

1 Jennifer Stisa Granick (CA Bar No. 168423)
2 AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION FOUNDATION
3 39 Drumm Street, San Francisco, CA 94103
4 T: 415.343.0758
5 jgranick@aclu.org

6 Brett Max Kaufman
7 AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION FOUNDATION
8 125 Broad Street, 18th Floor, New York, NY 10004
9 T: 212.549.2603
10 F: 212.549.2654
11 bkaufman@aclu.org

12 *Attorneys for Movants American Civil Liberties Union & American Civil Liberties Union*
13 *Foundation**

14 **Additional counsel for all Movants listed on signature page below.*

15 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
16 **EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

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IN RE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE MOTION TO COMPEL FACEBOOK TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN SEALED CASE, OPINION AND ORDER ISSUED IN OR ABOUT SEPTEMBER 2018

Misc. No. ____

**Motion to Unseal Court Records
Concerning U.S. Department of Justice
Motion to Compel Facebook**

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NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION

The American Civil Liberties Union, the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation, the American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California, the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation of Northern California (together, the “ACLU”); the Electronic Frontier Foundation (“EFF”); and Riana Pfefferkorn, Associate Director of Surveillance and Cybersecurity at Stanford Law School’s Center for Internet and Society (in her personal capacity) respectfully move this Court to unseal any sealed docket sheets and any sealed judicial rulings associated with a U.S. Department of Justice motion to hold Facebook in contempt of court, which reportedly was heard on August 14, 2018.¹

I. Preliminary Statement

Whether and how the government can compel internet communications platforms to modify their technology to enable surveillance against their users is a topic of vigorous public debate. In August 2018, Reuters broke the story that the Justice Department sought to compel Facebook to enable investigators to wiretap encrypted voice calls made on its Facebook Messenger app (“Messenger”), then hold Facebook in contempt of court when it refused to comply. *See* Dan Levine & Joseph Menn, *U.S. Government Seeks Facebook Help to Wiretap Messenger*, Reuters, Aug. 17, 2018, <https://perma.cc/MM9M-C2XU> (hereinafter “Reuters, Aug. 17, 2018”); Joseph Menn & Dan Levin, *In Test Case, U.S. Fails to Force Facebook to Wiretap Messenger Calls*, Reuters, Sept. 28, 2018, <https://perma.cc/R532-3QDV> (hereinafter “Reuters, Sept. 28, 2018”). Reuters and the *Washington Post* reported that this Court then issued a “sealed ruling” or “decision” on the contempt motion. *See* Reuters, Sept. 28, 2018; Ellen Nakashima, *Facebook Wins Court Battle Over Law Enforcement Access to Encrypted Phone Calls*, Wash. Post (Sept. 28, 2018), <https://perma.cc/29FP-5KTD> (hereinafter “Wash. Post, Sept. 28, 2018”). To Movants’ knowledge, no public docket sheet recording these proceedings exists.

¹ Movants would like to thank Kara V. Brandeisky and Kristin M. Mulvey, students in the Technology Law & Policy Clinic at NYU School of Law, for their contributions to this brief.

1 The public has First Amendment and common-law rights of access to court records. This
2 Court should therefore unseal the following:

- 3 • any sealed docket sheets;
- 4 • any court orders on sealing requests;
- 5 • any judicial rulings associated with the aforementioned proceedings; and
- 6 • any legal analysis presented in government submissions incorporated, adopted, or
7 rejected implicitly or explicitly in such judicial rulings.

8 Narrowly tailored redactions can be made to prevent disclosure of any information that should
9 properly remain under seal. In sum, Movants request the docket sheet and the Court's legal
10 analysis.

11 **II. Factual Background**

12 The documents sought through this motion arise from a reported government effort to
13 wiretap private communications that are ordinarily inaccessible to anyone but the individuals
14 who participated in the conversation. News reports suggest that the government sought a court
15 order compelling Facebook to redesign its systems to permit government access to private voice
16 calls. The government's request in this matter is the latest in a years-long effort by the
17 Department of Justice to undermine technology providers' use of various kinds of encryption to
18 protect individual users' privacy. It comes amidst a long-running public debate on the wisdom
19 and legality of government surveillance and decryption efforts, and is a matter of preeminent
20 public concern.

21 This case reportedly involves "end-to-end" encryption. End-to-end encryption is "a
22 system of communication where the only people who can read the messages are the people
23 communicating." Andy Greenberg, *Hacker Lexicon: What is End-to-End Encryption?*, Wired,
24 Nov. 25, 2014, <https://perma.cc/4M2R-PCD3>. End-to-end encryption differs from other
25 encryption architectures in that the communications service provider does not have access to the
26 "keys" necessary to decrypt the conversations, and thus lacks the technical capability to respond
27 to government requests to intercept or otherwise disclose the contents of the conversation. *Id.* For
28

1 decades, but particularly over the past several years, there has been an intense public debate
2 about the role of encryption in cybersecurity and privacy. In particular, the debate has focused on
3 whether the government should undermine the privacy and security interests of individuals in
4 safeguarding their personal communications in order to further the public interest in efficient law
5 enforcement. Facebook has claimed that the company does not have ability to provide
6 unencrypted voice data for calls made over its Messenger service. Against this backdrop, several
7 news outlets reported that in sealed proceedings this past summer, the Department of Justice
8 tried to compel Facebook to break the end-to-end encryption of voice calls on its Messenger app.

9 Journalists first reported the existence of the dispute between Facebook and the
10 Department of Justice on August 17, 2018. *See* Reuters, Aug. 17, 2018. According to Reuters,
11 the government sought a “wiretap of ongoing voice conversations by one person on Facebook
12 Messenger,” pursuant to an investigation against alleged members of the international MS-13
13 criminal gang. *Id.* In response, Facebook reportedly argued that Messenger calls are end-to-end
14 encrypted and compliance with the request would require Facebook to rewrite the Messenger
15 app’s code and undermine its encryption for all its users. *Id.*² The *Washington Post* reported that
16 Facebook further argued that its Messenger app isn’t covered by the statute that authorized the
17 wiretap order. *See* Wash. Post, Sept. 28, 2018. As a result, Facebook reportedly refused to
18 comply, and the Justice Department moved for an order to show cause why Facebook should not
19 be held in contempt of court. *Id.* Reuters reported that a judge in this Court heard arguments
20 about the government’s motion on August 14, 2018. *See* Reuters, Sept. 28, 2018.

21 In early October, news outlets widely reported that the court had denied the Justice
22 Department’s motion in a sealed opinion.³ However, neither the government’s legal argument

23 ² Currently there are 1.3 billion users of Messenger. Sean Kelly, *Messenger’s 2017 Year in*
24 *Review*, Facebook (Dec. 13, 2017), <https://perma.cc/WN9B-B6AQ> (hereinafter “Messenger’s
25 2017 Year in Review”).

