U.S. FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE COURT
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CLERK OF COURT

UNITED STATES
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE COURT
WASHINGTON, D.C.

IN RE OPINIONS & ORDERS OF THIS COURT ADDRESSING BULK COLLECTION OF DATA UNDER THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT	Docket No. Misc. 13-02
IN RE MOTION FOR THE RELEASE OF COURT RECORDS	Docket No. Misc. 13-08
IN RE MOTION OF PROPUBLICA, INC. FOR THE RELEASE OF COURT RECORDS	Docket No. Misc. 13-09

BRIEF OF *AMICI CURIAE* THE REPORTERS COMMITTEE FOR FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND 25 MEDIA ORGANIZATIONS, IN SUPPORT OF THE NOVEMBER 6, 2013 MOTION BY THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, *ET AL.*, FOR THE RELEASE OF COURT RECORDS; THE OCTOBER 11, 2013 MOTION BY THE MEDIA FREEDOM AND INFORMATION ACCESS CLINIC FOR RECONSIDERATION OF THIS COURT'S SEPTEMBER 13, 2013 OPINION ON THE ISSUE OF ARTICLE III STANDING; AND THE NOVEMBER 12, 2013 MOTION OF PROPUBLICA, INC. FOR RELEASE OF COURT RECORDS

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IDENTITY OF *AMICI CURIAE*

Amici, who are described more fully in Appendix B, are The Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, American Society of News Editors, Atlantic Media, Inc., Bay Area News Group, Belo Corp., Bloomberg L.P., Courthouse News Service, The E.W. Scripps Company, First Amendment Coalition, Gannett Co., Inc., Hearst Corporation, Investigative Reporters and Editors, Investigative Reporting Workshop at American University, The McClatchy Company, Media Consortium, The National Press Club, National Press Photographers Association, National Public Radio, Inc., The New York Times Company, The New Yorker, North Jersey Media Group Inc., Online News Association, POLITICO LLC, Radio Television Digital News Association, The Seattle Times Company, and The Washington Post.

SUMMARY OF THE ARGUMENT

Public access to court proceedings is the linchpin of public acceptance of the legitimacy and credibility of judicial institutions. This right has long been understood as one held by the public at large under the First Amendment and at common law, with the news media often acting as a proxy – but never a substitute – for the general public. This Court's decision on September 13, 2013 to exclude the Media Freedom and Information Access Clinic at Yale Law School (MFIAC) from that right by concluding that the group lacked standing, and to adopt a narrow test under which it found that the ACLU had standing, interferes with the most basic constitutional commandments and common-law traditions underlying the laws of access to courts, and is particularly problematic in a court already so closed off from public view.

Amici, as news media organizations, often represent the public interest before courts in pressing for access and also by educating the public about how the judicial system operates. The MFIAC performs the same service. The public and the press have always been understood to have equal access to court records and court proceedings, much as both the public and the media are understood to have co-extensive First Amendment rights generally. The fact that, in practice, it is often traditional news media outlets litigating for access or records does not mean that public interest organizations lack standing to vindicate the public's access rights as well. That MFIAC sought access to court records and was denied them constitutes an injury-in-fact under the *Richmond Newspapers* line of cases. There is no question of the cause of the injury, nor is there any doubt that this Court has the power to redress that injury.

Furthermore, the public has an important interest in learning the justification behind the decision to allow the NSA to conduct its surveillance programs. The recently declassified disclosures about how some of those decisions have been made support the idea that the public needs to know more about how the FISA Court has set this important precedent.

ARGUMENT

I. The right of access to court proceedings and documents belongs to the general public and can be vindicated by any member of the public.

