

Appendix

The Impact of Media Supply on Bureaucratic Information Collection

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A.1. Qualitative evidence

A.1.1. Contracts for Media Monitoring

The following table contains likely government contracts for custom media monitoring services. They were identified by searching USA Spending.gov for contracts involving news and media monitoring as well as reviewing other contracts by companies with one or more custom media monitoring contracts. To see more details about a contract, click on the contract PIID number. You will be redirected to the USA Spending page for the contract.

Table 1: Government contracts for custom media monitoring services.

| PIID | Awarding Agency | Sub-Agency | Recipient | Current Value | Start Date | End Date |
|-------------------|---|--|---|---------------|------------|------------|
| AIDOAAO0900029 | Agency for International Development (USAID) | | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$316,732 | 9/16/2009 | 9/15/2012 |
| AIDOAAC1200073 | Agency for International Development (USAID) | | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$478,762 | 9/17/2012 | 10/18/2018 |
| AIDOAAO0900005 | Agency for International Development (USAID) | | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$65,665 | 1/15/2009 | 9/15/2009 |
| AIDOAAC1600101 | Agency for International Development (USAID) | | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$113,800 | 9/17/2016 | 9/16/2017 |
| CPSCD150005 | Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) | | BARBARICUM LLC | \$233,370 | 12/17/2014 | 12/21/2019 |
| 61320620F0025 | Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) | | BARBARICUM LLC | \$276,010 | 4/10/2020 | 4/12/2025 |
| 61320620F0010 | Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) | | BARBARICUM LLC | \$1,493 | 1/22/2020 | 1/26/2021 |
| DOCSA130102CN0019 | Department of Commerce (DOC) | Office of the Secretary | BULLETIN NEWS NETWORK INCORPORATED | \$1,113,315 | 9/23/2002 | 9/22/2006 |
| HC104722C0015 | Department of Defense (DOD) | Defense Information Systems Agency | CISION US INC | \$396,222 | 9/30/2022 | 9/29/2025 |
| HE125419C8005 | Department of Defense (DOD) | Department of Defense Education Activity | CISION US INC | \$275,000 | 9/28/2019 | 3/27/2025 |
| W911SD15P0454 | Department of Defense (DOD) | Department of the Army | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$117,692 | 9/21/2015 | 9/29/2016 |
| W9124J12F0014 | Department of Defense (DOD) | Department of the Army | BARBARICUM LLC | \$605,599 | 7/25/2012 | 10/31/2015 |
| HQ002806C0023 | Department of Defense (DOD) | Defense Media Activity | BULLETIN NEWS NETWORK INCORPORATED | \$501,626 | 5/18/2006 | 2/29/2008 |
| EDED04CO0147 | Department of Education (ED) | | BULLETIN NEWS NETWORK INCORPORATED | \$993,258 | 9/23/2004 | 9/22/2009 |
| EDOCO09C0047 | Department of Education (ED) | | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$1,146,354 | 9/22/2009 | 11/25/2014 |
| EDOCO14C0118 | Department of Education (ED) | | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$942,918 | 9/23/2014 | 9/22/2019 |
| 91990019P0016 | Department of Education (ED) | | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$1,191,784 | 9/23/2019 | 9/22/2024 |
| 91990024P0007 | Department of Education (ED) | | CISION US INC | \$142,932 | 9/23/2024 | 2/4/2025 |
| DEAC0106PA00495 | Department of Energy (DOE) | | BULLETIN NEWS NETWORK INCORPORATED | \$1,374,295 | 9/23/2006 | 3/22/2012 |
| DEPA0000011 | Department of Energy (DOE) | | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$0 | 3/23/2012 | 9/22/2017 |
| DEDT0013970 | Department of Energy (DOE) | | BARBARICUM LLC | \$1,129,930 | 9/19/2017 | 4/3/2023 |
| HHSF232201010870P | Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | Food and Drug Administration | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$5,479 | 6/29/2010 | 7/29/2010 |
| HHSP23200800252A | Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration | BULLETIN NEWS NETWORK INCORPORATED | \$40,667 | 9/19/2008 | 11/14/2008 |
| HHSP23200900044P | Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$94,648 | 11/17/2008 | 1/30/2009 |
| HHSP2320095658WC | Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$3,079,663 | 2/27/2009 | 3/2/2015 |
| HHSP233201400028A | Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$4,020,942 | 2/17/2014 | 11/16/2018 |
| 75P00119P00012 | Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$5,738,582 | 11/17/2018 | 11/16/2023 |
| 75P00121P00115 | Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration | CISION US INC | \$51,840 | 9/13/2021 | 1/13/2022 |
| HHSP23337006 | Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration | BARBARICUM LLC | \$55,956 | 5/15/2013 | 10/25/2014 |
| HSFEHQ06P0328 | Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | Federal Emergency Management Agency | BULLETIN NEWS NETWORK INCORPORATED | \$1,069,935 | 3/23/2006 | 6/27/2009 |
| HSFEHQ09C1147 | Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | Federal Emergency Management Agency | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$1,365,047 | 7/27/2009 | 1/26/2015 |
| HSFE7015C0118 | Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | Federal Emergency Management Agency | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$814,846 | 9/27/2015 | 7/26/2018 |
| HSFE7015C0145 | Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | Federal Emergency Management Agency | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$21,705 | 8/27/2015 | 9/26/2015 |
| HSFE9015P0012 | Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | Federal Emergency Management Agency | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$151,937 | 1/27/2015 | 8/26/2015 |
| HSHQDC06P00005 | Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | Office of Procurement Operations | BULLETIN NEWS NETWORK INCORPORATED | \$611,625 | 11/11/2003 | 10/11/2004 |
| HSHQDC05P00038 | Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | Office of Procurement Operations | BULLETIN NEWS NETWORK INCORPORATED | \$1,078,125 | 8/3/2005 | 9/25/2008 |
| HSHQDC06P00072 | Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | Office of Procurement Operations | BULLETIN NEWS NETWORK INCORPORATED | \$2,295 | 3/14/2006 | 6/2/2007 |
| HSHQDC08C00194 | Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | Office of Procurement Operations | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$1,588,752 | 9/26/2008 | 11/18/2013 |
| HSHQDC13C00122 | Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | Office of Procurement Operations | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$0 | 9/20/2013 | 11/27/2018 |
| 70RDAD19C00000001 | Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | Office of Procurement Operations | TECHNOLOGY - MANAGEMENT & INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS, LLC | \$2,008,596 | 11/14/2018 | 8/27/2023 |

Table 1: Government contracts for custom media monitoring services.