26 ³ *See* Reuters, Sept. 28, 2018; Wash. Post, Sept. 28, 2018; *see also* Tim Cushing, *DOJ Loses*
27 *Another Attempt to Obtain Encryption-Breaking Precedent in Federal Court*, Techdirt, Oct. 2,
28 2018, <https://perma.cc/5RD6-Z6SH>; Krysia Lenzo, *Facebook Avoids U.S. Government Wiretap*
of Encrypted Messenger Phone Calls, Fox News, Oct. 1, 2018, <https://perma.cc/4TBG-3L75>;

1 nor the judge’s legal basis for rejecting the government’s motion has ever been made public. *See*
2 Reuters, Sept. 28, 2018 (“The details of his reasoning were not available.”). Nor have even the
3 basic contours of the government’s request ever been confirmed. *See* Gizmodo, Sept. 29, 2018
4 (“Many details about what exactly the government was seeking are unclear.”).⁴ Nevertheless, the
5 Justice Department proceeded to charge sixteen suspected MS-13 gang members, attaching an
6 affidavit from an FBI agent that said in a footnote, “currently, there is no practical method
7 available by which law enforcement can monitor” calls on Messenger. *See* Reuters, Sept. 28,
8 2018; Crim. Compl. at 31–32 n.20, *USA v. Barrera-Palma et al.*, No. 18-mj-150 (E.D. Cal. Aug.
9 29, 2018), ECF No. 20.

10 There is a strong public interest in knowing which law has been interpreted, and how it
11 has been interpreted. *See, e.g.*, Greg Nojeim, Eric Wenger & Marc Zwillinger, *FBI vs. Facebook*
12 *Messenger: What’s at Stake?*, Ars Technica, Oct. 2, 2018, <https://perma.cc/5UGD-2U9S>
13 (arguing that use of the Wiretap Act in this case would be “a dramatic expansion of the
14 government’s authority to commandeer services in ways that interfere with their expected use”);
15 Amy Davidson Sorkin, *The Dangerous All Writs Act Precedent in the Apple Case*, New Yorker,

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18 Tom McKay, *Facebook Reportedly Defeats Government Demand to Wiretap Messenger Calls*,
19 Gizmodo, Sept. 29, 2018, <https://perma.cc/6BWW-7D48> (hereinafter “Gizmodo, Sept. 29,
20 2018”); Chaim Gartenberg, *Facebook Reportedly Avoids US Government Wiretap of Messenger*
21 *Voice Calls*, Verge, Sept. 28, 2018, <https://perma.cc/WK9J-FJWE> (hereinafter “Verge, Sept. 28,
22 2018”); Zack Whittaker, *US Government Loses Bid to Force Facebook to Wiretap Messenger*
23 *Calls*, TechCrunch, Sept. 28, 2018, <https://perma.cc/PB4H-YT45>.

24 ⁴ Based on the limited and unverified information available, it appears the government may have
25 sought a technical assistance order under the Wiretap Act. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 2518(4) (requiring “a
26 provider of wire or electronic communication service” to comply with an order to furnish
27 “technical assistance necessary to accomplish the interception unobtrusively and with a
28 minimum of interference with the services”); Wash. Post, Sept. 28, 2018 (explaining Facebook
argued the government’s request would “exceed the Wiretap Act’s ‘technical assistance’
provision”). However, it is also possible the government sought an All Writs Act order, as it has
in previous cases. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a) (“[A]ll courts established by Act of Congress may
issue all writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the
usages and principles of law.”).

1 Feb. 19, 2016, <https://perma.cc/K46W-FXGQ> (calling use of the All Writs Act to order
2 decryption “fairly novel”).

3 Almost universally, reporting and commentary about these sealed proceedings drew
4 comparisons to the 2016 controversy surrounding the FBI and the encryption methods on Apple
5 iPhones. *See, e.g.*, Wash. Post, Sept. 28, 2018; Russell Brandom, *Facebook’s Encryption Fight*
6 *Will Be Harder Than San Bernardino*, Verge, Aug. 20, 2018, <https://perma.cc/BZ7F-NTSK>;
7 Chris Welch, *US Reportedly Pressuring Facebook to Break Messenger’s Encryption Over MS-*
8 *13 Investigation*, Verge, Aug. 17, 2018, <https://perma.cc/XXB4-TYS4>. In 2014, Apple created
9 new full-disk encryption⁵ methods that would make it impossible for the company to bypass the
10 passcode on its iPhones and hand over iPhone data in response to government requests. *See*
11 David E. Sanger & Brian X. Chen, *Signaling Post-Snowden Era, New iPhone Locks Out N.S.A.*,
12 N.Y. Times, Sept. 26, 2014, <https://perma.cc/PQ35-DWPG>. This encryption feature became the
13 subject of considerable national debate when the Department of Justice publicly filed a motion to
14 compel Apple to help the FBI unlock an iPhone belonging to the gunman accused of killing
15 fourteen people in San Bernardino, California.⁶ *See* Government’s Motion to Compel Apple Inc.
16 to Comply With This Court’s February 16, 2016 Order Compelling Assistance in Search, *In the*
17 *Matter of the Search of an Apple iPhone Seized During the Execution of a Search Warrant on a*
18 *Black Lexus IS300, California License Plate 35KGD203 (In the Matter of the Search of an Apple*
19 *iPhone)*, No. 16-cm-10-SP (C.D. Cal. Feb. 19, 2016), ECF No. 1; *see also* Eric Lichtblau &
20 Katie Benner, *Apple Fights Order to Unlock San Bernardino Gunman’s iPhone*, N.Y. Times,
21 Feb. 17, 2016, <https://perma.cc/LB5S-U4FP>.

22 In response to the litigation, Apple CEO Tim Cook published an open letter explaining
23 that Apple believed complying with the court order would necessarily undermine data security

24 _____
25 ⁵ The FBI–Apple dispute involved full-disk encryption—that is, encryption of data stored on a
device—rather than end-to-end encrypted communications like those at issue here.

26 ⁶ The government also filed requests in other jurisdictions seeking data from locked iPhones. *See*
27 Jenna McLaughlin, *New Court Filing Reveals Apple Faces 12 Other Requests to Break Into*
Locked iPhones, Intercept, Feb. 23, 2016, <https://perma.cc/X5LX-RTMA>.

1 for all customers. *See* Open Letter from Apple CEO Tim Cook, A Message to Our Customers,
2 Feb. 16, 2016, <https://perma.cc/5JBK-5ZHT>. Apple actively resisted the government’s demand
3 in public court proceedings. *See* Apple Inc.’s Motion to Vacate Order Compelling Apple Inc. to
4 Assist Agents in Search, and Opposition to Government’s Motion to Compel Assistance, *In the*
5 *Matter of the Search of an Apple iPhone*, No. 16-cm-10-SP (C.D. Cal. Feb. 25, 2016), ECF No.
6 16.

7 While the FBI ultimately found a third party to unlock the San Bernardino suspect’s
8 iPhone and dropped its case against Apple, *see* Katie Benner & Eric Lichtblau, *U.S. Says It Has*
9 *Unlocked iPhone Without Apple*, N.Y. Times, Mar. 28, 2016, <https://perma.cc/BKB4-XTTE>, the
10 FBI–Apple dispute became part of a larger debate about the role of encryption and law-
11 enforcement efforts to circumvent it. Over seventy groups and individuals filed amicus briefs in
12 the case. For example, public interest organizations such as the ACLU, the EFF, and the Center
13 for Democracy and Technology filed in support of Apple.⁷ Major internet companies including
14 Amazon, Google, and Facebook also supported Apple’s decision to protect its customers’
15 privacy.⁸ The government position garnered the support of the California Police Chiefs’
16 Association,⁹ among others. In short, the Apple–FBI case concerned a major legal and policy
17 debate.

