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## TRUMP'S LEAST FAVORITE FIRM

From the Steele dossier to defending 'Fake News CNN,' Davis Wright Tremaine is fighting on the front line of the president's media war **BY ERIQ GARDNER**

**E**nemy of the people!" goes the rallying cry from the leader of the supposedly free world. President Trump hasn't yet lived up to his campaign pledge to make it easier to sue the media, but emboldened by his war on "fake news," some of Trump's followers are trying anyway. When these individuals get to the courtroom, they often find one particular law firm on the other side.

Davis Wright Tremaine is hardly universally known, but as media finds itself increasingly under attack in the Trump age, this firm has become its best line of defense. Its fingerprints are present across the media spectrum. Jokes told by late-night comedians? Often vetted by its lawyers. #MeToo stories published over the past 18 months? Quite frequently, a DWT attorney responds to threatening letters from the alleged perpetrators. And in court, the firm is tackling huge First Amendment cases, representing the likes of CNN, *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post* in everything from defending defamation claims to securing access to critical documents and regaining access after being exiled from the White House. Simply put: This Seattle-based firm has outsize influence on media at a particularly critical moment. (DWT counsels *THR* too.)

Take the defamation suit from Russian tech entrepreneur Aleksey Gubarev over BuzzFeed News' January 2017 publication of the full "Trump Dossier," the report about Russia-Trump ties prepared by former British spy Christopher Steele.

"There were lot of firms pitching us, and many had strong thoughts," says

Nabiha Syed, vp and associate general counsel at BuzzFeed. "Some believed it was a big mistake to publish. It was a scary thing to choose counsel, to place trust with a bet-the-company case." DWT's Katherine Bolger and Nathan Siegel took charge of defeating the suit.

"Our course was set by what [BuzzFeed News editor] Ben [Smith] said, that this was an intentional act to inform the public," says Bolger. "It was a defense that ultimately won, and it was a case heavily influenced by what was in the news."

Bolger describes litigating such a high-profile case as "trippy, that's a legal term," and, with a nod to the political dialogue around the Trump Dossier, adds that she couldn't avoid thoughts about the consequences. "Every day we were buffeted



Illustration by Taylor Callery

by what is in the news, and holy cow if we lose the case,” she says. “It was really exhilarating.” Soon, pending an appeal over what should remain sealed, the public could learn more about the firm’s work in the case, as BuzzFeed’s attorneys also investigated the “truth” of the Trump Dossier by taking depositions of Steele and others.

In the Trump era, DWT lawyers are often popping up in fights for the free flow of information. For example, Rachel Strom, one of the firm’s youngest partners, had just watched Bolger argue in a New York federal courthouse last April when she got a text about something significant happening a few doors down. The offices of Trump attorney Michael Cohen had been raided by the FBI, and Cohen was appearing at the courthouse to stop prosecutors from looking at material he said was protected by attorney-client privilege. “I ran over,” says Strom. “That moment, I was representing ABC, but as the day went on, I started representing other media clients too.”

At the beginning of that proceeding, U.S. District Court Judge Kimba Wood expressed an inclination to hold the hearing behind closed doors. It was Strom, without any invitation, who stood up from the benches in the public gallery to argue that there was a First Amendment right to access the courtroom and that the “cat was out of the bag” with respect to the Cohen raid. Not only did she sway the judge, but as the hearing turned to questions about what would be publicly filed — including whether the names of Cohen’s clients would be released — Strom persuaded the judge to defer to a presumption of openness. It eventually resulted in Cohen’s admission that he had advised Fox News host Sean Hannity.

When it comes to DWT attorneys, the Trump era has meant business. The group has been in court to find out about Trump’s gun permit, to unseal documents about the operations of Trump University and to fight when the U.S. attorney general attempted to subpoena a radio reporter. Not every matter made it to a public courtroom, though. At various points over the past three years, Trump’s team sent

threatening letters to *The Art of the Deal* co-author Tony Schwartz, *Fire and Fury* author (and *THR* contributor) Michael Wolff, and *Apprentice* star and ex-White House staffer Omarosa Manigault Newman. Each time, DWT’s Elizabeth McNamara responded in kind with retorts that essentially quashed potential arbitration.

Then there’s the lawsuit from literary group PEN America. After seeing the Trump administration strip CNN reporter Jim Acosta of his press credentials, threaten *Washington Post* owner Jeff Bezos with higher postage rates for Amazon and suggest that NBC’s broadcast license be revoked, PEN is seeking judicial intervention to stop further retaliation against free speech.

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“The First Amendment hasn’t changed, but the way that information is transmitted has changed dramatically,” says Kelli Sager, a veteran L.A.-based partner. “The breadth of clients — now it’s not just a few major media companies but everyone on the internet and Netflix and Amazon.”

Because of the far-reaching, hardly-ever-erased nature of information published online, the business of reputation management has recently exploded. The stakes are much greater than they were in the past, when something appeared in a local newspaper and one would have to do heavy research to find it. A story about sexual misconduct allegations, for instance, now can have career-ending consequences, even if later debunked. Plus, amid increasing economic inequality, some wealthy individuals are determined to counter what they see as a legal environment

favoring the media. PayPal co-founder Peter Thiel’s secret funding of Hulk Hogan’s suit against Gawker may be the showcase example, but there are other coordinated efforts to do things like bolster privacy laws and influence whom the courts consider public figures.

“There is definitely a more sophisticated and substantial plaintiff’s bar than there used to be,” says DWT’s Laura Handman, who successfully defended a recent defamation lawsuit brought by a Trump activist whose “OK” hand gesture at the White House was interpreted by one writer as a sign of white supremacy.

Indeed, attorneys like Charles Harder, Thomas Clare and L. Lin Wood are picking up business from sensitivities related to the online consumption of news, the political atmosphere and trends like the #MeToo movement. While those on the offense face a century of precedent tipping to unfettered expression, they have scored successes both obvious and subtle. Everyone knows about the trial that drove Gawker into bankruptcy. But Wood’s ongoing defamation suit against CNN on behalf of a hospital executive is arguably more consequential: It portends fewer early exits for media companies hauled into federal court.

DWT attorneys worry about the erosion of SLAPP analysis — state laws aimed at curtailing frivolous First Amendment cases — and the prospect, in Sager’s words, that “juries will treat everything as fake news.”

And then there’s Trump, who undoubtedly has incited at least some hatred toward the press but is not quite the formidable foe some think. Yes, he routinely threatened to sue as a real estate mogul, promised on the campaign trail to reshape libel law and now whips his followers into a frenzy any time he mentions “fake news.” But he also lacks impulse control and says the nastiest things on Twitter. The latter version of Trump is especially of interest to a law firm doing more than anyone to help the media navigate these dangerous times.

As Strom puts it, “Donald Trump has created some great defamation precedent.” **THR**