| PIID | Awarding Agency | Sub-Agency | Recipient | Current Value | Start Date | End Date |
|------------------------|---|---|---|---------------|------------|------------|
| 70RDAD23C00000004 | Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | Office of Procurement Operations | TECHNOLOGY - MANAGEMENT & INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS, LLC | \$851,150 | 8/28/2023 | 8/27/2025 |
| HSTS0515FCOM014 | Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | Transportation Security Administration | CISION US INC | \$106,467 | 9/16/2015 | 9/22/2017 |
| 70T05022F5500N004 | Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | Transportation Security Administration | FOUR LLC | \$729,867 | 9/25/2022 | 9/24/2025 |
| HSSCCG16P00104 | Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$1,073,975 | 7/8/2016 | 1/31/2022 |
| 70SBUR22P00000010 | Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services | TECHNOLOGY - MANAGEMENT & INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS, LLC | \$754,254 | 2/1/2022 | 1/31/2026 |
| HSCEOP07P01238 | Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement | BULLETIN NEWS NETWORK INCORPORATED | \$169,080 | 7/5/2007 | 7/18/2008 |
| HSCEMD08P00173 | Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement | BULLETIN NEWS NETWORK INCORPORATED | \$175,000 | 7/8/2008 | 7/18/2009 |
| HSCEMD09P00279 | Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$400,002 | 7/15/2009 | 9/30/2011 |
| HSCEMS11C00006 | Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$1,228,568 | 9/30/2011 | 3/29/2017 |
| HSCEMS17P00017 | Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$24,502 | 4/3/2017 | 4/29/2017 |
| HSCEMS17C00001 | Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement | TECHNOLOGY - MANAGEMENT & INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS, LLC | \$908,163 | 5/1/2017 | 4/27/2022 |
| 70US0919F2GSA0113 | Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | U.S. Secret Service | TECHNOLOGY - MANAGEMENT & INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS, LLC | \$235,934 | 9/17/2019 | 3/16/2021 |
| 70US0921F2GSA0028 | Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | U.S. Secret Service | TECHNOLOGY - MANAGEMENT & INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS, LLC | \$242,236 | 3/17/2021 | 9/29/2022 |
| 70US0923F2GSA2239 | Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | U.S. Secret Service | TECHNOLOGY - MANAGEMENT & INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS, LLC | \$172,989 | 9/30/2023 | 9/29/2024 |
| HSBP1017F00204 | Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | U.S. Customs and Border Protection | BARBARICUM LLC | \$195,257 | 8/14/2017 | 9/30/2018 |
| DU100200208DCOPC22P001 | Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) | | BULLETIN NEWS NETWORK INCORPORATED | \$834,704 | 9/5/2002 | 9/4/2007 |
| HUDCCOPC23172 | Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) | | BULLETIN NEWS NETWORK INCORPORATED | \$1,356,863 | 9/1/2007 | 12/17/2012 |
| DU100A13C01 | Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) | | TECHNOLOGY - MANAGEMENT & INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS, LLC | \$207,983 | 12/1/2012 | 9/30/2013 |
| DU100A13C04 | Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) | | TECHNOLOGY - MANAGEMENT & INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS, LLC | \$1,678,463 | 9/30/2013 | 9/29/2018 |
| 86543B18C00002 | Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) | | TECHNOLOGY - MANAGEMENT & INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS, LLC | \$1,862,521 | 9/30/2018 | 3/29/2024 |
| 86615124C00002 | Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) | | TECHNOLOGY - MANAGEMENT & INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS, LLC | \$299,940 | 4/1/2024 | 3/31/2025 |
| IND12PX50827 | Department of the Interior (DOI) | Departmental Offices | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$1,001,116 | 12/2/2011 | 6/11/2017 |
| IND17PX00272 | Department of the Interior (DOI) | Departmental Offices | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$49,600 | 8/10/2017 | 11/11/2017 |
| 140D0418P0009 | Department of the Interior (DOI) | Departmental Offices | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$148,800 | 11/20/2017 | 8/16/2018 |
| 140D0418P0080 | Department of the Interior (DOI) | Departmental Offices | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$33,067 | 8/14/2018 | 10/16/2018 |
| 140D0419P0002 | Department of the Interior (DOI) | Departmental Offices | BARBARICUM LLC | \$177,087 | 10/16/2018 | 11/5/2019 |
| 140D0419P0005 | Department of the Interior (DOI) | Departmental Offices | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$16,533 | 4/5/2019 | 5/5/2019 |
| 140D0419P0051 | Department of the Interior (DOI) | Departmental Offices | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$41,000 | 7/26/2019 | 7/25/2022 |
| 140D0421F0796 | Department of the Interior (DOI) | Departmental Offices | LDSS, INC. | \$125,985 | 9/24/2021 | 9/23/2022 |
| DEA03C0003 | Department of Justice (DOJ) | Drug Enforcement Administration | BULLETIN NEWS NETWORK INCORPORATED | \$349,368 | 12/1/2002 | 2/11/2008 |
| 15DDHQ19P00001028 | Department of Justice (DOJ) | Drug Enforcement Administration | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$139,874 | 9/24/2019 | 9/25/2020 |
| 15DDHQ20P00001130 | Department of Justice (DOJ) | Drug Enforcement Administration | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$144,070 | 9/24/2020 | 9/25/2021 |
| 15DDHQ21P00001006 | Department of Justice (DOJ) | Drug Enforcement Administration | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$166,924 | 9/26/2021 | 9/25/2022 |
| 15DDHQ22P00000824 | Department of Justice (DOJ) | Drug Enforcement Administration | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$203,170 | 9/26/2022 | 9/25/2023 |
| 15DDHQ23P00000954 | Department of Justice (DOJ) | Drug Enforcement Administration | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$210,247 | 9/22/2023 | 9/21/2024 |
| 15DDHQ24P00000823 | Department of Justice (DOJ) | Drug Enforcement Administration | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$452,557 | 9/26/2024 | 9/25/2026 |

Table 1: Government contracts for custom media monitoring services.

