

# Legal Resources Guide

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## Introduction

Vast amounts of information that facilitate research for term papers, projects and theses exists on the Internet. The same holds true for legal research projects like the kind you might need to conduct for an undergraduate course on mass media law.

Rather than just randomly surfing through search engines like Google or the more relevant and important Google Scholar (<http://scholar.google.com>) for key terms, there are more direct and efficient methods of locating relevant information as it relates to mass media law, freedom of expression issues and the First Amendment guarantees of free speech and free press. In particular, the Internet provides hundreds of sites replete with legal information. From the web, you can access case law, federal and state codes and statutes, and law journals.

For example, the United States Code of federal statutes exists online, free of charge, as part of Cornell Law School's Legal Information Institute at <http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text> while United States Supreme Court decisions are found at <http://www.law.cornell.edu/supct>. The Code of Federal Regulations can be found free of charge via the National Archives and Records Administration at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collectionCfr.action?collectionCode=CFR>.

In addition, numerous organizations dedicated to preserving free speech and free press have websites that are packed with information relevant to the specific organization's interests. For instance, the Sunshine in Government Initiative, which describes itself as "coalition of media groups committed to promoting policies that ensure the government is accessible, accountable and open," maintains a helpful website at <http://www.sunshineingovernment.org>. Similarly, the National Freedom of Information Coalition, which describes itself as "an alliance of citizen-driven nonprofit freedom of information organizations, academic and First Amendment centers, journalistic societies and attorneys," hosts a site at <http://www.nfoic.org> that features information about the public's right to an open government.

The website for the Reporter's Committee for Freedom of the Press (RCFP) provides the seventh edition of its online "First Amendment Handbook" at <http://www.rcfp.org/first->

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[amendment-handbook](#). This online guide has information on subjects ranging from journalistic access to documents and courts to the topics of libel, privacy, copyright and prior restraint. Similarly, the RCFP website features the tenth edition of its “Federal Open Government Guide” at <http://www.rcfp.org/federal-open-government-guide>, replete with a letter generator to help with Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests at <http://www.rcfp.org/foia>. A companion guide on state open records and open meetings laws exists at <http://www.rcfp.org/open-government-guide>.

## All New for 2014

For this edition of the Legal Resources Guide, we’ve added a collection of Twitter feeds that relate to First Amendment and communication law topics. Eight Twitter feeds are included here, and this list will likely grow over time.

## The Big Picture

The best way to find out what is on all of these sites and others is to explore them on your own. To describe all of their contents and links here would be next to impossible. Take the time, then, to explore the sites at your own pace.

The list of more than **100 links** here, however, is far from complete. Rather, it represents one professor’s humble effort to provide undergraduate-level communication and journalism students with some potentially useful web-based resources about the law and, in particular, about media and communications law. The sites may provide a fast and effective means of gathering legal information from a multitude of sources.

In addition to the sites described here, two excellent subscription-based legal databases to which many colleges and universities subscribe are Westlaw Campus Research and LexisNexis Academic. Both of these databases provide quick ways to look up scholarly law review articles on a given topic; judicial opinions rendered by state and federal courts; and state and federal statutes. Be sure to see if your college or university subscribes to either or both of these databases.

Finally, ask your professor about the online resources that he or she recommends. Typically professors and instructors have a couple of sites to which they are partial.

## The Categories

The 100-plus websites described in this online guide are divided below into 15 categories:

1. [Starting Points](#)
2. [First Amendment Sites](#)

3. [Internet, Cyberspace and Law Sites](#)
4. [Selected Government Sites](#)
5. [Law Journals and Reviews](#)
6. [Legal News](#)
7. [Advertising Law and Regulation](#)
8. [Freedom of Information](#)
9. [Privacy](#)
10. [Intellectual Property](#)
11. [Telecommunications Law and Policy](#)
12. [Supreme Court Sites](#)
13. [Media Law Blogs and First Amendment Blogs](#)
14. [Applying to Law School – Helpful Links If You’re Considering Law School](#)
15. [Twitter Feeds](#)

## Words of Caution

A quick word of caution about the categories devoted to Blogs on media law and/or the First Amendment and Twitter feeds: you more likely to find personal opinions (as compared to the actual law) on such blogs and Twitter feeds, but they nonetheless can be helpful in some instances.