18 Congress also took note. The 114th session convened several hearings about
19 encryption.¹⁰ Senator Dianne Feinstein drafted—but never formally introduced—a bill that

20 ⁷ *See* Br. of Amici Curiae American Civil Liberties Union et al., *In the Matter of the Search of an*
21 *Apple iPhone*, No. 16-cm-10-SP (C.D. Cal. Mar. 3, 2016), ECF No. 57; Br. of Amici Curiae
22 Electronic Frontier Foundation et al., *In the Matter of the Search of an Apple iPhone*, No. 16-cm-
23 10-SP (C.D. Cal. Mar. 3, 2016), ECF No. 60; Br. of the Center for Democracy & Technology as
24 Amicus Curiae, *In the Matter of the Search of an Apple iPhone*, No. 16-cm-10-SP (C.D. Cal.
25 Mar. 3, 2016), ECF No. 43.

26 ⁸ *See* Br. of Amici Curiae Amazon.com et al., *In the Matter of the Search of an Apple iPhone*,
27 No. 16-cm-10-SP (C.D. Cal. Mar. 3, 2016), ECF No. 86.

28 ⁹ *See* Br. of Amici Curiae, *In the Matter of the Search of an Apple iPhone*, No. 16-cm-10-SP
(C.D. Cal. Mar. 3, 2016), ECF No. 90.

¹⁰ *See The Encryption Tightrope: Balancing Americans’ Security and Privacy: Hearing Before*
the H. Comm. on the Judiciary, 114th Cong. (2016); *Encryption and Cyber Matters: Hearing*

1 would require companies to decrypt customers’ data in response to a court order. *See* Press
2 Release, Sen. Dianne Feinstein, Intelligence Committee Leaders Release Discussion Draft of
3 Encryption Bill (Apr. 13, 2016), <https://perma.cc/4JH2-NHT4>. And a bipartisan working group
4 of both the House Judiciary and House Energy and Commerce Committees published a working
5 group report supporting encryption as a “national interest” and concluding that “this can no
6 longer be an isolated or binary debate.” Staff of the H. Judiciary Comm. & H. Energy &
7 Commerce Comm., 114th Cong., Encryption Working Group Year-End Report (2016),
8 <https://perma.cc/6PNQ-RCQH>.

9 Today, the debate about the power of law enforcement to undermine encryption and other
10 security measures continues, in the United States and abroad. *See, e.g.*, Ben Lovejoy, *Apple*
11 *Opposing Australian Encryption Law Which Could Set a Precedent for the USA*, 9to5Mac, Oct.
12 3, 2018, <https://perma.cc/LY4K-TWN9>; Christopher Wray, Director, FBI, Remarks at Fordham
13 University-FBI International Conference on Cyber Security: Raising Our Game: Cyber Security
14 in an Age of Digital Transformation (Jan. 9, 2018), <https://perma.cc/RBJ5-UJQ7> (calling
15 encryption “an urgent public safety issue”). Some 1.3 billion people around the world use the
16 Facebook Messenger app, making the government’s efforts in this matter of extraordinarily
17 broad public concern. *See* Messenger’s 2017 Year in Review. But this Court’s reasoning about
18 why the government could not force Facebook to break its encryption remains under seal.

19 **III. Jurisdiction**

20 The Court has jurisdiction over this motion because “[e]very court has supervisory power
21 over its own records and files.” *Nixon v. Warner Commc’ns*, 435 U.S. 589, 598 (1978); *accord*
22 *Chambers v. NASCO, Inc.*, 501 U.S. 32, 43 (1991).

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Before S. Comm. on Armed Services, 114th Cong. (2016); *Going Dark: Encryption, Technology,*
26 *and the Balance Between Public Safety and Privacy: Hearing Before the S. Comm. on the*
27 *Judiciary*, 114th Cong. (2015); *Counterterrorism, Counterintelligence, and the Challenges of*
28 *“Going Dark”*: *Hearing Before the Select Comm. on Intelligence*, 114th Cong. (2015).

1 **IV. Argument**

2 A. Movants have standing to bring this motion.

3 In the Eastern District of California, “[u]pon the motion of any person . . . the Court may,
4 upon a finding of good cause or consistent with applicable law, order documents unsealed.”
5 Local Rule 141(f) (E.D. Cal. 2018). Furthermore, generally, “representatives of the press and
6 general public must be given an opportunity to be heard on the question of their exclusion.”
7 *Globe Newspaper Co. v. Superior Court*, 457 U.S. 596, 609 n.25 (1982) (citation omitted); *see*
8 *also In re Certification of Questions of Law to Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of*
9 *Review*, No. FISCR 18-01, 2018 WL 2709456, at *3 (F.I.S.C.R. Mar. 16, 2018) (holding
10 movants had constitutional standing to bring a right of access claim in the Foreign Intelligence
11 Surveillance Court).

12 B. Both the First Amendment and common law require unsealing the docket
13 sheet and ruling related to the Justice Department’s attempt to access
14 Facebook Messenger.

15 Under both the First Amendment and common law, the public is entitled to access the
16 docket sheet, judicial opinions, and orders associated with the Court’s rejection of the Justice
17 Department’s motion to compel Facebook to break its encryption on its Messenger app (and any
18 legal arguments submitted by the government that are incorporated, adopted, or rejected
19 implicitly or explicitly in such judicial rulings). There is also good cause for unsealing the
20 materials under the Wiretap Act itself. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 2518(8)(b).

21 As the Supreme Court has said, “justice cannot survive behind walls of silence.”
22 *Sheppard v. Maxwell*, 384 U.S. 333, 349 (1966). As a result, “courts of this country recognize a
23 general right to inspect and copy public records and documents, including judicial records and
24 documents.” *Nixon*, 435 U.S. at 597. “[T]he First Amendment guarantees of speech and press,
25 standing alone, prohibit government from summarily closing courtroom doors which had long
26 been open to the public at the time that Amendment was adopted.” *Richmond Newspapers v.*
27 *Virginia*, 448 U.S. 555, 576 (1980). Access to court documents “helps the public keep a watchful
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1 eye on public institutions and the activities of government.” *Valley Broad. Co. v. United States*
2 *Dist. Court*, 798 F.2d 1289, 1293 (9th Cir. 1986) (citations omitted).

3 1. The public has a First Amendment right of access to court records.

4 The presumed First Amendment right to access judicial records attaches when the
5 “experience and logic” test is satisfied—that is, (1) when a record has “historically been open to
6 the press and general public” and (2) when “public access plays a significant positive role in the
7 functioning of the particular process.” *Press-Enter. Co. v. Superior Court*, 478 U.S. 1, 8 (1986)
8 (“*Press-Enterprise II*”). When the right attaches, it “may be overcome only by an overriding
9 interest based on findings that closure is essential to preserve higher values and is narrowly
10 tailored to serve that interest.” *Id.* at 9.

