

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

v.

DAVID ANTONIO TICAS,

Defendant.

Case No: 21-cr-601-JDB

**APPLICATION FOR ACCESS TO VIDEO EXHIBITS**

Pursuant to Local Criminal Rule 57.6 and Standing Order No. 21-28 (BAH), applicants Cable News Network, Inc., American Broadcasting Companies, Inc. d/b/a ABC News, The Associated Press, BuzzFeed, Inc. d/b/a BuzzFeed News, CBS Broadcasting Inc. o/b/o CBS News, Dow Jones & Company, Inc., publisher of The Wall Street Journal, The E.W. Scripps Company, Gannett Co., Inc., Gray Media Group, Inc., Los Angeles Times Communications LLC, publisher of The Los Angeles Times, National Public Radio, Inc., NBCUniversal Media, LLC d/b/a NBC News, The New York Times Company, Pro Publica, Inc., Tegna, Inc., and WP Company LLC, d/b/a The Washington Post (together, the “Press Coalition”) respectfully seek access, under the First Amendment and common law, to video recordings that have been submitted to the Court in this matter. In support of this application the Press Coalition states as follows:

1. On May 14, 2021, in response to a motion filed by the Press Coalition, Chief Judge Beryl A. Howell issued Standing Order No. 21-28 (the “Standing Order”). The Standing Order recognizes “[t]he significant public and media interest in the numerous criminal cases arising from the January 6, 2021 violent breach of the United States Capitol (the ‘Capitol Cases’), for which the parties are routinely submitting video exhibits to the Court for use in pretrial proceedings.” *See* Standing Order at 2.

2. To accommodate this interest, the Standing Order provides that “[m]embers of the media seeking access to video exhibits submitted to the Court in Capitol Cases may file an application . . . to the presiding judge in the case, or if no judge has been assigned, to the Chief Judge, for determination, and the judge may seek the position of the parties.” *See id.* at 5.

3. The Standing Order further provides that “[u]pon grant of such media application, the government shall make the video exhibit[s] available to any member of the media with necessary access credentials provided by the government, unless the order otherwise limits access.” *See id.* at 5-6. Specifically, the Standing Order states that “[m]embers of the media provided access to video exhibits in a particular case pursuant to such order may view those exhibits” by way of an electronic “drop box” into which the Government has agreed to place videos subject to access orders in the Capitol Cases. *See id.* at 6.

4. This is one of the Capitol Cases. Defendant David Antonio Ticas pled guilty to violating 40 U.S.C. § 5104(e)(2)(G): parading, demonstrating, or picketing in the Capitol building, in connection with his conduct at the Capitol on January 6. *See Gov’t’s Sentencing Memorandum* at 1, Dkt. 34.

5. In its Sentencing Memorandum, the Government cites and includes screenshots of video exhibits (the “Video Exhibits”). *See id.* at 4-10.

6. The Video Exhibits are plainly “intended to influence the court” in its decision-making, and as a result it is a judicial record subject to a “strong presumption in favor of public access.” *Leopold v. United States*, 964 F.3d 1121, 1127-28 (D.C. Cir. 2020) (Garland, J.).

7. Neither Defendant nor the Government could possibly rebut the presumption of access under *United States v. Hubbard*, 650 F.2d 293, 317-21 (D.C. Cir. 1980). *See, e.g., United*

*States v. Jackson*, 2021 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 49841 (D.D.C. Mar. 17, 2021) (Howell, C.J.) (granting access to video exhibits in one of the Capitol Cases).

8. Because the Video Exhibits are judicial records subject to an unrebutted presumption of public access, the Court should grant this Application and direct the Government to release the Video Exhibits to the Press Coalition via electronic “drop box” within 72 hours. To expedite that release, the Court should further instruct the Government to provide undersigned counsel with the “necessary access credentials” referenced in the Standing Order.

9. The Standing Order provides that “[n]o recording, copying, downloading, retransmitting or further broadcasting of video exhibits in a particular case is permitted, unless such permission is granted by the presiding judge.” *See* Standing Order at 6. The Press Coalition therefore requests that the Court grant permission to record, copy, download, retransmit, and otherwise further publish the Video Exhibits.<sup>1</sup>

### CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Press Coalition respectfully requests that the Court order the Government to release the Video Exhibits, without restriction, within 72 hours.

Dated: September 12, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

BALLARD SPAHR LLP

/s/ Charles D. Tobin

Charles D. Tobin (#455593)

Maxwell S. Mishkin (#1031356)

Lauren Russell (#1697195)

1909 K Street, NW, 12th Floor

Washington, DC 20006

Tel: (202) 661-2200

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<sup>1</sup> The Press Coalition makes this request without conceding that the Standing Order complies with the First Amendment or common law, and expressly reserving the right to challenge this and other portions of the Standing Order in this and other Capitol Cases.

Fax: (202) 661-2299  
tobinc@ballardspahr.com  
mishkinm@ballardspahr.com  
russelll@ballarspahr.com

*Counsel for the Press Coalition*

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on September 12, 2022, I caused true and correct copies of the foregoing to be served via electronic mail and U.S. Mail on the following:

Lisa Shinar LaBarre  
321 East 2nd Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90012-4202  
lisa\_labarre@fd.org

*Attorney for David Antonio Ticas*

Andrew J. Tessman  
Southern District of West Virginia  
300 Virginia Street East  
Suite 4000  
Charleston, WV 25301  
andrew.tessman@usdoj.gov

Hava Arin Levenson Mirell  
312 N. Spring St.  
Suite 1200  
Los Angeles, CA 90012  
hava.mirell@usdoj.gov

*Attorneys for the United States of America*

*/s/ Charles D. Tobin*  
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Charles D. Tobin (#455593)