Before describing these categories in greater detail, three caveats must be made. First, one must always be careful of the quality of information that appears online. The ease with which individuals and groups can become instant Internet publishers means that a good deal of unsubstantiated and at times inaccurate information is readily accessible. **You, then, ultimately are responsible for evaluating the credibility of the source of the information that you obtain from the web. Be a critical user of the web, much like one would critically analyze accepted legal doctrines for weaknesses and flaws.**

The second caveat is that this guide is produced with the understanding that the author is not herein engaged in rendering legal, accounting or other professional services. If legal advice or other expert assistance is required, the services of a competent professional person should be sought. In addition, **neither the author nor the publisher of this “Legal Resources Guide” makes any representations or guarantees, either express or implied, about the accuracy and/or quality of the information on any and all of the websites identified in this guide.**

The final caveat is that Web addresses (URLs) sometimes change. Thus, some of the URLs listed here may no longer be active or may have changed after this guide was last revised and updated.

With those caveats mind, let’s move on to a description of the categories and the websites.

## About the Categories

**Starting Points:** The websites identified in the Starting Points section are great places to begin your legal research. They contain links and connections to many different legal resources. Use these to get underway for all types of legal research, be it media-related or otherwise.

The American Bar Association (ABA) provides a great jump station on the web at [http://www.americanbar.org/groups/departments\\_offices/legal\\_technology\\_resources/resources/lawlink.html](http://www.americanbar.org/groups/departments_offices/legal_technology_resources/resources/lawlink.html) for accessing all varieties of legal information, including one section dedicated to “Federal Resources” and another focusing on “State Resources.” The starting point sites listed in this Appendix include a mixture of sites created by or on behalf of law schools such as Villanova and Cornell, legal organizations like the ABA, and commercial enterprises.

Another good starting point – one added for the first time in 2014 to this guide – is the Archives Library Information Center of the National Archives. It is found at <http://www.archives.gov/research/alic/reference/law.html>.

**First Amendment Sites:** These sites all address issues surrounding the freedoms of speech and press.

Some of the sites, like the one for the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press (RCFP) at <http://www.rcfp.org/index.php>, are designed specifically to help journalists. The RCFP has an excellent “Reading Room” replete with multiple media law resources at <http://www.rcfp.org/browse-legal-resources/guides>.

Others web sites, such as one for the organization Feminists for Free Expression located at <http://www.ffeusa.org>, focus on First Amendment issues relating to pornography and sexual harassment. Similarly, the Free Speech Coalition, the leading trade association for the adult entertainment industry, has a site at <http://www.freespeechcoalition.com> that provides legal information about restrictions on sexual content and sexually oriented businesses.

Another excellent starting point for First Amendment issues is the website of the First Amendment Center at <http://www.firstamendmentcenter.org>. The site includes not only a collection of Associated Press stories relating to current First Amendment cases and controversies, but also analysis of those same issues by a number of well-respected legal scholars. One very interesting feature is a link to the results of the First Amendment Center’s annual survey of the American public regarding the First Amendment. Those reports can be found at <http://www.firstamendmentcenter.org/sofa>.

One of the sites, the Student Press Law Center (SPLC), targets issues of free press involving high schools and colleges and is found online at <http://www.splc.org>. Once at the SPLC’s website, be sure to access the “News” section, which includes further links to

the SPLC's news magazine on student speech/press issues and to the "News Flashes" index of current and past cases and controversies.

