

## Assembly Joint Resolution No. 24

### RESOLUTION CHAPTER 119

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 24—Relative to speech.

[Filed with Secretary of State September 10, 2007.]

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AJR 24, Evans. Speech.

This measure would respectfully urge the Congress of the United States to enact a shield law for America's journalists.

WHEREAS, A free press is vital to the publication of important news within our society so that our government is accountable to its citizens; and

WHEREAS, A journalist's promise of confidentiality to a source is often the only way the public can learn about waste, fraud, and abuse in government and the private sector, and the forced disclosure of confidential sources and information will cause individuals to refuse to talk to journalists, resulting in a chilling effect on the free flow of information and the public's right to know; and

WHEREAS, The most famous confidential source in United States history, W. Mark Felt, also known as Deep Throat, voluntarily revealed his identity as a resident of Santa Rosa 33 years after the Watergate scandal revealed corruption in the highest levels of the Nixon White House; and

WHEREAS, Shield laws promote the free flow of information to the public and prevent government from making journalists its investigative agents by prohibiting courts from holding journalists in contempt for refusing to disclose unpublished news sources or information received from those sources; and

WHEREAS, California's shield law was first enacted in 1935 and later incorporated as subdivision (b) of Section 2 of Article I of the California Constitution in 1980 to provide that a journalist may not be held in contempt for refusing to disclose a news source or unpublished information gathered for news purposes; and

WHEREAS, California's shield law was broadened in 2000 to also provide that no testimony or other evidence given by a journalist under subpoena in a civil or criminal proceeding may be construed as a waiver of immunity rights provided by the California Constitution, that a journalist subpoenaed in any civil or criminal proceeding shall be given at least five days' notice, except in exigent circumstances, and that a judge must set forth findings on the record stating why the testimony of a journalist is essential to guarantee the defendant's constitutionally guaranteed right to a fair trial when presiding over a criminal trial wherein a journalist is asserting protection under the media shield law; and

WHEREAS, In *O’Grady v. Superior Court* (2006) 139 Cal.App.4th 1423, the application of California’s shield law was further broadened to include the gathering and collection of news by journalists publishing information through the Internet; and

WHEREAS, Thirty-three states—Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Washington—and the District of Columbia have statutory shield laws giving journalists some form of privilege against compelled production of confidential or unpublished information; and

WHEREAS, Sixteen states—Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—have established varying confidentiality privileges for journalists through their courts; and

WHEREAS, In 2007, legislation was introduced in six states—Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, Texas, Utah, and West Virginia—to establish a statutory shield law and in New York to expand its shield law; and

WHEREAS, Pending measures in the Congress of the United States would establish a federal shield law for journalists through the enactment of the Free Flow of Information Act; and

WHEREAS, The pending Free Flow of Information Act establishes that a federal entity may not compel a journalist to divulge confidential sources unless a court determines by a preponderance of the evidence that (1) it is necessary because all reasonable alternatives have been exhausted, (2) it is essential to a criminal investigation, it is necessary to prevent imminent harm to national security or to individuals, or it is necessary to identify a person who has violated medical and financial privacy laws, and (3) taking into account the public interests, nondisclosure of a confidential source would be contrary to the public interest; and

WHEREAS, The pending Free Flow of Information Act stipulates that the testimony or documents sought by a federal entity from a journalist should be narrowly and appropriately tailored in scope; and

WHEREAS, Over the last six years, four federal courts of appeals—the First Circuit, the Fifth Circuit, the Ninth Circuit, and the Circuit for the District of Columbia—have affirmed contempt citations issued to reporters who declined to reveal confidential sources, each imposing prison sentences more severe than any previously experienced by journalists in American history; and

WHEREAS, In relation to *Miller v. United States* (2005) 125 S.Ct. 2977, and *Cooper v. United States* (2005) 125 S.Ct. 2977, the Attorneys General of 34 states—Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington,

West Virginia, and Wisconsin—and the District of Columbia stated in an amicus brief submitted to the United States Supreme Court, “A federal policy that allows journalists to be imprisoned for engaging in the same conduct that these State privileges encourage and protect ‘buck[s] that clear policy of virtually all states,’ and undermines both the purpose of the shield laws, and the policy determinations of the State courts and legislatures that adopted them”; and

WHEREAS, Confidentiality of certain communications has long been protected in order to further important interests, both public and private, including communications between doctor and patient, lawyer and client, and priest and penitent; and

WHEREAS, A May 2005 poll conducted by the First Amendment Center and American Journalism Review found that 69 percent of Americans agree with the statement: “Journalists should be allowed to keep a news source confidential”; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California, jointly,* That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully urges the Congress of the United States to enact a shield law for America’s journalists; and be it further

*Resolved,* That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.