| PIID | Awarding Agency | Sub-Agency | Recipient | Current Value | Start Date | End Date |
|-----------------|--|---|------------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| DTOS5910C00406 | Department of Transportation (DOT) | Immediate Office of the Secretary of Transportation | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$1,998,358 | 1/14/2010 | 2/2/2015 |
| DTOS5915P00018 | Department of Transportation (DOT) | Immediate Office of the Secretary of Transportation | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$117,852 | 4/30/2015 | 7/31/2015 |
| DTOS5915C00414 | Department of Transportation (DOT) | Immediate Office of the Secretary of Transportation | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$0 | 7/31/2015 | 1/31/2016 |
| DTOS5915C00405 | Department of Transportation (DOT) | Immediate Office of the Secretary of Transportation | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$0 | 2/25/2015 | 2/2/2016 |
| DTOS5916C00016 | Department of Transportation (DOT) | Immediate Office of the Secretary of Transportation | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$0 | 1/28/2016 | 1/31/2021 |
| 693JK421P600010 | Department of Transportation (DOT) | Immediate Office of the Secretary of Transportation | CISION US INC | \$23,750 | 1/29/2021 | 7/31/2021 |
| 693JK421P500022 | Department of Transportation (DOT) | Immediate Office of the Secretary of Transportation | CISION US INC | \$237,278 | 7/31/2021 | 7/31/2021 |
| 693JK421C500010 | Department of Transportation (DOT) | Immediate Office of the Secretary of Transportation | BARBARICUM LLC | \$1,382,270 | 7/1/2021 | 6/30/2026 |
| VA101049A3P0250 | Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) | | BULLETIN NEWS NETWORK INCORPORATED | \$2,081,976 | 9/27/2007 | 2/28/2013 |
| VA79813F0017 | Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) | | BARBARICUM LLC | \$347,438 | 2/15/2013 | 8/31/2014 |
| VA79810F0002 | Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) | | BARBARICUM LLC | \$2,085,266 | 9/1/2014 | 8/31/2019 |
| EP155000019 | Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) | | FOUR LLC | \$66,982 | 12/31/2014 | 12/31/2016 |
| EP16H000137 | Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) | | BULLETIN NEWS NETWORK INCORPORATED | \$207,597 | 2/25/2016 | 2/28/2017 |
| EP18H000025 | Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) | | DEFINERS CORP | \$0 | 12/7/2017 | 12/19/2017 |
| EP185000015 | Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) | | FOUR LLC | \$100,473 | 2/21/2018 | 2/22/2021 |
| 68HE0521P0009 | Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) | | FOUR LLC | \$28,000 | 2/19/2021 | 10/29/2021 |
| 68HERH22C0001 | Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) | | CISION US INC | \$1,555,386 | 11/1/2021 | 10/31/2025 |
| FCC10P0008 | Federal Communications Commission (FCC) | | BULLETIN NEWS NETWORK INCORPORATED | \$1,639,576 | 6/10/2010 | 8/31/2016 |
| 273FCC21F0081 | Federal Communications Commission (FCC) | | BARBARICUM LLC | \$683,312 | 3/15/2021 | 3/14/2026 |
| 95332419C0065 | Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) | | CISION US INC | \$231,262 | 7/19/2019 | 9/21/2024 |
| NNH06PQ29P | National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) | | BULLETIN NEWS NETWORK INCORPORATED | \$738,002 | 3/1/2006 | 2/16/2011 |
| NNH11PP62P | National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) | | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$19,623 | 2/17/2011 | 4/16/2011 |
| NNH11PP85P | National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) | | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$10,051 | 4/17/2011 | 5/16/2011 |
| NNH11PP90P | National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) | | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$520,150 | 5/17/2011 | 9/30/2015 |
| 80NSSC20P2201 | National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) | | CISION US INC | \$99,356 | 10/8/2020 | 4/8/2021 |
| 80HQTR21P0001 | National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) | | CISION US INC | \$1,018,573 | 4/11/2021 | 4/10/2026 |
| NTSBP110059 | National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) | | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$86,042 | 9/20/2011 | 5/17/2012 |
| NTSBC120002 | National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) | | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$665,627 | 5/18/2012 | 7/17/2016 |
| 9531BM18C0044 | National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) | | CISION US INC | \$1,144,040 | 8/31/2018 | 8/30/2023 |
| NRC3405303 | Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) | | BULLETIN NEWS NETWORK INCORPORATED | \$541,695 | 9/30/2005 | 4/29/2009 |
| NRC1609451 | Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) | | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$1,048,746 | 7/1/2009 | 8/25/2014 |
| NRCDR090077 | Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) | | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$25,000 | 5/1/2009 | 6/30/2009 |
| NRCHQ7K15C0003 | Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) | | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$1,100,080 | 3/1/2015 | 10/15/2019 |
| 31310019F0143 | Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) | | BARBARICUM LLC | \$724,428 | 9/20/2019 | 9/30/2024 |
| 31310024F0152 | Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) | | BARBARICUM LLC | \$398,202 | 9/25/2024 | 9/30/2026 |
| SECHQ114P0237 | Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) | | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$38,577 | 9/25/2014 | 11/25/2014 |
| SECHQ114P0236 | Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) | | BARBARICUM LLC | \$25,939 | 9/26/2014 | 11/25/2014 |
| SECHQ115C0053 | Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) | | BARBARICUM LLC | \$1,054,809 | 4/27/2015 | 4/26/2020 |

Table 1: Government contracts for custom media monitoring services.

| PIID | Awarding Agency | Sub-Agency | Recipient | Current Value | Start Date | End Date |
|-------------------------------|--|------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 50310220F0089 | Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) | | BARBARICUM LLC | \$1,594,581 | 4/24/2020 | 10/26/2025 |
| 73351022P0007 SBAHQ16C0026 | Small Business Administration (SBA) Small Business Administration (SBA) | | BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC BULLETIN INTELLIGENCE LLC | \$96,775 \$902,957 | 3/1/2022 8/1/2016 | 9/30/2022 2/28/2022 |

A.1.2. Evidence from Contracts

The following section contains excerpts from contracts for media monitoring produced through FOIA requests and found in publicly available databases, including sam.gov and documentcloud.org. The following quotes come from each contract's section on purpose and requirements, typically titled the Statement of Work (SOW). In certain instances, I reviewed the Statement of Work (SOW) included in the government's solicitation for bids on media monitoring contracts. For some of these solicitations, I also reviewed the questions submitted by potential contractors and the agency's answers.

The excerpts are organized into four sections:

- a. What is the purpose of daily news reports?
- b. What news sources need to be reviewed?
- c. What is the process for producing daily news reports?

What is the purpose of daily news reports?

- Per the 2020 contract between the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) and Barbaricum (2020, p. 4-14)
 - “The objective is to have the contractor’s staff provide the Commission with timely, comprehensive data involving injuries and accidents associated with consumer products only. Providing coverage of the entire United States, as is based on a formula using reported census population counts as well as providing News Clips that are within the scope of CPSCs data collection requirements, are both of great importance to the success of this contract.”
 - “The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) has, through Section 15 and Section 5 of the Consumer Product Act and other legislative authority, the requirement to collect, investigate, analyze, and disseminate injury data and information relating to causes and prevention of death, injury and illness associated with consumer products. Data in CPSC’s database is used to respond to public inquiries and in support of compliance and hazard reduction activities.”
 - “Emerging hazards identification, remedial strategy analysis, and regulatory development activities are built upon timely receipt, review, and analysis of news clips covering incidents occurring throughout the country. Through the news clipping contract, serious product-related accidents reported by the news media have been brought to the attention of the Commission. These clips are collected, analyzed for investigation (if appropriate) and made available for use by the Data Intake Branch and CPSC analysts.”
 - “The contractor shall clip: A. Reports of injuries and deaths involving: products produced, distributed, for sale and for use by a consumer in and around a residence, school, or recreational locale.”
- Per the 2019 contract between the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) and Bulletin Intelligence (similar language included in other contracts between Bulletin and the DEA):
 - “DEA’s Office of National Media Affairs (CPN) exists to promote and amplify the mission and accomplishments of the DEA. CPN works to bring public awareness of controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and their consequences through the media. CPN routinely fields phone calls from the media and speaks on important issues that affect DEA and the communities DEA protects.”
 - “In order for DEA to be effective when engaging media, its employees must have general awareness of and be knowledgeable on the relevant issues trending in media coverage. It is essential for DEA employees to have an understanding of the agency’s image as portrayed through the media. The most effective way to achieve awareness of what is being reported is to consume pertinent news in a concise format delivered to employees daily. This is a common practice throughout federal government as well as in the private sector.”
 - “It is also important that CPN quantitatively evaluate the reach and impact of its media engagement to better shape its media relations strategy. Commonly used by federal agencies and private companies alike, CPN requires a monthly service that analyzes national and international media relevant to DEA.”
 - “The goal of the contract(s) is to enhance DEA’s awareness of public perception and discussion relative to topics pertinent to DEA. DEA also seeks to better understand the effects and reception of DEA’s interaction with the media by tracking and analyzing coverage. These services will allow DEA Leadership and CPN to determine the effectiveness of DEA’s messaging and reach in national and international media stories.”
- Per the 2020 contract between the Department of Labor (DOL) and TechMIS (2020, p. 5):
 - “The news clips serve as an alert to emerging issues, leads for potential DOL investigations, and information that can be shared internally about ongoing programs or activities.”
 - “News sources...are searched daily to monitor coverage of the department’s leadership and activities.”