The effort to have this Court release the precedential opinions that underlie the National Security Agency's surveillance programs is still active, as this Court has ordered the government to conduct a declassification review after finding that the ACLU had standing to pursue a claim for public access to the decisions. Misc. 13-02 (Opinion and Order of Sept. 13, 2013. However, some of the focus has now turned to the issue of what parties must show to have standing to prosecute that right of access. The ACLU and its Nation's Capital chapter were only allowed to proceed because they could demonstrate that lack of access "impedes their own activities in a concrete, particular way," *id.* at 5, while the MFIAC was denied standing in the same order, *id.* at 9. In addition, ProPublica has joined this cause and stressed that it has standing as a member of the media. Misc. 13-09 (Motion of Nov. 12, 2013).

While the news media have a long tradition of fighting for public access to court proceedings and records, it is important for this Court to recognize that this right is possessed by the public at large, and the interests at stake can be vindicated by anyone. In fact, the key Supreme Court access cases – *Nixon v. Warner Communications, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589 (1978), *Gannett Co., Inc. v. DePasquale*, 443 U.S. 368 (1979), *Richmond Newspapers, Inc. v. Virginia*, 448 U.S. 555 (1980), *Press-Enterprise Co. v. Superior Court of California, Riverside* ("*Press-Enterprise I*"), 464 U.S. 501 (1984), and *Press-Enterprise Co. v. Superior Court of California, Riverside* ("*Press-Enterprise II*"), 478 U.S. 1 (1986) – do not examine the question of standing to bring an action for access. These cases establish a presumption of a right of access based on the

important public interests at stake and do not even pause to consider whether the parties have demonstrated any particular harm. Instead, the public interest in access, by itself, is enough.

A. All members of the public share an equal right of access to the courts.

Although it is news organizations that have traditionally brought suit to obtain access to records and proceedings, courts have firmly based this right of access in a right of the general public to know how its courts operate. Moreover, courts have found that all members of the public equally share the right to enforce these long-established understandings.

Nixon v. Warner Communications, the seminal Supreme Court case recognizing the common-law right of access to judicial documents, noted a presumptive right of access based on nothing more than a citizen's desire to hold the government accountable:

> It is clear that the courts of this country recognize a general right to inspect and copy public records and documents, including judicial records and documents. In contrast to the English practice, American decisions generally do not condition enforcement of this right on a proprietary interest in the document or upon a need for it as evidence in a lawsuit. The interest necessary to support the issuance of a writ compelling access has been found, for example, in the citizen's desire to keep a watchful eye on the workings of public agencies, and in a newspaper publisher's intention to publish information concerning the operation of government.

Nixon, 435 U.S. at 598 (citations and footnotes omitted). At issue in *Nixon* was access to presidential tapes during a trial of Watergate conspirators. The Court did not presume that Warner Communications had standing only because it had thrust itself into coverage of the Watergate investigation; the Court clearly would have entertained an action for access by any citizen with a "watchful eye." *Id.*

In *Richmond Newspapers v. Virginia*, 448 U.S. at 564-75, applying the First Amendment, the Court examined at great length the history of openness in trials and its importance to the public. As the Court concluded,

> People in an open society do not demand infallibility from their institutions, but it is difficult for them to accept what they are prohibited from observing. When a criminal trial is conducted in the open, there is at least an opportunity both for understanding the system in general and its workings in a particular case.

Id. at 572. These substantial public interests were not based on anything other than the generalized interest in having an open justice system, and standing to intervene was not addressed. *Id. See also In re Access to Jury Questionnaires*, 37 A.3d 879, 885 (D.C. 2012) ("The right of public access is 'a right that any member of the public can assert[.]'") (citation omitted). When media organizations have sued for access, the Supreme Court has repeatedly framed the right of access as a right of the public generally, not a right unique to the press. *See Gannett*, 443 U.S. at 370 (framing issue as whether "members of the public" can attend pre-trial proceedings); *Press-Enterprise I,* 464 U.S. at 508 (finding that "everyone in the community" can attend *voir dire*). As access is a public right, any member of the public who has been excluded from a courtroom can intervene.