Another good site directed toward libel and privacy issues facing journalists is that of the Media Law Resource Center (MLRC) located at <http://www.medialaw.org> and, more specifically, the MLRC's "Actions Against Online Speech" blog at <http://mlrcblogsuits.blogspot.com> that "lists incidences in the United States in which online speech is threatened, whether through libel suits, criminal investigations, or other means."

Another organization – this one affiliated with Harvard Law School – devoted to media law is the Digital Media Law Project (formerly known as the Citizen Media Law Project) at <http://www.dmlp.org>. It includes an excellent legal guide at <http://www.dmlp.org/legal-guide>.

**Internet, Cyberspace and Law Sites:** These sites are dedicated to issues of free expression on the Internet and in Cyberspace, as well as telecommunications regulations and policy issues for as the twentieth century rapidly comes to a close. For instance, the Center for Democracy and Technology at <http://www.cdt.org> describes itself as "a non-profit public interest organization working to keep the Internet open, innovative, and free. As a civil liberties group with expertise in law, technology, and policy, CDT works to enhance free expression and privacy in communications technologies by finding practical and innovative solutions to public policy challenges while protecting civil liberties." The Benton Foundation, located on the web at <http://benton.org>, declares on its site that it "works to ensure that media and telecommunications serve the public interest and enhance our democracy. We pursue this mission by seeking policy solutions that support the values of access, diversity and equity, and by demonstrating the value of media and telecommunications for improving the quality of life for all."

**Selected Government Sites:** The federal government provides a number of sites that feature legal information relevant to both media and non-media law. For instance, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has a home page at <http://www.fcc.gov> that describes the commissioners, activities and decisions of this administrative agency and its bureaus, while the House Judiciary Committee has a home page at <http://judiciary.house.gov>. Advertising and public relations majors will want to visit the website of the Federal Trade Commission at <http://www.ftc.gov> to learn about laws that affect unlawful trade practices and advertisement. The U.S. Department of Justice maintains an excellent site dedicated to the Freedom of Information Act at <http://www.justice.gov/oip/index.html>.

**Law Journals and Reviews:** For scholarly term papers and research projects on legal issues, law journal articles written by law professors, legal practitioners, and law students often are great background sources. Law journal articles usually are packed with helpful footnotes for reference material and they often contain creative substantive arguments on

legal theory and policy. There are several such journals online that focus on media law related issues.

For instance, the *Cardozo Arts & Entertainment Law Journal* is found online at <http://www.cardozoaelj.com> and it features PDF versions of its articles from current and past issues.

The *Vanderbilt Journal of Entertainment & Technology Law* has a website with PDF versions of recent articles available at <http://www.jetlaw.org>.

The *Federal Communications Law Journal* has PDF versions of its articles, which generally focus on FCC matters, at <http://www.fclj.org>.

Similarly, the *Fordham Intellectual Property, Media & Entertainment Law Journal* has a website at <http://law.fordham.edu/fordham-intellectual-property-media-and-entertainment-law-journal/iplj.htm> that features PDF versions of past and present articles that it has published.

**Legal News:** A growing number of sites have current news about legal issues that may be relevant for journalism and communication students. For instance, the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press publishes an excellent quarterly news magazine called “The News Media and the Law” at <http://www.rcfp.org/magazine-archive>. The Freedom Forum provides current information on free expression cases and controversies on its home page at <http://www.firstamendmentcenter.org>. Legal news on all issues from the across the United States can be found from the Jurist Web site at <http://jurist.law.pitt.edu/uslatest>.

**Advertising Law and Regulation Sites:** Regulation of advertising, be it tobacco advertising in magazines and on billboards or lottery advertisements on television and radio, is a controversial topic today. The quartet of sites here includes the home page for the Federal Trade Commission, located at <http://www.ftc.gov>. The FTC is the government agency charged with enforcing federal consumer protection laws against unfair and deceptive trade practices and acts, including false and misleading advertising. Perhaps the best online starting point for legal issues affecting advertising is the Web site of ADLAW® located at <http://www.adlawbyrequest.com>.