- “Clips sum up the story of DOL in action, and point to problem areas that DOL agencies may need to address. Further, they are a source of material for the Secretary of Labor and other top officials.”
 - “The Department of Labor’s Office of Public Affairs will manage the contract for the news clipping service in order to fulfill the information needs of Labor Department employees.”
- Per the 2016 contract between the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) and Bulletin Intelligence (similar language included in 2018 contract with Bulletin and 2018 contract with TechMIS): “The Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) intends to outsource the daily creation of a morning briefings for the Office of Communications and Legislative affairs and other EOIR officials. In furtherance of EOIR’s mission, agency officials must start each day fully informed about important news printed and broadcast nationwide. EOIR has determined that this will best be accomplished via an expert-edited briefing rather than full-text articles or computer-generated summaries.”
- Per the 2016 contract between the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Bulletin Intelligence: “This news briefing will afford EPA executives, Public Affairs staff, and other EPA staff comprehensive situational awareness of important developments on EPA issues as reported in the national and international news media...EPA’s Office of Public Affairs (OPA) is the primary office for all EPA communications...In its efforts to respond to media inquiries, strategically manage agency external public communications, and better enable the dissemination of public information during an emergency response activity, OPA needs the ability to monitor breaking news, editorials, longer form journalism projects, and the larger public conversation about health impacts related to the environment and general environmental protection.”
- Per the 2021 contract between the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Cision: “The purpose of this contract is to provide EPA’s headquarters and its 10 regional offices with a wide range of media services, including systems to disseminate press releases, track media contacts, and monitor media analytics (at the national and regional levels) and services to provide a daily briefing and news clips at the national level.”
- Per the 2012 contract between the Justice Management Division (JMD) of the Department of Justice (DOJ) and Bulletin Intelligence (similar language included in the 2018 contract between the JMD and Rendon and the 2022 contract between the JMD and Rendon.):
 - “The United States Department of Justice (Department or DOJ) has a requirement for news clipping services for the Attorney General and the DOJ components...The Department requires a professional company able to review a wide-ranging scope of news outlets, understand the Department’s complex legal environment, and respond to the evolving news and issues relating to Justice Department activities. As the nation’s chief law enforcement officer, it is critical that the Attorney General remain aware of the current issues and events relevant to the U.S. justice system.”
 - “The required subject matters are: Attorney General/Deputy Attorney General/DOJ; National Security; Criminal Law; Civil Rights; Civil Law; Antitrust; Environment; Tax; Indian Affairs; the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF); the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS); the Bureau of Prisons (BOP); U.S. Attorneys; international law enforcement (as it relates to Department matters); Judicial Nominees and Appointments; Editorials/Op- Eds/Letters to the Editor; and the Administration, Congress, and Supreme Court.”
- Per the 2014 contract between Bulletin and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and Bulletin (similar language included in 2019 contract between Barbaricum and the NRC):
 - “As stated in the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission’s (NRC) Management Directive 5.5, Public Affairs Program, the NRC Office of Public Affairs (OPA) staff is required to ‘keep NRC management advised of public interest in proposed policies, programs, and projects so that public

affairs actions may be developed and executed effectively, and to inform NRC decision-making.’ Further, ‘[OPA] informs senior NRC management of media coverage of interest to the agency. [OPA] provides to the Chairman, the Commission, the EDO, and senior management (a) Early advice on public affairs strategies to deal effectively with the public on issues of interest; and (b) Information on external activities that may affect NRC interests.’”

- “NRC officials and staff must start each day fully informed about local, regional, national and international news that is of interest to, or could impact, the NRC...Additionally, as the NRC’s social media presence has grown, and as social media increasingly is used as an information source by the public, the need for the agency to monitor and measure social media has also increased.”
- “The contractor shall also cover news of interest of the NRC. News of interest to the NRC means all coverage from the sources impacting the nuclear regulatory activities of the NRC including but not limited to regulation and guidance-rulemaking, policymaking, licensing, decommissioning, certification, research, oversight and enforcement, security, and emergency preparedness and response. In addition to news around the NRC, the news summary shall mention other topics programs and policies outside of those that either explicitly mention the NRC or directly relate to the agency’s regulatory activities. For example, the contractor shall include articles regarding international nuclear matters, articles that involve other government entities such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Department of Energy (DOE), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) whose regulations, policies and / or activities may impact operations at the NRC, stories that involve a topic that impacts all federal employees but does not pertain to nuclear activities (i.e. government shutdown) and articles about security and radiation. The audience is all NRC employees, approximately 4,000 individual readers.”