Although the Supreme Court has not demanded a showing of standing before allowing an access action, it is nonetheless clear that denial of information at the heart of democratic process would suffice as a harm that establishes standing. *See Broadrick v. Oklahoma*, 413 U.S. 601, 611-12 (1973) (explaining that because the First Amendment requires "breathing space," standing rules are relaxed in constitutional challenges of state action and litigants can sue for violations of others' rights). *See also* Nicolas Cornell, Note, *Overbreadth and Listeners' Rights*, 123 Harv. L. Rev. 1749 (2010) ("Insofar as the First Amendment protects a general right of the citizenry to open and undistorted discourse, such a right is an appropriate basis for standing.").

To contextualize this presumption of openness, the Supreme Court has explained that a public right of access dates back to England and colonial America. *See Richmond Newspapers*, 448 U.S. at 564 ("[T]hroughout its evolution, the trial has been open to all who care to

observe."). New Jersey's colonial charter, for instance, allowed "any person or persons" to "freely come" to civil or criminal trials. *Id.* at 567 (citation omitted). Consequently, the holdings of *Richmond Newspapers* and other access cases are not about "media-specific rights." RonNell Andersen Jones, *Litigation, Legislation and Democracy in a Post-Newspaper America*, 68 Wash. & Lee L. Rev. 557, 627 (2011). Instead, the cases are a "bold statement on the needs of 'people in an open society' and the value of public observation in government proceedings." *Id.* Indeed, in oral argument in *Richmond Newspapers*, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger asked the news outlet's attorney whether there is a difference between "a person who wants to attend [a trial] to write something or just make a speech about it." Lucas A. Powe, Jr., The Fourth Estate and the Constitution 244 (1992). The lawyer, Lawrence Tribe, replied "None, nor if he just wanted to *inform himself as a citizen*." *Id.* (emphasis added).

Cases outside of the court-access area also show that the press and public's rights of access are generally co-extensive in other ways. When news outlets have challenged statutes that prohibit the general public from interviewing prison inmates, courts have declined to find that journalists have special access rights under the Constitution. Instead, they have said that reporters have no First Amendment newsgathering rights "not available to the public generally." *Pell v. Procunier*, 417 U.S. 817, 834 (1974). Such a determination reiterates that members of the public and reporters share the same rights to watch a trial or read judicial opinions; neither's interest is greater than the other, but both are sufficient to advance an action for public access.

B. The standard applied by this Court undermines the right of even the news media to seek access to court records and proceedings.

This Court ignored Supreme Court precedent when it denied MFIAC standing because it found that the clinic had not "participated in public debate about Section 215." Misc. 13-02 (Opinion and Order of Sept. 13, 2013) at 9 n.13. The *Richmond Newspapers* line of cases and

Broadrick show that because access to court information is a public right, anyone who wants access has standing to pursue it. Requiring groups to show that access would be of "concrete, particular assistance to them in their own activities," as this Court held, would be akin to requiring an individual who is barred from the courtroom to prove that his past actions show that he has a specific stake in attending a hearing. *Id.* at 5. But, as *Richmond Newspapers* explains, "what transpires in the courtroom is public property." 448 U.S. at 593 (citation omitted). Potential harm to the public debate and erosion in confidence to the judicial system is an injury that everyone shares when access rights are denied.

Moreover, this Court's standard would directly threaten the traditional ability of the news media to fight for access. While it seems that a news organization that intends to report on a public controversy would be able to satisfy this standard, a court could use it to deny standing to a media party that could not show a prior track record of covering a particular issue. Such a rule, however, ignores the constitutionally compelled mandate of *Richmond Newspapers*: that access is a right that everyone has and that an abridgement of that right harms the public's right to hold its government accountable.

C. The changing dynamics of the news industry have increased the importance of a broad public right to challenge court closure.