**Freedom of Information Sites:** Chapter Nine in the Pember textbook describes the federal government’s Freedom of Information Act, a law designed to provide the public with access to government documents. The five Web sites in this category may prove to be useful -- if not essential -- resources for journalists seeking information from both federal and local government agencies and offices. The Society of Professional Journalists, for instance, hosts a Freedom of Information Resource Center at <http://www.spj.org/foi.asp> that makes an excellent starting point. As the page states, it is designed “as a tool to help journalists and non-journalists in their quest for information

from federal and local governments.” The Brechner Center for Freedom of Information at the University of Florida has an excellent site at <http://www.brechner.org>.

**Privacy Sites:** Concerns about privacy abound today. From cookies placed on computers to hacking into websites and to the intrusive image gathering methods of reality television news magazines and the paparazzi, a central issue is finding a balance between the free flow of information and the public’s right to know, on the one hand, and an individual’s ability to control the dissemination of information about herself, on the other. The three sites in this new section all deal with issue of privacy. At the Electronic Privacy Information Center (EPIC) web page at <http://epic.org> a major focus is privacy in cyberspace but you’ll find other information as well. EPIC, as its Web page states, is a public interest research center in Washington, D.C. that was established in 1994 “to focus public attention on emerging civil liberties issues and to protect privacy, the First Amendment, and constitutional values.” Another privacy-based website that is affiliated with EPIC is found at <http://privacy.org>. In addition, a privacy site linked in this Guide is the Privacy Rights Clearinghouse at <http://www.privacyrights.org> that describes itself as “a California nonprofit corporation with 501(c)(3) tax exempt status. Our mission is to engage, educate and empower individuals to protect their privacy. We identify trends and communicate our findings to advocates, policymakers, industry, media and consumers.”

**Intellectual Property Sites:** Chapter 14 in the textbook is devoted to copyright law, one aspect of the general category of intellectual property issues. You will find in this Guide five sites devoted to intellectual property issues including copyright. You’ll discover the government’s official Copyright Office site at <http://www.copyright.gov> that has sections on the basics of copyright law and copyright registration procedures. Another great site is maintained by the University of New Hampshire School of Law called the Intellectual Property Mall and located at <http://www.ipmall.info>. You’ll even find links there that are useful for conducting patent searches. Stanford University Libraries also hosts a Copyright and Fair Use site at <http://fairuse.stanford.edu> where you can locate relevant statutes, judicial opinions, regulations, and treaties and conventions.

**Telecommunications Law and Policy Sites:** The future of telecommunications is being shaped today by policy debates that will impact your ability to receive information in the future. One organization concerned with telecommunications policy is the Benton Foundation, and its Communications Policy & Practice page can be found at <http://benton.org>. One of the more interesting aspects of this page is that it gives you access to communications-related news, free-of-charge, on a daily basis with its “Headlines” service. Another link is to the Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Analysis page of the FCC, found at <http://www.fcc.gov/office-strategic-planning-policy-analysis>. The OPP “assists, advises, and makes recommendations to the Commission with respect to the development and implementation of communications policies in all areas of Commission authority and responsibility, particularly those that cross traditional industry and institutional boundaries.” This page also has a great collection of links to other telecommunications policy sites on the World Wide Web.

**Supreme Court Sites:** The United States Supreme Court features its own official site at <http://www.supremecourt.gov> from which one can access docket, calendar and schedule information as well as recent opinions issued by the Court. The U.S. Supreme Court cite provides transcripts from oral arguments on the same day an argument is heard at [http://www.supremecourt.gov/oral\\_arguments/argument\\_transcripts.aspx](http://www.supremecourt.gov/oral_arguments/argument_transcripts.aspx).

One site for locating Supreme Court opinions is the Supreme Court Collection of the Legal Information Institute at Cornell University at <http://www.law.cornell.edu/supct/supremes.htm>. The Legal Information Institute also provides a free current awareness service via e-mail, distributing the syllabi of Supreme Court decisions in bulletin format within hours after their release. You can register at <http://www.law.cornell.edu/focus/bulletins.html> to receive this service.