- Per the 2012 contract between the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and Bulletin Intelligence (similar language found in 2017 contract):
 - “PURPOSE: Provide service to create and deliver daily news briefing packages and provide media analytics of those clips to support the Comptroller of the Currency and other OCC staff.”
 - “BACKGROUND: The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency intends to contract a service to provide for the daily creation of an early morning news briefing that summarizes and provides links to top news relevant to the OCC and a more comprehensive morning media briefing that summarizes and provides links to news that is relevant to the OCC. In addition, the OCC requires the vendor to analyze the coverage for reach, tone, topic, source and type and provide analytics that are accessible online on a daily basis. In furtherance of the OCC’s role of supervising the nation’s banks, officials and staff members must start each day fully informed about important news on national banking news printed and broadcast nationwide. The Comptroller has determined this will best be accomplished via an expert-edited briefing with the access to the articles via Web links.”
 - “In addition to news specific to OCC and its mission, the vendor must provide a “national news” section in the briefing suitable to the needs of OCC officials who must be made aware of important developments affecting the federal government broadly so they may interact with peers in the Administration and Congress.”
- Per the 2023 contract between the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and Cision: “The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), Office of Acquisition Management on behalf of the OCC’s Public Affairs and Congressional Relations office sought to acquire services for the daily preparation and delivery of an early morning news briefing that summarizes, and provides links to, top news relevant to the OCC. In addition, OCC requires a more comprehensive morning media briefing that summarizes and provides links to news and compiles social media content that is relevant to the OCC...In furtherance of the OCC’s role of supervising the nation’s federally chartered banks, officials and staff members must start each day fully informed about important print and broadcast news, and social media postings, from across the nation related to the federal banking system. The Comptroller has determined this will best be accomplished via an expert-edited briefing of news clips...In addition to news specific to OCC and its mission, the contractor must provide a “national news” section in the

Daily News Digest briefing suitable to the needs of OCC officials who must be aware of important developments affecting the Federal Government. The Daily News Digest briefing must also include a compilation of and links to Twitter and other relevant social media coverage of the OCC and other relevant topics.

- Per the 2022 contract between the Small Business Administration (SBA) and Bulletin Intelligence:
 - “The following details the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) requirement for daily news briefing which will summarize, interpret, and electronically disseminate print, radio and broadcast television news related to SBA interests. This news briefing will afford SBA executives, Public Affairs staff, and other SBA staff comprehensive situational awareness of important developments on SBA issues as reported in the national and international news media.”
 - SBA’s Office of Communication and Public Liaison (OCPL) is the primary office for all SBA communications. The Associate Administrator for the office serves as advisor to the Administrator on all issues concerning short-term and long-term strategic communications...In its efforts to respond to media inquiries, strategically manage agency external public communications, and better enable the dissemination of public information during an emergency response activity, OCPL needs the ability to monitor social media, breaking news, editorials, longer form journalism projects, and the larger public conversation about impacts related to the small business and entrepreneurial community. A daily news briefing service affords OCPL this capability.”
 - “The Office of Communications and Public Liaison seeks to provide all SBA personnel with a customized news briefing service of national and local media coverage focusing on SBA work and other topical areas of interest selected by SBA. This service shall allow personnel to have better situational awareness, as well as better support both proactive and reactive public communications strategies....This news briefing service shall be broad in scope, comprehensive in nature, and shall allow SBA executives and other employees to keep current on SBA media coverage.”
 - “The contractor shall prepare and deliver the morning briefing written and edited by news analysts familiar with SBA’s mission and responsibilities along with news of interest that is more general in nature and contains breaking or major news that is not necessarily focused on SBA.”
- Per the 2013 contract between the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and Barbaricum: “The primary mission of the Office of Public Affairs (OPA) is to provide Veterans and their families information through various media channels about the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) benefits and programs. Through the preparation and dissemination of various communications materials, the office provides essential information on program eligibility and operations to a variety of public entities. It maintains close liaison with media representatives and monitors print and broadcast news activity. It provides responses to inquiries concerning data and information about agency operations and policy. OPA conducts public affairs training to enhance the ability of public affairs officers to communicate through the news media. It also communicates information on administration policy and priorities through a variety of means, including articles, speeches, and media interviews with agency officials.”
- Per the 2018 DOI statement of work:
 - “The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) protects America’s natural resources and heritage, honors our cultures and tribal communities, and supplies the energy to power our future. The primary mission of the U.S. Department of Interior, Office of Communications, is the dissemination and communication of information relative to the Department, Secretary, and the Department’s objectives and purpose. To accomplish this mission, it is essential that the Office of Communications and various senior officials keep abreast of national news events and issues related to the Department. Past experience shows that this is best accomplished by the utilization of expertly edited summary briefings that weave together only the most important elements of relevant news stories, highlighting reporting that Department officials themselves would have identified as important...This briefing will be a high-level review of news related to energy, water and land management, Native American issues, and national news stories.”
 - “The contractor shall maintain the capability to provide more frequent updates to the briefing page in the event of an emergency”

- Per the 2021 DOI Request for Information (RFI):
 - “The contractor shall...Focus the briefings and the majority of the news included in them on DOI and its core mission, supplemented by news about the 11 agencies within DOI. Include a section entitled”DOI in the News” which mentions anything about the Secretary and Department, apply its understanding of the Department’s mission and interests and determine which aspects of each story, if any, are important to the various constituencies within the Department.”
 - “The contractor shall...Include a national news section highlighting major news of the day on topics not directly related to Interior issues but nonetheless helpful to DOI and agency officials from the standpoint of general awareness. The”national news” section shall be suitable to the needs of Department Officials who must be kept aware of important developments affecting the federal government broadly so they can interact with peers in the administration and congress.”
 - “The Contractor will be expected to determine which stories”rise to the level” of the Secretary and/or are appropriate for a generalist audience within DOI.”
- Per the 2022 USCIS Statement of Work:
 - “The Office of Public Affairs (OPA), Media Affairs Division is responsible for providing US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) officials with executive news briefings on a daily basis. The Media Affairs Division communicates information about agency policy, procedures and products through interactions with the media. Internally, the Media Affairs Division works closely with the USCIS Director, each directorate and division of USCIS, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and other DHS components to ensure that messaging is consistent and accurate through diverse communications channels (print, radio, & television). They are responsible for promoting a consistent USCIS message to external audiences through multiple media outlets (broadcast, print and online). To gauge the effectiveness of these efforts and respond to inaccurate reports, the media team must monitor media outlets and analyze the impact of the agency’s message.”
 - “OPA requires an executive level news briefing of national and local media/social media coverage focusing on USCIS services, operations and critical partnerships, in addition to other topical areas of interest selected by the agency. This briefing shall allow personnel to have better situational awareness, as well as better support both proactive and reactive public communications strategies. An executive news briefing will enhance the agency’s effectiveness when communicating laws, regulations, policies, processes and procedures that affect employees and millions of customers. With the briefing, USCIS will be better equipped to strategically position messages to execute agency priorities.”
 - “The Executive Briefing shall capture the top stories relating to immigration which will allow USCIS executives to formulate communication strategies and allow other employees to keep current on the media/social media coverage of USCIS.”
- Per the Industry Question and Answer document for the 2022 ‘USCIS Media Monitoring’ Solicitation:

INDUSTRY QUESTION: Does OPA have a definition of what it considers to be major US media outlets that are to be monitored daily? Is this defined by regions, size of the media outlet, readership or viewership etc?