Although the access right to court records and proceedings is one that all people hold, courts have recognized that reporters serve as "surrogates" for members of the public who are unable to attend hearings or obtain documents themselves. *Richmond Newspapers*, 448 U.S. at 573; *see also Nixon*, 435 U.S. at 609 ("[T]he press serves as the information-gathering agent of the public."). As such, although it is not constitutionally required, journalists sometimes receive special seating and priority of entry to courtrooms so that they can fulfill their role of informing the public. *Richmond Newspapers*, 448 U.S. at 573; *see also Pell*, 417 U.S. at 830-31

(acknowledging that reporters, by virtue of their profession, receive permission to observe prison programs and interview participants).

Given that journalists help ensure public access by serving as the "information-gathering agent" of people who cannot go to courtrooms themselves, it is especially important that this Court recognize the interests of new groups, like MFIAC, that are forming to take on these same responsibilities for the benefit of the public. MFIAC's mission is "to support a robust investigative role for news organizations and to preserve the public's right of access to information, thereby ensuring a well-informed public sphere." Media, Freedom and Information Access Clinic, http://www.law.yale.edu/academics/MFIA.htm (last visited Nov. 22, 2013).

Although the media and the public generally have co-extensive First Amendment rights and equal rights of access to court records, the news media have often played a special role in the judicial system. Traditional news media have historically led the effort to increase public access to the courts. *See* Jones, *supra*, at 559. These companies have spent the past century advocating on behalf of the public in all areas of First Amendment law, thereby reducing the need for members of the public to take up the fight themselves. Among the major constitutional victories the media have won for the public are the right to publish without prior restraint (*New York Times v. United States*, 403 U.S. 713 (1971), protection from defamation lawsuits for good-faith mistakes (*New York Times v. Sullivan*, 376 U.S. 254 (1964), access to the *voir dire* portion of a trial (*Press-Enterprise Co. v. Superior Ct. of Cal., Riverside*, 464 U.S. 501 (1984), and the right of access to criminal trials (*Richmond Newspapers, Inc. v. Virginia*, 448 U.S. 555 (1980)). *See* Jones, *supra*, at 573-575. As Jones explains, "In this role, these entities claim credit for the establishment and implementation of some of the nation's most important statutory and constitutional mandates. Their death threatens the preservation, enforcement, and further

development of these mandates." *Id.* at 559. While *amici* feel that news of their "death" has been greatly exaggerated, shrinking budgets at large media companies have inevitably meant a drop-off in First Amendment litigation from those outlets. When the news organizations that have historically had the financial resources to vindicate the right of access are less able to pursue every access case, it becomes critical that lower courts follow the concept so clearly established in *Nixon* and *Richmond Newspapers* – that court access is truly a public right that may be defended by anyone to whom it is denied.

More and more often now, those defenders are organizations like MFIAC. Private foundations are increasingly funding the pursuit of access litigation. *See Growth in Foundation Support for Media in the United States*, Knight Foundation, 4 (Nov. 2013), *available at* http://bit.ly/1a0zL22. Between 2009 and 2011, media access and access policy efforts received $134.7 million from private foundations. *Id.* at 12-13. This figure demonstrates that outside groups that traditionally have not been involved in access debates are becoming participants in this crucial area of First Amendment jurisprudence. New entrants should not be excluded, as MFIAC was, for attempting to join this critical field. Additionally, the primacy foundations have put recently on open government and access efforts highlights the vital role MFIAC and other clinical and public interest programs play in public discourse and in vindicating and protecting the public's constitutional rights. As these types of organizations assume a greater role in helping represent the public's interests, it is essential that this Court and others recognize the importance of these actors in the constitutional debate.

While the litigation leadership from the traditional news media that this country has seen over the past century will surely continue, university programs like MFIAC are particularly well-positioned to represent the public interest in access cases they choose to pursue. A need for a

proxy representative of the general public in First Amendment cases undoubtedly remains. "Given the complexity, expense, and time involved in making even simple requests, [newsroom lawyers] are skeptical that members of the public will be able or willing to take up the effort alone." Jones, *supra*, at 597. Just as an individual member of the public who is turned away from the courthouse can seek redress for that harm, an individual public interest group that is litigating to increase public knowledge and understanding of the court system has standing to protest its own exclusion. Law school clinics, like MFIAC, are serving the public interest in new and creative ways for the benefit of all of our legal and judicial institutions. *Id.* at 628. This Court must recognize the role such groups are playing in representing the public, much in the way the judiciary has always trusted the traditional media to do.