Another very good site dealing with the Supreme Court that is worth checking out is Chicago-Kent College of Law's Oyez Project at <http://www.oyez.org> (the Oyez Project formerly was at Northwestern University). The Oyez Project is particularly notable because it includes oral arguments from Supreme Court cases, as well as a virtual tour of the U.S. Supreme Court at <http://www.oyez.org/tour> that takes one inside the chambers of the current justices.

**Media Law Blogs and First Amendment Blogs:** Blogs, as everyone knows, have proliferated to a huge extent in recent years to the point where it seems that everyone spends all of their time blogging about something. That is true of media law. This edition of the "Legal Resources Guide" lists twice as many blogs as the previous one, evidencing the growth of legal blogs. One interesting blog is called "Media Law Prof Blog" and it is available at [http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/media\\_law\\_prof\\_blog](http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/media_law_prof_blog). A website called "Entertainment and Media Law" is similar to a blog in some aspects, and it can be found online at <http://www.entmedialaw.com>. The New England First Amendment Center hosts a great site at <http://www.northeastern.edu/firstamendmentcenter>. There is an entire blog devoted to the U.S. Supreme Court at <http://www.scotusblog.com>. Be aware that some blogs are updated more frequently than others. Furthermore, some of the blogs listed here cover many issues in addition to media law and the First Amendment.

**Applying to Law School – Helpful Links If You're Considering Law School:** This is a new collection of links for this edition of the "Legal Resources Guide." Law school can be a great and highly rewarding experience, but it also is very expensive (many students today come out of law school well over \$100,000 in debt) and it requires a great deal of work (and more than a little bit of stress along the way). What's more, there is no guarantee of landing a job as an attorney after graduation from law school. That said, you should think very carefully about applying to law school. The websites identified here provide some starting points in the process of considering and applying to law school. The most crucial website probably is that of the Law School Admissions Council (LSAC) at <http://www.lsac.org> and, more specifically for prospective law students,



<http://www.lsac.org/jd/default.asp>. Among other things, the LSAC administers the Law School Admission Test, better known as the LSAT, that law school applicants must take.

## The Web Sites

### The Starting Points (in alphabetical order):

American Bar Association's (ABA) Legal Technology Resource Center

[http://www.americanbar.org/groups/departments\\_offices/legal\\_technology\\_resources.html](http://www.americanbar.org/groups/departments_offices/legal_technology_resources.html)

Archives Library Information Center, National Archives

<http://www.archives.gov/research/alic/reference/law.html>

Digital Media Law Project Legal Guide

<http://www.dmlp.org/legal-guide>

Federal Court Locator, Villanova Law School

<http://www.law.villanova.edu/Library/Research%20Guides/Federal%20Court%20Locator.aspx>

FindLaw—Federal and State Cases and Codes

<http://www.findlaw.com/casecode>

Justia U.S. Law

<http://law.justia.com>

Legal Information Institute, Cornell University Law School

<http://www.law.cornell.edu>

National Center for State Courts, Information & Resources

<http://www.ncsc.org/Information-and-Resources.aspx>

National Conference of State Legislatures

<http://www.ncsl.org>

### Advertising Law and Regulation Sites (in alphabetical order):

ADLAW By Request

<http://www.adlawbyrequest.com>

Advertising Law Resource Center

<http://www.lawpublish.com>

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Advertising Self-Regulatory Council  
<http://www.asrcreviews.org>

Better Business Bureau, United States  
<http://www.bbb.org/us>

Children's Advertising Review Unit of the Council of Better Business Bureaus  
<http://www.asrcreviews.org/category/caru>

Federal Trade Commission  
<http://www.ftc.gov>

National Advertising Division of the Council of Better Business Bureaus  
[http://www.asrcreviews.org/category/nad/about\\_nad](http://www.asrcreviews.org/category/nad/about_nad)