11 The Ninth Circuit has explained that “logic alone, even without experience, may be
12 enough to establish the right.” *United States v. Higuera-Guerrero (In re Copley Press, Inc.)*, 518
13 F.3d 1022, 1026 (9th Cir. 2008). Even without an “unbroken history of public access,” the First
14 Amendment right exists if “public scrutiny” would “benefit” the proceedings. *Seattle Times Co.*
15 *v. U.S. Dist. Court*, 845 F.2d 1513, 1516, 1517 (9th Cir. 1988). Judicial “records are public
16 documents almost by definition, and the public is entitled to access by default.” *Kamakana v.*
17 *City and Cty. of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1180 (9th Cir. 2006). This presumptive right of access
18 to court documents is well-established in the Ninth Circuit.¹¹

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21 ¹¹ *Wood v. Ryan*, 759 F.3d 1076, 1081–82 (9th Cir.) (collecting cases), *vacated*, 135 S. Ct. 21
22 (2014); *see, e.g., Oregonian Publ’g. Co. v. U.S. Dist. Court*, 920 F.2d 1462, 1465 (9th Cir. 1990)
23 (“Under the first amendment, the press and the public have a presumed right of access to court
24 proceedings and documents.”); *see also Courthouse News Serv. v. Planet*, 750 F.3d 776, 786 (9th
25 Cir. 2014) (“[T]he federal courts of appeals have widely agreed that [the First Amendment right
26 of access] extends to civil proceedings and associated records and documents.”); *Phoenix*
27 *Newspapers, Inc. v. U.S. Dist. Court*, 156 F.3d 940, 946–49 (9th Cir. 1998) (recognizing
28 qualified right to transcripts of closed post-trial proceedings); *Seattle Times Co.*, 845 F.2d at
1514–17 (recognizing qualified right to pretrial release proceedings and related documents);
CBS, Inc. v. U.S. Dist. Court, 765 F.2d 823, 824–26 (9th Cir. 1985) (recognizing a qualified right
of access to post-trial documents).

1 a. The First Amendment requires the release of the court’s
2 sealed ruling and legal reasoning.

3 News reports indicate that after “oral arguments on the contempt motion,” a judge in this
4 Court issued a “sealed ruling” or “decision.” *See* Reuters, Sept. 28, 2018; Wash. Post, Sept. 28,
5 2018. This Court’s local rules require it to issue public orders when granting or denying sealing
6 requests. *See* Local Rule 141(d) (E.D. Cal. 2018). Both experience and logic demand that the
7 public have access to these judicial records and related filings containing legal arguments that
8 bore on the Court’s decision. *Press-Enterprise II*, 478 U.S. at 8–10; *see, e.g., Doe v. Exxon*
9 *Mobil Corp.*, 570 F. Supp. 2d 49, 52 (D.D.C. 2008) (“[T]he public’s right to access judicial
10 opinions is very high.”); *Prod. Res. Grp. v. Martin Prof’l*, 907 F. Supp. 2d 401, 417 (S.D.N.Y.
11 2012) (“The qualified First Amendment right attaches to judicial opinions.”); *In re*
12 *Phenylpropanolamine Prods. Liab. Litig.*, MDL No. 1407, 2003 WL 23867343, at *1 (W.D.
13 Wash. Mar. 10, 2003) (“Courts recognize a general presumptive public right of access to court
14 records. Naturally, this presumption applies with considerable force to opinions issued by the
15 court.” (citations omitted)).

16 (i) Our legal system is built on a tradition of access to
17 judicial decisions.

18 Not only is there a nearly unbroken tradition of public access to judicial opinions, but
19 such access is the very bedrock of our constitutional system. As is well-known, “it is
20 emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is.” *Marbury v.*
21 *Madison*, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137, 177 (1803). Further, because “the law is definite and
22 knowable,” every person is presumed to know the law. *Cheek v. United States*, 498 U.S. 192,
23 199 (1991). Therefore, in order to know the law—as the judicial system presumes every person
24 does—every person must have access to the decisions of the courts.

25 Access to judicial decisions has been an important part of our civic heritage since even
26 before the Founding. As English jurist William Blackstone wrote in 1765, “The decisions . . . of
27 courts are held in the highest regard, and are not only preserved as authentic records in the
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1 treasuries of the several courts, but are handed out to public view in the numerous volumes of
2 reports which furnish the lawyer’s library.” 1 William Blackstone, *Commentaries* *69–74. *See*
3 *generally* Stephen Wm. Smith, *Kudzu in the Courthouse: Judgments Made in the Shade*, 3 Fed.
4 Cts. L. Rev. 177, 181–90 (2009) (discussing English practices of open courts). As a result, that
5 judicial decisions would be publicly accessible was taken as a given in the creation of the
6 American justice system. *Id.* at 191–97 (discussing American practices of open courts).

7 The Supreme Court first affirmed this right of access in 1888, when it found that judicial
8 opinions were not copyrightable because “[t]he whole work done by the judges constitutes the
9 authentic exposition and interpretation of the law, which, binding every citizen, is free for
10 publication to all, whether it is a declaration of unwritten law, or an interpretation of a
11 constitution or a statute.” *Banks v. Manchester*, 128 U.S. 244, 253 (1888); *see also Wheaton v.*
12 *Peters*, 33 U.S. (8 Pet.) 591, 668 (1834) (finding that “no reporter has or can have any copyright
13 in the written opinions delivered by this court”). In ruling judicial decisions were “free for
14 publication to all,” the Supreme Court cited the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court,
15 which said further, “Every citizen is presumed to know the law thus declared, and it needs no
16 argument to show that justice requires that all should have free access to the opinions, and that it
17 is against sound public policy to prevent this.” *Nash v. Lathrop*, 6 N.E. 559, 560–61 (Mass.
18 1886). The Eleventh Circuit recently affirmed this reasoning in an October 2018 decision
19 holding that annotations to Georgia state law were not copyrightable. *See Code Revision*
20 *Comm’n v. Public.Resource.Org, Inc.*, 906 F.3d 1229, 1239 (11th Cir. 2018) (“We understand
21 the rule in *Banks* to derive from first principles about the nature of law in our democracy. Under
22 democratic rule, the People are sovereign, they govern themselves through their legislative and
23 judicial representatives, and they are ultimately the source of our law.”).

24 Modern courts, including the Ninth Circuit, have reiterated the right of access. *See United*
25 *States v. Index Newspapers LLC*, 766 F.3d 1072, 1097 (9th Cir. 2014) (remanding for the district
26 court to unseal a judicial ruling); *see also Union Oil Co. v. Leavell*, 220 F.3d 562, 568 (7th Cir.
27 2000) (“What happens in the halls of government is presumptively public business. Judges
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1 deliberate in private but issue public decisions after public arguments based on public records.”).
2 As the Third Circuit explained in *Lowenschuss v. West Pub. Co.*, because “ours is a common-law
3 system based on the ‘directive force’ of precedents, its effective and efficient functioning
4 *demand*s wide dissemination of judicial decisions. . . . Accordingly, under our system of
5 jurisprudence the judiciary has the duty of publishing and disseminating its decisions.” 542 F.2d
6 180, 185, 186 (3d Cir. 1976) (emphasis added) (quoting Benjamin N. Cardozo, *The Nature of the*
7 *Judicial Process* 20, 21–22 (1963)).

8 (ii) Logic demands that the public have access to this
9 judicial decision.

10 To maintain a government of the people, by the people, for the people, logic requires that
11 the people have access to the laws that govern them. *See In re Copley Press*, 518 F.3d at 1026
12 n.2 (“Though our cases refer to this as the ‘experience and logic’ test, it’s clear that these are not
13 separate inquiries. Where access has traditionally been granted to the public without serious
14 adverse consequences, logic necessarily follows. It is only where access has traditionally not
15 been granted that we look to logic. If logic favors disclosure in such circumstances, it is
16 necessarily dispositive.”). As such, access to judicial opinions serves several critical purposes in
17 modern governance.