II. The documents sought in these cases are critically important to improving public understanding of this Court and the federal government's national security operations.

The scope, legality, and administration of NSA surveillance programs – including bulk call tracking and collection of internet metadata and cell-site location information – have generated great public controversy in recent months. While many of the *amici* here have already weighed in on the issue of the important public interest at stake in access to the precedential opinions of this Court, *see* Brief of *Amicus Curiae* of the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press et al., filed July 15, 2013, further disclosures in recent months about these decisions amplify the need for access and merits attention here.

A. These opinions are needed to promote robust debate about important public issues and to instill faith in the judicial system.

Chief among the justifications for the presumption of court openness is that "uninhibited, robust, and wide-open debate" about public issues strengthens democracy by giving voters better understanding about government programs put in place by their elected officials. *Richmond*

Newspapers, 448 U.S. at 587 (Brennan, J., concurring) (citation omitted). For *amici*, opinions on the legal basis of NSA programs are especially important because uncertainty about the scope of surveillance efforts has deterred confidential sources from speaking with reporters. Discussing the NSA surveillance programs, *New York Times* investigative reporter and three-time Pulitzer Prize winner David Barstow said, "I have absolutely no doubt whatsoever that stories have not gotten done because of this." Jamie Schuman, *The Shadows of the Spooks*, The News Media and the Law, Fall 2013, at 9; *see also* Leonard Downie Jr., *The Obama Administration and the Press: Leak Investigations and Surveillance in Post-9/11 America*, Comm. to Protect Journalists, Oct. 10, 2013, *available at* http://bit.ly/1c3Cnfg. Major works of journalism, from stories about the Watergate break-in to pieces on harsh CIA investigation tactics, have relied on confidential interviews. When potential sources refuse to speak to reporters out of fear of surveillance, quality reporting is diminished and the public is less informed.

Another benefit of court openness is that secrecy weakens the credibility of the justice system and government affairs in general. *Press-Enterprise I*, 464 U.S. at 508. In *Gannett Co., Inc. v. DePasquale*, the Supreme Court explained, "Public confidence cannot long be maintained where important judicial decisions are made behind closed doors and then announced in conclusive terms to the public, with the record supporting the court's decision sealed from public view." 443 U.S. at 429 (Blackmun, J., concurring in part and dissenting in part) (quoting *United States v. Cianfrani*, 573 F.2d 835, 851 (3rd Cir. 1978)).

In addition to closing its proceedings and sealing its records, the FISA Court has only one side – the government – arguing before it. Disclosing precedential opinions would be a major step towards fostering trust in the Court and public understanding of surveillance programs.

These changes would especially benefit journalists, whose work requires the willingness of sources to speak with them.

B. Recent revelations about programs that this Court has sanctioned underscore the need for information about its decision-making process.

The need for openness is especially important in light of the recent revelations about the programs this Court has sanctioned and the government's expansion of surveillance beyond what this Court has indicated it intended. In the past six months, Americans have learned that this Court approved the collection of the "to" and "from" fields in e-mail messages, as well as the date and time the messages were sent. Joseph Menn, *Secret U.S. Court Approved Wider NSA Spying Even After Finding Excesses*, Reuters, Nov. 19, 2013, *available at* http://reut.rs/I1AmGn. It has also become public that this Court criticized the government for exceeding the surveillance authority this Court had granted it in earlier cases. In an opinion released just this month, Judge John Bates referred to systematic overcollection and concluded that:

> given the duration of this problem, the oversight measures ostensibly taken since [redacted] to detect overcollection, and the extraordinary fact that NSA's end-to-end review overlooked unauthorized acquisitions that were documented in virtually every record of what was acquired, it must be added that those responsible for conducting oversight at NSA failed to do so effectively.