Small Business Administration, Online Advertising Law  
<http://www.sba.gov/content/online-advertising-law>

### **First Amendment Sites** (in alphabetical order):

American Booksellers Foundation for Free Expression  
<http://www.abffe.org>

American Civil Liberties Union  
<http://www.aclu.org>

American Civil Liberties Union: Free Speech  
<http://www.aclu.org/free-speech>

American Library Association: Intellectual Freedom  
<http://www.ala.org/advocacy/intfreedom>

California Anti-SLAPP Project  
<http://www.casp.net>

Digital Media Law Project  
<http://www.dmlp.org>

Exploring First Amendment Law, By Douglas Linder  
<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/firstamendment/firstamendmenthome.htm>

Feminists for Free Expression  
<http://www.ffeusa.org>

First Amendment Annotations by FindLaw  
<http://caselaw.lp.findlaw.com/data/constitution/amendment01>

First Amendment Center  
<http://www.firstamendmentcenter.org>

First Amendment Coalition  
<http://www.firstamendmentcoalition.org>

First Amendment Project  
<http://www.thefirstamendment.org>

Foundation for Individual Rights in Education  
<http://thefire.org>

Free Expression Network Clearinghouse  
<http://www.freeexpression.org>

Free Expression Policy Project  
<http://www.fepproject.org>

Free Press  
<http://www.freepress.net>

Free Speech Coalition [trade association for the adult entertainment industry]  
<http://www.freespeechcoalition.com>

Freedom Forum Online  
<http://www.freedomforum.org>

Freedom to Read Foundation  
<http://www.ala.org/groups/affiliates/relatedgroups/freedomtoreadfoundation>

Media Coalition  
<http://www.mediacoalition.org>

Media Institute  
<http://www.mediainstitute.org>

Media Law Resource Center  
<http://www.medialaw.org>

National Coalition Against Censorship  
<http://www.ncac.org>

Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press  
<http://www.rcfp.org>

Student Press Law Center  
<http://www.splc.org>

Thomas Jefferson Center for the Protection of Free Expression  
<http://www.tjcenter.org>

### **Internet, Cyberspace and Law Sites** (in alphabetical order):

Barry Sookman Computer and Internet Law Updates  
<http://www.barrysookman.com/computer-internet-law-updates>

Berkman Center for Internet & Society at Harvard Law School  
<http://cyber.law.harvard.edu>

Center for Democracy and Technology  
<http://www.cdt.org>

Center for Internet and Society  
<http://cyberlaw.stanford.edu>

Electronic Frontier Foundation  
<https://www.eff.org>

Law2sm  
<http://law2sm.com>

### **Selected Government Sites** (in alphabetical order):

Federal Communications Commission  
<http://www.fcc.gov>

Federal Trade Commission  
<http://www.ftc.gov>

Federal Judicial Center  
<http://www.fjc.gov>

House Judiciary Committee

<http://judiciary.house.gov>

Library of Congress Online Catalog

<http://catalog.loc.gov>

National Archives and Records Administration

<http://www.archives.gov>

National Endowment for the Arts

<http://arts.endow.gov>

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

<http://www.ntia.doc.gov>

THOMAS—Legislative Information on the Internet

<http://thomas.loc.gov/home/thomas.php>

USA.gov — The U.S. Government's Official Web Portal

<http://www.usa.gov>

United States Department of Justice FOIA Center

<http://www.justice.gov/oip/index.html>

United States Federal Judiciary

<http://www.uscourts.gov/Home.aspx>

## **Law Journals and Reviews** (in alphabetical order):

Cardozo Arts & Entertainment Law Journal

<http://www.cardozoaelj.com>

Federal Communications Law Journal

<http://www.fclj.org>

FindLaw Academic Law Reviews and Journals Index

<http://stu.findlaw.com/journals/index.html>

First Amendment Law Review

<http://www.firstamendmentlawreview.org/about.html>

Fordham Intellectual Property, Media & Entertainment Law Journal

<http://law.fordham.edu/fordham-intellectual-property-media-and-entertainment-law-journal/iplj.htm>