18 First, the functioning of our common-law system depends on courts making their
19 opinions publicly accessible, so that litigants and judges may rely on each other’s reasoning to
20 guide their own. *See, e.g., Penny v. Little*, 4 Ill. (3 Scam.) 301, 304 (1841) (“The common law is
21 a beautiful system; containing the wisdom and experience of ages.”). The rationale for such
22 transparency is especially weighty here. Although it’s possible that other courts have confronted
23 similar issues in secret, the Eastern District of California may be the first court to rule on whether
24 the federal government can force a private social media company to undermine its own security
25 architecture to aid a criminal investigation. Other litigants should have access to this Court’s
26 opinion so that they may rely on, respond to, or distinguish this Court’s reasoning if and when
27 factually analogous cases arise.

1 Furthermore, public access to opinions is a prerequisite for public scrutiny of the courts.
2 As the Supreme Court has explained, “the criminal justice system exists in a larger context of a
3 government ultimately of the people, who wish to be informed about happenings in the criminal
4 justice system, and, if sufficiently informed about those happenings, might wish to make changes
5 in the system.” *Gentile v. State Bar of Nev.*, 501 U.S. 1030, 1070 (1991). Relatedly, the Fourth
6 Circuit has found in the context of civil litigation:

7 [L]ogic dictates that the First Amendment right of access extends
8 to a judicial opinion ruling on a summary judgment motion. The
9 public has an interest in learning not only the evidence and records
10 filed in connection with summary judgment proceedings but also
11 the district court’s decision ruling on a summary judgment motion
and the grounds supporting its decision. Without access to judicial
opinions, public oversight of the courts, including the processes
and the outcomes they produce, would be impossible.

12 *Co. Doe v. Pub. Citizen*, 749 F.3d 246, 267 (4th Cir. 2014); *see also Encyclopedia Brown Prods.*
13 *v. Home Box Office*, 26 F. Supp. 2d 606, 612 (S.D.N.Y. 1998) (“There is a particularly strong
14 presumption of public access to such decisions as well as to the briefs and documents submitted
15 in relation thereto. The Court’s decisions are adjudications—direct exercises of judicial power
16 the reasoning and substantive effect of which the public has an important interest in
17 scrutinizing.”). Courts have found that public access “helps safeguard the integrity, quality, and
18 respect in our judicial system and permits the public to keep a watchful eye on the workings of
19 public agencies.” *In re Orion Pictures Corp.*, 21 F.3d 24, 26 (2d Cir. 1994) (citations omitted).

20 This kind of scrutiny increases confidence and trust in the judicial system. In denying
21 motions to seal, Judge Easterbrook has explained, “The political branches of government claim
22 legitimacy by election, judges by reason. Any step that withdraws an element of the judicial
23 process from public view makes the ensuing decision look more like fiat, which requires
24 compelling justification.” *Union Oil Co.*, 220 F.3d at 568. The Third Circuit has also reiterated
25 that “access to judicial proceedings and records helps to impart legitimacy to the
26 pronouncements of our rather insulated federal judiciary.” *Republic of Phil. v. Westinghouse*
27 *Elec. Corp.*, 949 F.2d 653, 664 (3d Cir. 1991) (affirming lower court’s opinion unsealing the
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1 material filed in connection with a motion for summary judgment). As such, the public should
2 also know the judicial proceedings, including the legal arguments that the court considered,
3 adopted, or rejected, in order to better understand the court’s decisions in matters of great public
4 concern.

5 Moreover, the right to access is “accentuated” where, as here, secrecy hinders the
6 public’s right to know about the actions of both its executive and judicial branches of
7 government. *See FTC v. Standard Fin. Mgmt. Corp.*, 830 F.2d 404, 410 (1st Cir. 1987). The case
8 at issue involves a novel question about the application of laws written for analog technologies to
9 internet platforms—a question that the judiciary reportedly answered by placing limits on the
10 executive’s request for expanded powers. Public scrutiny here could serve both to increase
11 confidence in the judicial system and the checks and balances in our government at large.

12 Finally, citizens should have access to judicial opinions which properly belong to them.
13 As the Seventh Circuit has said, “Opinions are not the litigants’ property. They belong to the
14 public, which underwrites the judicial system that produces them.” *PepsiCo v. Redmond*, 46 F.3d
15 29, 31 (7th Cir. 1995) (rejecting motions to seal); *see also Nash*, 6 N.E. at 560–61 (“The policy
16 of the state always has been that the opinions of the justices, after they are delivered, belong to
17 the public.”). There is no logical reason to deny citizens what is theirs.

18 b. The public’s constitutional right of access applies to the
19 docket sheet.

20 Docket sheets are the quintessential court document that must be accessible by the public.
21 The docket sheet offers a window into the activities of the court, providing pertinent information
22 to the public. *See United States v. Ochoa-Vasquez*, 428 F.3d 1015, 1029 n.15 (11th Cir. 2005).
23 Access to docket sheets is critical, in part because maintaining a “two-tier system, open and
24 closed,” accessible and sealed, threatens the public “[c]onfidence in the accuracy of [the court’s]
25 records . . . the authority of its rulings and the respect due to its judgments.” *CBS*, 765 F.2d at
26 826.

1 (i) There is a “centuries-long” tradition of access to
2 docket sheets.

3 Docket sheets easily satisfy the “experience” prong of the *Press-Enterprise II*
4 “experience and logic” test. 478 U.S. at 8–10. This country has a “centuries-long history of
5 public access to dockets.” *United States v. Mendoza*, 698 F.3d 1303, 1304 (10th Cir. 2012). That
6 tradition is deeply embedded in both the legislative and judicial branches. “Since the first years
7 of the Republic, state statutes have mandated that clerks maintain records of judicial proceedings
8 in the form of docket books, which were presumed open either by common law or in accordance
9 with particular legislation.” *Hartford Courant Co. v. Pellegrino*, 380 F.3d 83, 94 (2d Cir. 2004).
10 This right of access “ensure[s] that the constitutionally protected ‘discussion of governmental
11 affairs’ is an informed one.” *Globe Newspaper*, 457 U.S. at 596 (citation omitted) (discussing
12 generally the First Amendment right to access).

13 This right of public access has also been honored by the courts, stemming from the
14 United States’ “long history of distrust for secret proceedings,” which “are the exception rather
15 than the rule in our courts.” *Index Newspapers LLC*, 766 F.3d at 1084 (citations omitted) (noting
16 the newspaper, in part, sought access to the docket of a contempt proceeding). Courts have
17 repeatedly affirmed the public’s right to access docket sheets in both civil and criminal
18 proceedings. *See, e.g., id.* at 1085 (holding the district court had to unseal its docket); *Pub.*
19 *Citizen*, 749 F.3d at 268 (finding a qualified right of access to docket sheets); *Ochoa-Vasquez*,
20 428 F.3d at 1029 (“[P]ublic docket sheets are essential to provide ‘meaningful access’ to
21 criminal proceedings. Thus, we held that the press and public’s qualified First Amendment right
22 to access criminal proceedings extends to the proceedings’ docket sheets.”); *Pellegrino*, 380 F.3d
23 at 96 (finding a presumptive right of access to dockets); *United States v. Valenti*, 987 F.2d 708,
24 715 (11th Cir. 1993) (“[M]aintenance of a dual-docketing system [both private and public] is an
25 unconstitutional infringement on the public and press’s qualified right of access to criminal
26 proceedings.”); *In re Search Warrant*, 855 F.2d 569, 575 (8th Cir. 1988) (finding it was improper
27 for the district court to seal dockets).