Memorandum Opinion by Judge John Bates, pp. 21-22, *available at* http://1.usa.gov/1gZwy7b; *see also* Menn, *supra*; Kimberly Dozier & Stephen Braun, *NSA Reveals More Secrets After Court Order*, Associated Press, Aug. 22, 2013, *available at* http://bit.ly/14lIee7; Charlie Savage & Scott Shane, *Secret Court Rebuked N.S.A. on Surveillance*, N.Y. Times, Aug. 21, 2013, *available at* http://nyti.ms/15aSPIr. Judge Bates' concerns over NSA's overreaching emphasizes why it is so important that Americans, through organizations like MFIAC, have access to this Court's decisions.

By way of further example of the impact this Court has on everyday citizens, the recently declassified opinion from this Court requiring Verizon to turn over phone records of every call placed on its network involving a U.S. phone was styled as a warrant request but actually served as precedent allowing for the massive and indiscriminate collection of Americans' communications data. *See In Re Application of the FBI for an Order Requiring the Production of Tangible Things from Verizon Bus. Network Servs., Inc., on Behalf of MCI Commc'n Servs., Inc. d/b/a/ Verizon Bus. Servs.*, No. BR 13-80 (FISC Apr. 25, 2013), *available at* http://bit.ly/11FY393. Unlike a traditional warrant application and grant, which is typically withheld from public view until after the warrant is executed because it names the targeted individual and the information sought, the Verizon decision did not name a particular suspect nor did it point to any particular investigation. Weighing the serious constitutional concerns at issue against the government's desire for secrecy, the balance should have favored earlier disclosure of this Court's ruling. The history of the Verizon order demonstrates the need to continually release the types of decisions MFIAC, the ACLU, and ProPublica seek here.

CONCLUSION

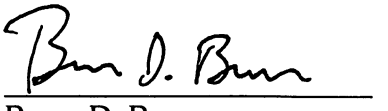
For the reasons stated above, this Court should grant the ACLU and MFIAC's November 6, 2013 motion for the release of court records; the MFIAC's October 11, 2013 motion for reconsideration; and ProPublica's November 12, 2013 motion for release of court records.

***

Pursuant to this Court's order, dated July 18, 2013, and United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court R.P. 7(h)(1) and 63, the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press respectfully submits the following information:

Bruce D. Brown is a member in good standing of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia (#457317), admitted September 12, 2011. Additionally, Brown is a member of good standing of the bar of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (#629541) and the District of Columbia (#426092). *Amici* further certify that the undersigned does not currently hold a security clearance.

Respectfully submitted,



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APPENDIX B

The Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press is a voluntary, unincorporated association of reporters and editors that works to defend the First Amendment rights and freedom of information interests of the news media. The Reporters Committee has provided representation, guidance and research in First Amendment and Freedom of Information Act litigation since 1970.

With some 500 members, American Society of News Editors ("ASNE") is an organization that includes directing editors of daily newspapers throughout the Americas. ASNE changed its name in April 2009 to American Society of News Editors and approved broadening its membership to editors of online news providers and academic leaders. Founded in 1922 as American Society of Newspaper Editors, ASNE is active in a number of areas of interest to top editors with priorities on improving freedom of information, diversity, readership and the credibility of newspapers.

Atlantic Media, Inc. is a privately held, integrated media company that publishes *The Atlantic*, *National Journal*, *Quartz* and *Government Executive*. These award-winning titles address topics in national and international affairs, business, culture, technology and related areas, as well as cover political and public policy issues at federal, state and local levels. *The Atlantic* was founded in 1857 by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and others.