JURIST—Law Review Index  
<http://jurist.law.pitt.edu/lawreviews>

Michigan Telecommunications and Technology Law Review  
<http://www.mttl.org/html/home.html>

Social Science Research Network, Legal Scholarship Network  
<http://www.ssrn.com/lsn/index.html>

University Law Review Project  
<http://www.lawreview.org>

Vanderbilt Journal of Entertainment & Technology Law  
<http://www.jetlaw.org>

Virginia Journal of Law and Technology  
<http://www.vjolt.net>

### **Legal News** (in alphabetical order):

FindLaw News  
<http://legalnews.findlaw.com>

First Amendment Center  
<http://www.firstamendmentcenter.org>

Jurist  
<http://www.jurist.org>

Media Law Monitor, Davis Wright Tremaine  
<http://www.medialawmonitor.com>

National Law Journal  
<http://www.law.com/jsp/nlj/index.jsp>

Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press  
<http://www.rcfp.org/magazine-archive>

Roll Call  
<http://www.rollcall.com>

## **Freedom of Information Sites** (in alphabetical order):

Brechner Center for Freedom of Information

<http://brechner.org>

Department of Justice: Freedom of Information Act

<http://www.justice.gov/oip>

IRE's Freedom of Information Center

<http://www.ire.org/resource-center/foia>

National Freedom of Information Coalition

<http://www.nfoic.org>

National Security Archive: The Freedom of Information Act

<http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/nsa/foia.html>

Open Government and Open Courts, By Public Citizen

<http://www.citizen.org/Page.aspx?pid=2981>

Open The Government.org

<http://www.openthegovernment.org>

RCFP's Federal Open Government Guide

<http://www.rcfp.org/federal-open-government-guide>

Society of Professional Journalist's Freedom of Information Resource Center

<http://www.spj.org/foi.asp>

State Sample FOIA Request Letters

<http://www.nfoic.org/state-sample-foia-request-letters>

## **Privacy Sites** (in alphabetical order):

ACLU: Technology and Liberty

<http://www.aclu.org/technology-and-liberty>

Electronic Privacy Information Center

<http://epic.org>

Privacy.Org: Site for Daily News, Information, and Initiatives on Privacy

<http://privacy.org>

Privacy and Information Security, Fenwick & West LLP

<http://www.fenwick.com/services/practices/pages/privacy-and-information-security.aspx>

Privacy Rights Clearinghouse

<http://www.privacyrights.org>

### **Intellectual Property Sites** (in alphabetical order):

Chilling Effects Clearinghouse

<http://www.chillingeffects.org>

Copyright Advisory Office, Columbia University Libraries

<http://copyright.columbia.edu/copyright>

Intellectual Property (IP) Mall, University of New Hampshire School of Law

<http://www.ipmall.info>

Stanford University Libraries' Copyright & Fair Use Site

<http://fairuse.stanford.edu>

United States Copyright Office

<http://www.copyright.gov>

United States Patent and Trademark Office

<http://www.uspto.gov>

University of California-Berkeley's Copyright, Intellectual Property Rights, and Licensing Issues Site

<http://ucblibrary3.berkeley.edu/Copyright>

### **Telecommunications Law and Policy Sites** (in alphabetical order):

Benton Foundation: Communications Policy and Practice

<http://benton.org>

Center for Digital Democracy

<http://www.democraticmedia.org>

Federal Communication Commission's Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Analysis

<http://www.fcc.gov/office-strategic-planning-policy-analysis>

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Media Center at New York Law School  
[http://www.nyls.edu/centers/projects/media\\_center](http://www.nyls.edu/centers/projects/media_center)