1 (ii) Logic demands public docket sheets.

2 Logic also demands public access to docket sheets. Docket sheets are not merely judicial
3 records—they “provide a kind of index to judicial proceedings and documents,” without which
4 “the public and press” would not have “the capacity to exercise their rights guaranteed by the
5 First Amendment.” *Pellegrino*, 380 F.3d at 95. As such, access to docket sheets is a prerequisite
6 for knowing the law. *See Banks & Bros. v. W. Pub. Co.*, 27 F. 50, 57 (C.C.D. Minn. 1886) (“[I]t
7 is a maxim of universal application that every man is presumed to know the law, and it would
8 seem inherent that freedom of access to the laws, or the official interpretation of those laws,
9 should be co-extensive with the sweep of the maxim.”). The public cannot know the law without
10 access to judicial rulings, but cannot access judicial rulings without docket sheets indicating what
11 rulings have been made.

12 In *Globe Newspaper Co. v. Fenton*, the District of Massachusetts explained the necessity
13 of access to dockets as a gateway to substantive legal rulings. 819 F. Supp. 89, 90 (D. Mass.
14 1993). In *Fenton*, reporters sought access to alphabetical indices of criminal cases maintained by
15 the court system. *Id.* The district court found that denying access to the indices thwarted “the
16 central purpose of the First Amendment,” which is to “mak[e] the operations of government
17 institutions subject to effective public scrutiny.” *Id.* at 94–95 (citing *Richmond Newspapers*, 448
18 U.S. at 555). Even if the public technically had access to the underlying court records, the public
19 was “left without a meaningful mechanism by which to find the documents necessary to learn
20 what actually transpired in the courts.” *Id.* at 94. As a result, the court found denying access to
21 the indices violated the plaintiffs’ constitutional right of access. *Id.* at 99.

22 In the same way, the ability of the public to exercise its right to access any individual
23 court records described on a docket sheet is effectively foreclosed when the entire docket sheet is
24 sealed. *See Pellegrino*, 380 F.3d at 94 (“Sealed docket sheets would also frustrate the ability of
25 the press and the public to inspect those documents, such as transcripts, that we have held
26 presumptively open.”); *Pub. Citizen*, 749 F.3d at 268 (“Our skepticism toward wholesale sealing
27
28

1 of docket sheets [is] grounded in the commonsensical observation that most of the information
2 contained on a docket sheet is material that is presumptively open to public inspection.”).

3 Here, the mere existence of a docket is known only through news reports, and to
4 Movants’ knowledge, the case number and other basic docketing information is not publicly
5 available.¹² The inability to learn basic information about the case frustrates public access
6 because without a case number, no one can directly intervene in the case. It also “thwart[s]
7 appellate or collateral review of the underlying sealing decisions. Without open docket sheets, a
8 reviewing court cannot ascertain whether judicial sealing orders exist.” *Pellegrino*, 380 F.3d at
9 94. In *United States v. Aguilar*, the Eastern District of California discussed the importance of a
10 publicly-created docket to “reasonably place the public on notice that it may have a First
11 Amendment presumptive right of access to all or part of the filing.” No. 15-cr-41-GEB, 2017
12 WL 5461362, at *3 (E.D. Cal. Nov. 13, 2017). For that reason, the failure to index documents is
13 “tantamount to creating a secret docketing system.” *Id.*

14 In recent years, the government and courts have recognized the importance of public
15 dockets, especially in surveillance cases. For example, the Eastern District of Virginia maintains
16 a publicly accessible electronic surveillance docket called the “EC” docket that tracks Stored
17 Communications Act and pen register/trap trace applications. *See In re Leopold to Unseal*
18 *Certain Electronic Surveillance Applications and Orders*, 300 F. Supp. 3d 61, 73 n.8 (D.D.C.
19 2018) (citing *United States v. Appelbaum*, 707 F.3d 283, 288 (4th Cir. 2013)). The District Court
20 for the District of Columbia has noted that while the EC docket “reveals to the public some
21 information that relates to open investigations,” the Justice Department has said the docket
22 “‘doesn't seem to put anybody in danger,’ and that a similar docketing system’s implementation
23 in [D.D.C.] would be ‘acceptable.’” *Id.* Furthermore, in response to the ACLU’s motion in the
24 District of Maryland to unseal only the docket sheet associated with a malware warrant, the

25 ¹² Indeed, the underlying criminal investigation relating to the reported Messenger wiretap
26 request contains no reference to the requested docket, much less includes any of the materials in
27 that docket. Crim. Compl., *United States v. Barrera-Palma et al.*, No. 18-mj-150 (E.D. Cal. Aug.
28 29, 2018), ECF No. 20; *see Reuters* (Sept. 28, 2018).

1 Justice Department instead chose to unseal not only the docket sheet, but also “redacted versions
2 of search warrants, applications for search warrants, search warrant affidavits, and search
3 warrant returns.” Government’s Response to Motion to Unseal Docket Sheet at 1, *In re Sealed*
4 *Docket Sheet Associated with Malware Warrant Issued on July 22, 2013*, No. 16-cv-3029 (D.
5 Md. Nov. 4, 2016), ECF No. 17.

6 Moreover, the sealing of the docket sheet in this case impermissibly prevents the public
7 from knowing anything about the actions of both the judiciary and the executive in navigating a
8 novel legal issue, which has the potential to reoccur in the future. This case involves the
9 executive branch’s attempt to force a private corporation to break the encryption and other
10 security mechanisms on a product relied upon by the public to have private conversations. The
11 government is not just seeking information held by a third party; rather, it appears to be
12 attempting to get this Court to force a communications platform to redesign its product to thwart
13 efforts to secure communications between users.

14 The significance of the right of access to court documents is at its “apex” where, as here,
15 the underlying action implicates “not only functions of the courts but also the positions that its
16 elected officials and government agencies take in litigation.” *Pub. Citizen*, 749 F.3d at 271. “[I]n
17 such circumstances, the public’s right to know what the executive branch is about coalesces with
18 the concomitant right of the citizenry to appraise the judicial branch.” *FTC*, 830 F.2d at 410.

19 2. The common law also requires unsealing the docket sheet and
20 ruling.

21 The Ninth Circuit has also recognized the common law right of access creates “a strong
22 presumption in favor of access to court records” so long as “the documents are not among those
23 which have traditionally been kept secret for important policy reasons.” *Foltz v. State Farm Mut.*
24 *Auto. Ins. Co.*, 331 F.3d 1122, 1134–35 (9th Cir. 2003) (citation omitted); *see also Ctr. for Auto*
25 *Safety v. Chrysler Grp., LLC*, 809 F.3d 1092, 1101 (9th Cir. 2016) (noting that the right of public
26 access “antedates the Constitution” and “is now beyond dispute”); *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1178
27 (finding only a “narrow range of documents” is exempt from the common-law right of public
28

1 access). The Ninth Circuit has said the test for this presumptive right of access turns on whether
2 a particular court record “is more than tangentially related to the merits of a case.” *Ctr. for Auto*
3 *Safety*, 809 F.3d at 1101 (rejecting a “binary approach” delineating levels of access based on
4 whether a judicial record is dispositive or non-dispositive).

5 a. There is a common law right to judicial rulings.