Bay Area News Group is operated by MediaNews Group, one of the largest newspaper companies in the United States with newspapers throughout California and the nation. The Bay Area News Group includes *The Oakland Tribune*, *The Daily Review*, *The Argus*, *San Jose Mercury News*, *Contra Costa Times*, *Marin Independent Journal*, *West County Times*, *Valley Times*, *East County Times*, *Tri-Valley Herald*, *Santa Cruz Sentinel*, *San Mateo County Times*, *Vallejo Times-Herald* and *Vacaville Reporter*, all in California.

Belo Corp. owns 20 television stations that reach more than 14% of U.S. television households.

Bloomberg L.P., based in New York City, operates Bloomberg News, which is comprised of more than 1,500 professionals in 145 bureaus around the world. Bloomberg News publishes more than 6,000 news stories each day, and The Bloomberg Professional Service maintains an archive of more than 15 million stories and multimedia reports and a photo library comprised of more than 290,000 images. Bloomberg News also operates as a wire service, syndicating news and data to over 450 newspapers worldwide with a combined circulation of 80 million people in more than 160 countries. Bloomberg News operates the following: cable and satellite television news channels broadcasting worldwide; WBBR, a 24-hour business news radio station that syndicates reports to more than 840 radio stations worldwide; *Bloomberg Markets* and *Bloomberg Businessweek* magazines; and Bloomberg.com, which receives 3.5 million individual user visits each month.

Courthouse News Service is a California-based legal news service for lawyers and the news media that focuses on court coverage throughout the nation, reporting on matters raised in trial courts and courts of appeal up to and including the U.S. Supreme Court.

The E.W. Scripps Company is a diverse, 131-year-old media enterprise with interests in television stations, newspapers, local news and information websites and licensing and syndication. The company's portfolio of locally focused media properties includes: 19 TV stations (ten ABC affiliates, three NBC affiliates, one independent and five Spanish-language stations); daily and community newspapers in 13 markets; and the Washington-based Scripps Media Center, home of the Scripps Howard News Service.

First Amendment Coalition is a nonprofit public interest organization dedicated to defending free speech, free press and open government rights in order to make government, at all levels, more accountable to the people. The Coalition's mission assumes that government transparency and an informed electorate are essential to a self-governing democracy. To that end, we resist excessive government secrecy (while recognizing the need to protect legitimate state secrets) and censorship of all kinds.

Gannett Co., Inc. is an international news and information company that publishes 82 daily newspapers in the United States, including *USA TODAY*, as well as hundreds of non-daily publications. In broadcasting, the company operates 23 television stations in the U.S. with a market reach of more than 21 million households. Each of Gannett's daily newspapers and TV stations operates Internet sites offering news and advertising that is customized for the market served and integrated with its publishing or broadcasting operations.

Hearst Corporation is one of the nation's largest diversified media companies. Its major interests include the following: ownership of 15 daily and 38 weekly newspapers, including the *Houston Chronicle*, *San Francisco Chronicle* and *Albany* (N.Y.) *Times Union*; nearly 300 magazines around the world, including*Good Housekeeping*, *Cosmopolitan* and *O, The Oprah Magazine*; 29 television stations, which reach a combined 18% of U.S. viewers; ownership in leading cable networks, including Lifetime, A&E and ESPN; business publishing, including a joint venture interest in Fitch Ratings; and Internet businesses, television production, newspaper features distribution and real estate.

Investigative Reporters and Editors, Inc. is a grassroots nonprofit organization dedicated to improving the quality of investigative reporting. IRE was formed in 1975 to create a forum in which journalists throughout the world could help each other by sharing story ideas, newsgathering techniques and news sources.

The Investigative Reporting Workshop, a project of the School of Communication (SOC) at American University, is a nonprofit, professional newsroom. The Workshop publishes in-depth stories at investigativereportingworkshop.org about government and corporate accountability, ranging widely from the environment and health to national security and the economy.

The McClatchy Company, through its affiliates, is the third-largest newspaper publisher in the United States with 30 daily newspapers and related websites as well as numerous community newspapers and niche publications.

The Media Consortium is a network of the country's leading, progressive, independent media outlets. Our mission is to amplify independent media's voice, increase our collective clout, leverage our current audience and reach new ones.