GOVERNMENT RESPONSE: Currently, USCIS receives clips from small and large media/newspaper markets because citizenship and immigration issues effect both densely populated areas and rural sparsely populated areas. USCIS uses the Nielson Designated Market Area number as the benchmark for media markets which is currently 210.”
- Per the 2023 DHS Statement of Work:
 - “The Office of Public Affairs (OPA) is the Department of Homeland Security’s (DHS) public face, dedicated to communicating and fostering an understanding of the department and its components mission through outreach to employees, the media, and the public...DHS requires a summary service that provides a complete and comprehensive review and summary of news stories affecting DHS and its components on a daily basis”

- “The media sources must reflect news topics related to homeland and national security including but not limited to aviation security, border issues, cargo security, citizenship issues, climate change counterfeit goods, Congressional activity, cyber security, domestic violent extremism, emerging technologies, federal law enforcement, immigration enforcement, immigration services, intelligence, international trade, human trafficking, maritime security, national security, national disaster, port security, preparedness, response and recovery, severe weather, and terrorism.”
- Per the 2024 Performance Work Statement for the Department of Education (EDU):
 - “The daily news digest service must provide up-to-date news to include what’s being said in state houses, school board rooms, and on the streets around the country, in order to react and determine Department actions best suited to promote educational excellence.”
 - “In addition, the daily news digest must display education articles that refer to the President, White House, administration officials, members of Congress, and any significant developments at the state and local level.”
 - “The Contractor must provide on a daily basis: “What’s happening today” or this-week sidebar to tell staff of scheduled Department or education related White House events, congressional committee hearings and testimony, major education trade association conferences, and other events.”

What news sources need to be reviewed?

- Per the 2020 contract between the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) and Barbaricum:
 - “The contractor shall monitor daily, Sunday, and weekly newspapers published in all 50 States, plus the District of Columbia.”
 - “Coverage must be met for each state. 1. The coverage is determined based on a total annual goal of news clips, and census population totals. 2. Each news clip shall count towards coverage for the state in which the incident occurred. 3. Contractor is allowed to exceed coverage goals for individual states, but those news clips do not count towards the total annual goal, and may not be used to substitute meeting the coverage goal for another state. 4. A spreadsheet is attached (Attachment A - Required Coverage for News Clips (MidYear Goal & Annual Goal)) with the mid-year and annual goals for news clips for all covered states (including D.C.) required for this contract. B. By mid-year the contractor shall provide at least 40% of the total annual goal for each covered state. C. The contractor shall provide minimum of 400 and a maximum of 700 news clips monthly” (p. 5).
- Per the 2019 contract between the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) and Bulletin Intelligence: “The vendor shall compile national and local media stories from domestic and international media outlets that have been published since the delivery of the last product.” Similar language included in other contracts between Bulletin and the DEA.
- The 2022 contract between the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) and Bulletin Intelligence adds to the language in the 2019, 2020, 2021, 2023, and 2024: “Media Monitoring coverage should include premium content, podcasts, and international coverage.”
- Per the 2020 contract between the Department of Labor (DOL) and TechMIS: “The contractor shall review media sources, which are to include print, electronic and social media, for relevant news items according to Department of Labor keywords...The vendor’s media sources shall capture news on a local, state, regional, national and global level. The print and electronic sources shall include national newspapers, major international papers, major regional papers, weekly news magazines and industry trades” (p. 5). Contract produced in response to DOL FOIA-2025-F-06163.
- Per the 2016 contract between the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) and Bulletin Intelligence: “The Contractor shall prepare a daily briefing memo that weaves together the important elements of news stories printed and broadcast nationwide. Stories to be considered will be those that

mention EOJR or immigration policy. Redundant and irrelevant news shall be eliminated. Television news must include stories actually broadcast nationally and locally; it is not sufficient to provide links to stories appearing on the websites of local broadcasters, as many of those stories never aired.” Similar language included in 2018 contract with Bulletin and 2018 contract with TechMIS.

- Per the 2016 contract between the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Bulletin Intelligence: “The Office of Public Affairs seeks to provide its personnel, regional public affairs staff, and agency senior leadership with a customized news briefing service of national and local media coverage focusing on EPA work and other topical areas of interest selected by EPA.”
- Per the 2021 contract between the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Cision: “EPA’s Office of Public Affairs is looking for a service provider that can...monitor media analytics and services (at the national and regional level) to provide a daily briefing which feature relevant media content... The contractor will provide the agency with regional, program-specific, and national daily briefings that highlights significant news relevant for each target audience. The daily briefings should include brief summaries of public content and content behind paywalls. This coverage should interweave online, print, television, radio, and other media sources.”
- Per the 2012 contract between the Justice Management Division (JMD) of the Department of Justice (DOJ) and Bulletin Intelligence (similar text in 2018 contract with Rendon and 2022 contract with Barbaricum): “The Department requires comprehensive review of the day’s major news stories from sources including national and local television, national and local newspapers, news wires, internet publications, magazines, legal journals, radio, and specialty press.”
- Per the 2018 contract between the Justice Management Division (JMD) of the Department of Justice (DOJ) and Rendon: “The Contractor shall base the real-time clips and twice-daily news digests on a comprehensive review of all major national and local newspapers, national and local television, national radio, news wires, internet publications, magazines, legal journals, specialty press/trade journals, and Twitter. The sources shall include subscription-based publications.”
- Per the 2022 contract between the Justice Management Division (JMD) of the Department of Justice (DOJ) and Barbaricum: “The Contractor shall base the deliverables on all major national and local newspapers, national and local television, national radio, news wires, online news outlets, magazines, legal journals, and specialty press/trade journals. The sources shall include subscription-based publications.”
- Per the 2014 contract between Bulletin and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and Bulletin (similar language included in 2019 contract between Barbaricum and the NRC): “The contractor shall find and review articles and broadcasts from all major (and most smaller) daily newspapers, national and local television, newsweeklies, magazines and journals, internet sites, specialty press, international news sources covering nuclear activities and blogs. This includes national, regional and local coverage, wire services and key international English-language media outlets including international wire services, as well as relevant blogs, magazines, and trade or specialty press. This shall not only include online publications of daily news but also relevant stories found in the hardcopy outlets.”
- Per the 2012 contract between the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and Bulletin Intelligence: “[the contractor must] Find and review articles and broadcasts from all major (and most smaller) daily newspapers, national and local television, newsweeklies, magazines, journals, internet sites, and specialty press.”
- Per the 2017 contract between the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and Bulletin Intelligence: “[the contractor must] Find and review articles and broadcasts from daily newspapers, national and local television, newsweeklies, magazines, journals, Internet sites, and specialty press. For daily newspapers, the sources included on the suggested news sources list must be reviewed at a minimum. Other national, regional, and local newspapers should be considered.”