Public Knowledge  
<http://www.publicknowledge.org>

### **Supreme Court Sites:**

United States Supreme Court Official Web Site  
<http://www.supremecourt.gov>

FindLaw's Supreme Court Resources  
[http://www.findlaw.com/10fedgov/judicial/supreme\\_court/index.html](http://www.findlaw.com/10fedgov/judicial/supreme_court/index.html)

Oyez Project, Chicago-Kent College of Law  
<http://www.oyez.org>

Supreme Court, Legal Information Institute  
<http://www.law.cornell.edu/supct/supremes.htm>

Supreme Court Bulletin, Legal Information Institute  
<http://www.law.cornell.edu/supct/cert>

Supreme Court of the United States Blog  
<http://www.scotusblog.com>

Supreme Court Historical Society  
<http://www.supremecourthistory.org>

### **Media Law Blogs & First Amendment Blogs** (in alphabetical order):

ACLU Blog of Rights  
<http://www.aclu.org/blog>

Broadcast Law Blog  
<http://www.broadcastlawblog.com>

Center for Democracy and Technology Blog  
<http://www.cdt.org/blog>

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Digital Media Law Project Blog  
<http://www.dmlp.org/blog>

Digital Beat Blog (Benton Foundation)  
<http://benton.org/blog>

Entertainment and Media Law  
<http://www.entmedialaw.com>

FOIA Advocate Blog (by National Freedom of Information Coalition)  
<http://www.nfoic.org/blog>

Internet Defamation Law Blog  
<http://www.internetdefamationlawblog.com>

Legal Satyricon (by Marc J. Randazza)  
<http://randazza.wordpress.com>

MediaBerkman Blog, Berkman Center for Internet & Society  
<http://blogs.law.harvard.edu/mediaberkmann>

Media Law Prof Blog  
[http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/media\\_law\\_prof\\_blog](http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/media_law_prof_blog)

New England First Amendment Center  
<http://www.northeastern.edu/firstamendmentcenter>

Newsroom Law Blog  
<http://www.newsroomlawblog.com>

Social Media Law Blog  
<http://www.socialmedialawupdate.com>

Student Press Law Center Blog  
<http://www.splc.org/wordpress>

Supreme Court of the United States Blog  
<http://www.scotusblog.com>

Technology and Marketing Law Blog, Eric Goldman  
<http://blog.ericgoldman.org>

Volokh Conspiracy  
<http://www.volokh.com>

## **Applying to Law School – Helpful Links If You’re Considering Law School** (in alphabetical order):

American Bar Association (ABA) Approved Law Schools

[http://www.americanbar.org/groups/legal\\_education/resources/aba\\_approved\\_law\\_schools/in\\_alphabetical\\_order.html](http://www.americanbar.org/groups/legal_education/resources/aba_approved_law_schools/in_alphabetical_order.html)

American Bar Association (ABA) Pre-Law Information

[http://www.americanbar.org/groups/legal\\_education/resources/pre\\_law.html](http://www.americanbar.org/groups/legal_education/resources/pre_law.html)

Law School Admission Council

<http://www.lsac.org>

Law School Admission Council Services for Prospective Students

<http://www.lsac.org/llm/default.asp>

## **Twitter Feeds** (in alphabetical order):

Copyright Law (Professor Michael Scott, Southwestern Law School)

<https://twitter.com/CopyrightLaw>

Digital Media Law Project

<https://twitter.com/DMLPBerkman>

Frank LoMonte (Executive Director, Student Press Law Center)

<https://twitter.com/FrankLoMonte>

Lyrissa Lidsky (Professor, University of Florida)

<https://twitter.com/LidskyLidsky>

Media Law in the News (University of Southern California)

<https://twitter.com/USCMediaLaw>

Privacy Law (Professor Michael Scott, Southwestern Law School)

<https://twitter.com/PrivacyLaw>

Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press

<https://twitter.com/rcfp>

Tech Law News

[https://twitter.com/Tech\\_Law](https://twitter.com/Tech_Law)