6 If the common law right of access applies to any kind of document, it must apply to a
7 ruling on the proceedings. Such a ruling “is more than tangentially related to the merits of a
8 case;” it *is* an adjudication of the merits of the case. *Id.* at 1101. The Ninth Circuit has said the
9 public-policy rationale for “the strong presumption of access” to judicial records is that “the
10 resolution of a dispute on the merits, whether by trial or summary judgment, is at the heart of the
11 interest in ensuring the ‘public’s understanding of the judicial process and of significant public
12 events.’” *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179 (quoting *Valley Broad.*, 798 F.2d at 1294). As such,
13 there’s an indisputable public interest in access to the resolution of the dispute at issue, and the
14 government cannot present a compelling, countervailing interest in secrecy.

15 b. There is a common law right to docket sheets.

16 Since the Founding, dockets have been “presumed open either *by common law* or in
17 accordance with particular legislation.” *Pellegrino*, 380 F.3d at 94 (emphasis added). The
18 common-law presumption of access is likewise particularly strong when the entire record of a
19 case is sealed, as here. *See Phoenix Newspapers*, 156 F.3d at 946 (stating that there is a strong
20 presumption in favor of general public access to records); *Perez-Guerrero v. U.S. Att’y Gen.*, 717
21 F.3d 1224, 1235 (11th Cir. 2013) (vacating the order that granted defendant’s motion to place the
22 entire record under seal). The docket serves as the base document from which all other court
23 records can be found. For that reason, there must be a strong presumptive right of access to this
24 particular judicial document, which effectively permits access to the rest. *See, e.g., Pub. Citizen*,
25 749 F.3d at 268 (“By sealing the entire docket sheet . . . courts effectively shut out the public and
26 the press from exercising their constitutional and common-law right of access to civil
27 proceedings.”).

1 c. There is good cause for unsealing the docket sheet and
2 ruling under the Wiretap Act.

3 Assuming the sealed proceedings involved a Wiretap Act application or technical
4 assistance request, there is good cause for unsealing the materials under the statute because both
5 the First Amendment and common-law rights of access require unsealing of the docket sheet and
6 ruling. 18 U.S.C. § 2518(8)(b).¹³

7 Good cause for unsealing under section 2518(8)(b) is met here because Movants have
8 shown both that the tradition of access and logic supports unsealing of the materials in this case.
9 *See supra* 8–18. In particular, unsealing records here would “play[] a significant positive role in
10 the functioning of” how this Court administers third-party assistance orders sought by law
11 enforcement under the Wiretap Act. *Press-Enter. II*, 478 U.S. at 8 (citation omitted).

12 Further, there is good cause to unseal the materials because disclosure here will
13 illuminate the government’s actions in seeking the contents of communications from providers
14 such as Facebook. For example, although the Wiretap Act requires reporting aggregate data
15 about how often law enforcement sought such orders, there is large gap between the data
16 reported annually and the number of requests that providers indicate they received. *See* Albert
17 Gidari, *Wiretap Numbers Don’t Add Up*, Just Security, July 6, 2015, [https://perma.cc/FRP6-](https://perma.cc/FRP6-DEET)
18 [DEET](https://perma.cc/FRP6-DEET). Additionally, the fact that the Wiretap Act requires law enforcement to report when they
19 encountered encryption in the process of intercepting communications demonstrates that
20 unsealing would not be harmful because it is publicly known that law enforcement sometimes
21 cannot access the contents of communications.

22 Moreover, the purpose behind section 2518(8)(b)’s sealing requirements—protecting the
23 privacy of individuals captured in intercepted communications and the integrity of ongoing
24 investigations—can be met by redacting information that identifies individuals targeted by law

25 ¹³ 18 U.S.C. § 2518(8)(b) states that “[a]pplications made and orders granted under this chapter
26 shall be sealed by the judge . . . [and] disclosed only upon a showing of good cause before a
27 judge of competent jurisdiction.” The statute seeks to protect the integrity of ongoing
28 investigations and the privacy interests of innocent third parties and of defendants.

1 enforcement or specific information that would frustrate law-enforcement investigative efforts.
2 *See United States v. Bus. of the Custer Battlefield Museum*, 658 F.3d 1188, 1195 n.5 (9th Cir.
3 2011) (finding competing concerns can typically be accommodated “by redacting sensitive
4 information rather than refusing to unseal the materials entirely.” (citations omitted)). Movants in
5 this matter are seeking to learn the government’s legal justification for the technical assistance it
6 sought and the Court’s own reasoning and decision, not information about the individuals
7 implicated in the underlying investigation or the details of any ongoing investigation. Thus,
8 decisions in other Circuits holding that the Wiretap Act’s secrecy and confidentiality provisions
9 outweigh the public’s right of access do not apply. *See In re N.Y. Times Co.*, 828 F.2d 110, 116
10 (2d Cir. 1987) (“*NYT I*”); *In re N.Y. Times Co.*, 577 F.3d 401, 409–11 (2d Cir. 2009). In any
11 event, the Ninth Circuit has not yet addressed how the Wiretap Act’s secrecy provisions interact
12 with the First Amendment right of access to third-party technical assistance orders under the
13 Wiretap Act. *See United States v. Kwok Cheung Chow*, No. 14-cr-196, 2015 WL 5094744, at *3
14 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 28, 2015) (noting the lack of binding Ninth Circuit precedent on access to
15 wiretap materials); *see also NYT I*, 828 F.2d at 115 (“[A] statute cannot override a constitutional
16 right” of access (footnote omitted)).

17 d. The government cannot articulate a compelling interest that
18 outweighs the public’s right of access and show that sealing
19 the entire record is a tailored means of accommodating that
20 interest.

21 Under both the First Amendment and common law, the government bears the burden of
22 articulating a compelling interest in secrecy strong enough to overcome the presumption of
23 public access to judicial records. *See Press-Enter. II*, 478 U.S. at 15. Once the First Amendment
24 right of access attaches, the State must show that denial of the presumptive right “is necessitated
25 by a compelling governmental interest, and is narrowly tailored to serve that interest.” *Globe*
26 *Newspaper*, 457 U.S. at 606–07; *see also N.Y. Civil Liberties Union v. N.Y.C. Transit Auth.*, 684
27 F.3d 286, 296 (2d Cir. 2012) (“What offends the First Amendment [is judicial secrecy imposed]
28

1 without sufficient justification.”). Similarly, litigants can only overcome the common-law right
2 of access by “articulat[ing] compelling reasons supported by specific factual findings that
3 outweigh the general history of access and the public policies favoring disclosure, such as the
4 public interest in understanding the judicial process.” *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1178–79 (citations
5 omitted). Courts must “conscientiously balance[] the competing interests” of the public and of
6 the party who seeks to keep certain judicial records secret. *Foltz*, 331 F.3d at 1135. Thus, mere
7 “conjecture” or “hypothesis” is insufficient to seal a record. *Hagestad v. Tragesser*, 49 F.3d
8 1430, 1435 (9th Cir. 1995) (vacating a sealing order because “the district court failed to
9 articulate any reason” for it); *Oliner v. Kontrabecki*, 745 F.3d 1024, 1025–26 (9th Cir. 2014)
10 (“The only reasons provided for sealing the records—to avoid embarrassment or annoyance to
11 [one of the parties] and to prevent an undue burden on his professional endeavors—are not
12 ‘compelling.’”).