The National Press Club is the world's leading professional organization for journalists. Founded in 1908, the Club has 3,100 members representing most major news organizations. The Club defends a free press worldwide. Each year, the Club holds over 2,000 events, including news conferences, luncheons and panels, and more than 250,000 guests come through its doors.

The National Press Photographers Association ("NPPA") is a 501(c)(6) non-profit organization dedicated to the advancement of visual journalism in its creation, editing and distribution. NPPA's approximately 7,000 members include television and still photographers, editors, students and representatives of businesses that serve the visual journalism industry. Since its founding in 1946, the NPPA has vigorously promoted the constitutional rights of journalists as well as freedom of the press in all its forms, especially as it relates to visual journalism. The submission of this brief was duly authorized by Mickey H. Osterreicher, its General Counsel.

National Public Radio, Inc. is an award-winning producer and distributor of noncommercial news programming. A privately supported, not-for-profit membership organization, NPR serves a growing audience of more than 26 million listeners each week by providing news programming to 285 member stations that are independently operated, noncommercial public radio stations. In addition, NPR provides original online content and audio streaming of its news programming. NPR.org offers hourly newscasts, special features and 10 years of archived audio and information.

The New York Times Company is the publisher of *The New York Times*, *The Boston Globe*, and *International Herald Tribune* and operates such leading news websites as nytimes.com and bostonglobe.com.

The New Yorker is an award-winning magazine, published weekly in print, digital, and online. Its writers, including Jane Mayer, David Grann, and Raffi Khatchadourian, regularly use information gained from federal and state freedom of information laws to report on matters of state, national, and international importance.

North Jersey Media Group Inc. ("NJMG") is an independent, family-owned printing and publishing company, parent of two daily newspapers serving the residents of northern New Jersey: *The Record* (Bergen County), the state's second-largest newspaper, and the *Herald News* (Passaic County). NJMG also publishes more than 40 community newspapers serving towns across five counties and a family of glossy magazines, including (201) Magazine, Bergen County's premiere magazine. All of the newspapers contribute breaking news, features, columns and local information to NorthJersey.com. The company also owns and publishes Bergen.com showcasing the people, places and events of Bergen County.

Online News Association ("ONA") is the world's largest association of online journalists. ONA's mission is to inspire innovation and excellence among journalists to better serve the public. ONA's more than 2,000 members include news writers, producers, designers, editors, bloggers, technologists, photographers, academics, students and others who produce news for the

Internet or other digital delivery systems. ONA hosts the annual Online News Association conference and administers the Online Journalism Awards. ONA is dedicated to advancing the interests of digital journalists and the public generally by encouraging editorial integrity and independence, journalistic excellence and freedom of expression and access.

POLITICO LLC is a nonpartisan, Washington-based political journalism organization that produces a series of websites, video programming and a newspaper covering politics and public policy.

Radio Television Digital News Association ("RTDNA") is the world's largest and only professional organization devoted exclusively to electronic journalism. RTDNA is made up of news directors, news associates, educators and students in radio, television, cable and electronic media in more than 30 countries. RTDNA is committed to encouraging excellence in the electronic journalism industry and upholding First Amendment freedoms.

The Seattle Times Company, locally owned since 1896, publishes the daily newspaper *The Seattle Times*, together with *The Issaquah Press*, *Yakima Herald-Republic*, *Walla Walla Union-Bulletin*, *Sammamish Review* and *Newcastle-News*, all in Washington state.

WP Company LLC (d/b/a The Washington Post) publishes one of the nation's most prominent daily newspapers, as well as a website, www.washingtonpost.com, that is read by an average of more than 20 million unique visitors per month.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Bruce D. Brown, certify that on November 26, 2013, a copy of this motion, together with the accompanying brief of *amici curiae*, were served on the following by in-person delivery.

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I further certify that this motion and the accompanying brief were served on the following by electronic mail:

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