of burden.

8. I have started informing third parties that I communicate with that their
 communications may be subject to release and that they may be targeted if they send me emails.
 Providing such notices can chill future communications with these individuals and organizations.
 One individual in particular limits their communications with anyone at a public institution for fear
 that their communication will be publicized.

REED SMITH LLP A limited liability partnership formed in the State of Delaware 9. To my knowledge, the Public Records Act requests by GAO target people involved in
 environmental research (including myself) and activities. GAO and others have used selectively
 excerpted information received through Public Records Act requests to create misleading content.
 For example, after UCLA produced documents in response to a different request, Climate Litigation
 Watch, a blog affiliated with GAO, published multiple articles suggesting that UCLA was
 improperly withholding records. True and correct copies of those articles are attached hereto as
 Exhibits A and B. The information contained in these articles is inaccurate.

In accordance with University of California policy, I sometimes use my university 10. 17 email account to communicate about personal matters. I am troubled by GAO's assertion that any 18 member of the public can compel disclosure of my personal communications simply because they 19 are housed in my university email account. As GAO's actions show, such a rule would enable those 20 who want to target or harass a public servant to expose, twist, or misconstrue personal 21 communications, even if the communications themselves shed no light on the public agency's work. 22 As a result of having tenure, I enjoy a greater amount of job security than many of my 23 11.

colleagues. I worry that my colleagues who do not have the same job security will be targeted and
 smeared by those who might abuse and weaponize the Public Records Act if such personal
 communications are subject to compelled disclosure. This concern extends beyond just personal
 communications to include selective excerpts of emails taken out of context as the kind of targeting
 and smearing I have experienced could have a more devastating impact on a public employee with

1 lesser job security.

12. Managing the onslaught of Public Records Act requests by GAO and/or Horner
makes conducting my work at UCLA more difficult, particularly when compared to comparable
positions at private institutions that have no obligation to comply with the Public Records Act.
Given the volume of requests made to me and the GAO and Horner's stated positions with respect to
climate change research and activities, I suspect interfering with my work and making it more
difficult is one of their goals.

8 13. I am more reluctant now than I used to be previously to conduct internal strategy
9 discussions regarding fundraising for the Emmett Institute on Climate Change and the Environment
10 in writing for fear of later public production.

Sometimes, when engaging in pre-decisional deliberations about donors or 11 14. 12 fundraising, it is useful to consult knowledgeable and trusted advisors who are not University employees. Efficient and effective decision-making is aided when deliberative processes can occur 13 14 in private and include trusted advisors who are not University employees. If emails discussing 15 fundraising strategies with such trusted advisors during the pre-decisional deliberative process were 16 not exempt and were subject to compelled disclosure, the ability of senior University officials to consult with knowledgeable persons who can provide helpful and valuable input would be impaired, 17 harming the public's interest in the effectiveness, efficiency and quality of decision-making by 18 public entities. For example, Daniel Emmett is a strong supporter of and deeply knowledgeable with 19 20 regard to the Emmett Institute. To brainstorm fundraising ideas for the Institute, I have consulted Mr. Emmett on occasion to get input on fundraising ideas. I understand several of the documents 21 that Information Practices withheld as exempt involved such deliberative emails with Mr. 22 23 Emmett. Because the ability to deliberate in private, think out loud, and candidly share thoughts



will, prior to publication, communicate with a source to confirm that the quotation I am attributing to
them is accurate. If my initial draft of a quote is inaccurate, the source corrects it. If pre-publication
communications are subject to compelled disclosure, there is a danger that an inaccurate quote that
would normally be corrected is released and misinterpreted.

5 17. I also sometimes share with sources a draft of a chapter or passage to seek their 6 review and input on the ideas I am developing. This back and forth contributes to and improves my 7 final draft. The disclosure of such pre-publication communications also would harm my ability to 8 engage in such collaborations, as sources would be less willing to provide the kind of frank and 9 candid comments that are most helpful if they knew all such comments could be disclosed to the 10 entire public. Such disclosure thus would harm the public's interest in getting the highest quality 11 finished product.

12 18. I believe sources will be less likely to collaborate with me if there is a danger that
13 preliminary discussions with sources, drafts or other pre-publication communications are released.

14 19. It will be damaging if my pre-publication academic research is "scooped" prior to
15 publication by compelled disclosure, as others could take the ideas I and others collaborating with
16 me have developed and appropriate that intellectual property to produce and publish material that
17 would steal the thunder from my publications.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing
is true and correct. Executed this 11th day of November 2021 in Los Angeles, California.

an E J

Ann Carlson

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