13 The government cannot have a compelling reason that supports ongoing sealing of the
14 materials Movants seek, which contain legal reasoning, likely including interpretations of
15 surveillance statutes and the Constitution. As explained above, judicial reasoning is at the core of
16 the First Amendment right of access, as is the docket sheet, which serves as an index to
17 government and judicial activities. Moreover, because the presumption of access applies broadly
18 to materials essential to a particular proceeding, *see Cal. First Amendment Coal. v. Woodford*,
19 299 F.3d at 874 (ruling that meaningful access to a proceeding required expansion of access to
20 behind-the-scenes proceedings); *Pub. Citizen*, 749 F.3d at 267 (“[T]he First Amendment right of
21 access extends to materials submitted in conjunction with judicial proceedings that themselves
22 would trigger the right to access.”),¹⁴ it likewise compels the release of any legal reasoning

23
24 ¹⁴ Courts have held that the public’s First Amendment right of access attaches to materials in the
25 record of a criminal case for this reason. *See, e.g., In re Globe Newspaper*, 729 F.2d 47 (1st Cir.
26 1984) (right of access attaches to memorandum, affidavits and transcripts in criminal case); *NYT*
27 *I*, 828 F.2d 110 (same for suppression motions and exhibits); *In re Wash. Post Co.*, 807 F.2d 383
28 (4th Cir. 1986) (same for plea agreements); *United States v. Peters*, 754 F.2d 753, 763 (7th Cir.
1985) (same for trial exhibits).

1 contained in government submissions that is incorporated, adopted, or rejected implicitly or
2 explicitly in a judicial opinion. To be sure, the government may have a compelling interest in
3 protecting investigatory details, including its particular targets. But it is insupportable to
4 conclude that the government has a compelling interest in preventing disclosure of judicial
5 opinions adjudicating the legality of proposed surveillance efforts. The ways in which law
6 enforcement carries out wiretap orders are regulated and overseen by the courts that authorized
7 those orders—which, in turn, are overseen by the public.

8 Instead of wholesale sealing, redaction is the appropriate and effective way to protect law
9 enforcement and privacy interests, while vindicating the public’s right of access as well. *See*
10 *Custer Battlefield Museum*, 658 F.3d at 1195 n.5 (finding that competing concerns can typically
11 be accommodated “by redacting sensitive information rather than refusing to unseal the materials
12 entirely”). As explained above, Movants have no interest in the details of ongoing criminal
13 investigations, such as the names of informants or the names of people who were investigated
14 but not charged. Nevertheless, the First Amendment requires the Court itself to ensure that any
15 redactions are narrowly tailored to serve the government interest in secrecy over such
16 information.

17 There is precedent for releasing redacted records of this kind without any harm to
18 compelling government interests. For example, Movants ask for less here than the government
19 voluntarily revealed by filing a motion to compel on the public docket in the Apple–FBI dispute.
20 That docket sheet and all the briefings are open for public inspection. *See In the Matter of the*
21 *Search of an Apple iPhone*, No. 16-cm-10-SP (C.D. Cal. Mar. 29, 2016). Likewise, even the
22 Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court—a judicial body tasked with adjudicating matters
23 relating to national security—has released redacted versions of its opinions containing significant
24 interpretations of law. *See, e.g., Order, In re Application of the Federal Bureau of Investigation*
25 *for an Order Requiring the Production of Tangible Things From [Redacted]*, No. BR 06-05
26 (F.I.S.C. May 24, 2006), <https://perma.cc/2CPA-KLEE> (approving the government’s request for
27 authorization to collect bulk telephony metadata); *see also* James R. Clapper, DNI Clapper
28

1 Declassifies Intelligence Community Documents Regarding Collection Under Section 501 of the
2 Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA), IC on the Record (Sept. 10, 2013),
3 <https://perma.cc/WUA7-LP7E>. Congress in 2015 mandated that the Executive Branch review
4 and release all significant FISC opinions “to the greatest extent practicable,” including by
5 redacting sensitive information. *See* USA FREEDOM Act, H.R. 2048, 114th Cong. § 402 (2015)
6 (enacted) (requiring the Director of National Intelligence to review FISC and FISCER decisions
7 containing “a significant construction or interpretation of any provision of law,” and make them
8 “publicly available to the greatest extent practicable” by redacting sensitive information as
9 necessary); *see also* 50 U.S.C. § 1872 (codifying the declassification provision).

10 As a result, Movants expect that all sensitive information whose disclosure would
11 implicate any compelling government interest can be redacted from the judicial rulings and
12 docket sheets associated with the government’s attempt to decrypt Facebook Messenger
13 communications—while still allowing public access to the substantive law regarding encryption.

14 **V. CONCLUSION**

15 For the reasons explained above, Movants respectfully request that this Court unseal the
16 following materials associated with oral arguments this Court reportedly held on August 14,
17 2018 on a U.S. Department of Justice motion to hold Facebook in contempt of court (subject to
18 appropriate redactions):

- 19 • any sealed docket sheets;
- 20 • any court orders on sealing requests;
- 21 • any judicial rulings associated with the aforementioned proceedings; and
- 22 • any legal analysis presented in government submissions incorporated, adopted, or
23 rejected implicitly or explicitly in such judicial rulings.

1 Dated: November 28, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

2 /s/ Jacob A. Snow

/s/ Jennifer Stisa Granick

3 (as authorized on Nov. 28, 2018)

4 Christine P. Sun (CA Bar No. 218701)
5 Jacob A. Snow (CA Bar No. 270988)
6 AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES
7 FOUNDATION OF NORTHERN
8 CALIFORNIA, INC.

9 39 Drumm Street
10 San Francisco, CA 94111

11 T: 415.621.2493

12 F: 415.255.8437

13 csun@aclunc.org

14 jsnow@aclunc.org

15 *Attorneys for Movants American Civil*
16 *Liberties Union of Northern California &*
17 *American Civil Liberties Union*
18 *Foundation of Northern California*

Jennifer Stisa Granick (CA Bar No. 168423)
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
FOUNDATION

39 Drumm Street
San Francisco, CA 94111

T: 415.343.0758

jgranick@aclu.org

Brett Max Kaufman (NY Bar No. 4828398)

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
FOUNDATION

125 Broad Street, 18th Floor

New York, NY 10004

T: 212.549.2603

bkaufman@aclu.org

Attorneys for Movants American Civil Liberties
Union & American Civil Liberties Union
Foundation

15 /s/ Riana Pfefferkorn

16 (as authorized on Nov. 28, 2018)

17 Riana Pfefferkorn (CA Bar No. 266817)

18 559 Nathan Abbott Way

19 Stanford, CA 94305-8610

20 T: 650.736.8675

21 F: 650.725.4086

22 riana@law.stanford.edu

23 *Pro Se*

/s/ Nathan D. Cardozo

(as authorized on Nov. 28, 2018)

Nathan D. Cardozo (CA Bar No. 259097)

Andrew Crocker (CA Bar No. 291596)

Aaron Mackey (CA Bar No. 286647)

Camille Fischer (MD Bar No. 201612130192)

ELECTRONIC FRONTIER FOUNDATION

815 Eddy Street

San Francisco, CA 94109

T: 415.436.9333

F: 415.436.9993

nate@eff.org

andrew@eff.org

amackey@eff.org

cfischer@eff.org

Attorneys for Movant Electronic Frontier
Foundation