- Per the 2023 contract between the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and Cision: “Contractor must review the attached suggested news sources list, at a minimum. Television coverage must be those stories broadcasted nationally and locally. It is not acceptable to provide links to stories appearing on the websites of local broadcasters if those stories never aired. If a story aired, the link from a local broadcaster’s website may be used...The news included in the briefing must be current, meaning the OCC Daily News Digest will include stories appearing that morning in the nation’s newspapers and broadcast in the preceding 24 hours by the nation’s national and local television news outlets. Additionally, the OCC Daily News Digest must include social media postings appearing in the last 24 hours.”
- Per the 2022 contract between the Small Business Administration (SBA) and Bulletin Intelligence: “Find and review articles and broadcasts from major U.S. newspapers, national television and cable news, radio, newsweeklies, relevant magazines and journals, blogs, specialty press, etc.”
- Per the 2013 contract between the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and Barbaricum: “Capture news items from newspaper articles, magazines, trade press, blogs, and local and national television news.”
- Per the 2018 DOI statement of work: “The Contractor shall monitor all US online and broadcast news, including daily newspapers, national television and cable news, local television and radio, newsweeklies, relevant magazines and journals, internet sites, specialty press, etc. to identify stories with information of potential interest
- Per the 2021 DOI Request for Information (RFI): “Monitor, at a minimum, all of the nation’s national and major regional/local newspapers; television news from the broadcast networks, major cable networks, and local television coverage in the top 210 DMA markets; major domestic news wires; appropriate specialty press; and appropriate online news sources (e.g. blogs); all for coverage of matters of potential interest to DOI...Ensure the briefing is current and based on stories appearing that morning in the nation’s newspapers and broadcast and in the preceding 24 hours by the nation’s national and local television news outlets. All content must be extremely fresh, meaning it was published or broadcast concurrent to the most recent previous briefing. The briefing provided each Monday must include all relevant news content from the preceding weekend. Capture national and television news as it is broadcast. DOI and its agencies are interested in news as it is broadcasted to the public, not in stories appearing on the websites of media outlets that may not have ever aired. For broadcast stories in which reviewing the actual audio/video would be particularly useful, the vendor will provide a link to available “video clips” that stream to the reader’s desktop.”
- Per the 2022 USCIS Statement of Work: “All content must be extremely fresh, meaning it was published or broadcast essentially concurrent to or since the most recent previous briefing...The contractor shall...Monitor and review English-language articles and broadcasts from major U.S. newspapers, national television and cable news, relevant magazines and journals, internet sites/social media platforms, and specialty press.”
- Per the 2023 DHS Statement of Work: “DHS requires the contractor to be capable of reviewing a wide range of news outlets, to understand the wide range of news outlets, to understand the complex national security environment and DHS subject matter, to remove duplicates of non-critical information and disseminate breaking news and issues relating to DHS and its components. Extracting critical information and indicating where stories post is imperative. News summaries and alerts shall be timely, relevant, and focused on the latest developments of DHS, including coverage of all of the components within DHS. The contractor must provide service with access to regional, national, and international news from the complete spectrum of media sources...The contractor shall provide complete and comprehensive access to media sources including but not limited to national and local television, radio internet, magazines and periodicals, newspapers, news wires, trade journals, social media, specialty publications and Spanish-languages media (translated to English) in electronic form.”
- Per the Industry Question and Answer document for the 2023 DHS ‘News Clipping Services’ Solicitation:

- Q. “To which extent is international news coverage expected to be translated? Are there any other languages expected to be covered, other than Spanish?” A. “If there is any international news coverage not in English it will need to be translated.”
 - Q. “The contractor shall compile and distribute a written summary of news coverage to DHS...’ Provide a summary of the articles, does that mean we summarize the full article, or just replicate the first paragraph or the hit sentence (an extract of the article where the keywords we are searching for appear), or can we use a short blurb?” A. “Please refer to the exhibits A (at the end of this document) and Exhibit B attached to the solicitation record in SAM.gov.”
- Per the Industry Question and Answer document for the 2018 DHS ‘News Clipping Services’ Solicitation:
 - Q. “Are Spanish-language media sources to be distributed in the original Spanish, translated by the team, or can English-language versions of them be used?” A. “Government’s Response: An English translation of the Spanish-language media source is required. Section 3.1 revised via attached track changes to read, ‘The contractor shall provide complete and comprehensive access to media sources including but not limited to national and local television, radio internet, magazines and periodicals, newspapers, news wire, trade journals, social media, specialty publications and Spanish-languages media (translated to English) in electronic form.’”
 - Q. “With regards to the requirement for inclusion of “Spanish-languages media in electronic form,” as described on Page 2 (section 3.1) of the Statement of Work, should it be assumed that the requirement is for the monitoring of Spanish-language publications that are US-based? If not, would DHS provide a source list or list of countries for which media should be covered?” A. “Government’s Response: Yes, it would be for the monitoring of Spanish-language publications that are US-based.”
- Per the Industry Question and Answer document for the 2013 DHS ‘News Clipping Services’ Solicitation: “Related to Spanish language press, the requirement is for English language versions of Spanish-language media from all sources. No translation services are required...The requirement is coverage only of the English language version of Spanish-language media. No translation services are required.”
- Per the Industry Question and Answer document for the 2008 DHS ‘News Clipping Services’ Solicitation: Q. “Requirement 2.4 on page 2 references “Spanish language media”. Can you expand on this requirement? How comprehensive must this be ... approximately how many outlets? Can DHS provide a list of outlets it is particularly interested in? Does this include television? Is the contractor required to translate from Spanish in writing its summaries?” A. “Government’s Response: DHS no longer requires scans of Spanish media. This requirement will be removed.”
- Per the 2024 Performance Work Statement for the Department of Education (EDU):
 - “The digest must include human-curated abstracts or summaries of at least 40 education articles per issue gathered from newspapers, wire services, network newscasts, news magazines, education trade press, education blogs, college papers and other news outlets. Additionally, the digest must include an English summary of news articles published in Spanish.”
- Per the Industry Question and Answer document for the 2024 ‘Daily News Digest for the U.S. Department of Education’ Solicitation:
 - Q16. “Does ED require Spanish language coverage of all topics and keywords of interest? Or are there certain topics/keywords that ED prioritizes for Spanish language coverage?” A. “Spanish articles should follow the same coverage criteria as English articles in accordance with PWS 2.1.2.” (p. 3)

What is the process for producing daily news reports:

- Per the 2019 contract between the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) and Bulletin Intelligence: “The vendor shall compile a product containing summaries of approximately 25 articles. The summaries shall be three to four sentences summarizing the content of the full article and highlighting important points pertinent to DEA. The vendor shall use human analysis to provide human quality-assured content when summarizing articles and determining which articles are most pertinent to DEA, rather than solely using software or keyword searches. The contractor shall read the full article and summarize the article so DEA can consume the news in an efficient manner each day. The summary shall outline key messaging, influential content, and trending themes contained within each article. The product shall also include hyperlinks to the full articles. The vendor shall highlight the top five articles each day that are most pertinent to DEA at the top of the product. These articles should be the most pressing issues being reported in the news that day. The remaining articles shall be organized into categories: DEA News, Federal Government News, National News, International News, and Criminal Justice and Policing News. The vendor shall organize the articles and categories as desired by DEA and shall work with CPN to determine the best way to organize and categorize the articles. The vendor shall include any relevant foreign media articles specifically referencing the DEA or a DEA official and will provide a translated summary.” Similar text included in 2020, 2021, 2023, and 2024 DEA contracts with Bulletin.
 - The 2022 contract between the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) and Bulletin Intelligence modifies the language in the 2019, 2020, and 2021: “The vendor shall compile a product containing summaries of approximately 30-40 articles.”
- Per the Statement of Work from the 2020 contract between the Department of Labor (DOL) and TechMIS: “The contractor shall review media sources...for relevant news items according to Department of Labor keywords...The vendor shall have the flexibility to add, remove or modify keywords and search terminology in consultation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The list of keywords may be refined over time and could grow or shrink in number...The vendor shall compile relevant and pertinent news stories into a news clip briefing. The vendor shall cross check and remove irrelevant or redundant news clips...The news clip briefing shall contain an Executive Summary so that headlines can be scanned and department officials can drill down into the key stories quickly...The news clip briefing shall be further organized by topic. (i.e Worker Safety, Employment, Retirement, Union). Topics may vary over time depending on news coverage and DOL media outreach efforts” (p. 5). Contract produced in response to DOL FOIA-2025-F-06163.
- Per the 2016 contract between the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) and Bulletin Intelligence: “The Contractor shall use human analysts to: find and review articles and broadcasts from all major (and most smaller) daily newspapers, national and local television, newsweeklies, magazines and journals, Internet sites, specialty press, etc. The Contractor shall apply a complex understanding of EOIR’s mission; determine which aspects of each story, if any, are important to the various constituencies within EOIR; edit out all information (not stories, but parts of stories) that is redundant or irrelevant; weave the remaining (important) information together such that it reads like a single story rather than what it really is, subsets of myriad stories on the same topic. In creating this news story from elements of various original stories, the Contractor shall, as appropriate, characterize the coverage such that EOIR officials can quickly get a sense for how widely various story elements were ran and also for the general tonality of the coverage.” Similar language included in 2018 contract with Bulletin and 2018 contract with TechMIS.
- Per the 2016 contract between the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Bulletin Intelligence:
 - “The first news briefing will be delivered each morning by 6:30 am Eastern Time to approximately 40 EPA personnel. The briefing will be a news analysis as described under the Work Requirements below and will contain a link to full news clips obtained from a third-party content provider, such as Factiva, Lexis Nexis or similar service. The third-party content provider may or may not be obtained by EPA. A second news briefing will be sent to other EPA staff by 7:00 am Eastern

Time, which will contain identical content as in the first briefing except it will have links to original media coverage on the media outlets' websites and will not contain links to the full news stories provided by the third-party content provider. A third mid-day news brief will be provided electronically to approximately 20 people by 1:00 pm Eastern Time and will be more general in nature, containing major news or breaking news that affects the United States and not necessarily focused on EPA."

- "The contractor's deliverable product must...Include ability to track click rates on links in the briefs and provide a heat map to see readership interest in reading the full article"
- "The contractor's deliverable product must: 1. Provide proven, extensive knowledge of the federal government, EPA, and environmental policy. 2. Utilize analysts to: a. Find and review articles and broadcasts from major U.S. newspapers, national television and cable news, newsmagazines, relevant magazines and journals, blogs, specialty press, etc.; b. Apply its understanding of EPA's mission and interests; c. Determine which aspects of each story, if any, are important to the readership of the deliverable; d. Edit out all information (not stories, but parts of stories) that is redundant or irrelevant; e. Weave the important information together for each daily briefing topic, so that it reads like a single story rather than what it really is, a subset of myriad stories on the same topic; f. Interweave news from all sources, including print and television; and g. Characterize the coverage such that EPA officials can quickly get a sense of how widely various story elements were run. Note that EPA is specifically not requesting toning of articles...7. Provide exceptional customer service, including 24/7 access by EPA to contractor's account managers, analysts, and senior managers, to permit last-minute changes to topics, deadlines, and specific guidance from the EPA to the contractor regarding stories to be included and the extent of coverage desired."

- Per the 2021 contract between the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Cision:

- "The purpose of this contract is to provide EPA's headquarters and its 10 regional offices with a wide range of media services, including systems to disseminate press releases, track media contacts, and monitor media analytics (at the national and regional levels) and services to provide a daily briefing and news clips at the national level."
- News Monitoring: The platform shall monitor news coverage based on keywords for each regional office and HQ. The coverage shall have filters available. The coverage should explicitly show the outlet and the web link to the story."
- "Media Analytics: The platform shall provide the Agency with up-to-date summaries of references of EPA activities in national, regional and local outlets. In addition, the platform will provide detailed open rates, bounced contacts, and other analytics for all content issued through the platform."
- "Daily briefing service: The contractor will provide the agency with regional, program-specific, and national daily briefings that highlights significant news relevant for each target audience. The daily briefings should include brief summaries of public content and content behind paywalls."
- "The contractor shall be available to meet monthly or more frequently if requested with each of the regional offices and headquarters to refine and improve the daily briefings. - Keywords: The contractor will review each ensure that each set of keywords is reviewed quarterly to ensure that news tracking remains relevant. The contractor is responsible for sharing a list of keywords at least quarterly or as requested."

- Per the 2012 contract between the Justice Management Division (JMD) of the Department of Justice (DOJ) and Bulletin Intelligence:

- "C.1.1. Clips Package. The Clips Package shall provide full length text articles of the day's major news stories relevant to the U.S. justice systems. The Clips Package shall be divided by subject matter topics and organized by story...The Clips Package shall incorporate topics and cases of DOJ matters as they occur and develop. The Clips Package shall also include items such as the day's Washington Schedule, congressional hearings, and the headlines from major newspapers and television networks. If a subject matter topic includes more than five stories of a similar theme, those stories shall be organized under a named subject subheading."

- “C.1.2. News Summary. The News Summary condenses each article included in the Clips Package, clearly highlighting all DOJ-relevant information and references in each article and eliminating redundant and/or extraneous information. The News Summary shall be divided by subject matter topics, organized by story, and must align with the organization of the Clips Package product, which is defined in Section II C.1.1.”
 - “C.1.3. Early Edition News Summary. The Early Edition News Summary provides a first look at the overnight and early morning leading news stories relevant to the U.S justice system. It shall condense each leading story and clearly highlight all DOJ-relevant information and references in each article, eliminating redundant and/or extraneous information. The Early Edition News Summary shall also provide the full length text version of the news articles noted in summary form.”
 - “C.1.4. Website. A dedicated searchable Internet Website shall provide real-time access to the News Summary/Clips Package content on a 24-hour basis, 365 days a year. The Website shall also include archived content covering all previously released News Summary/Clips Package information. Secured access to the Website shall be made available by the contractor providing the Department with one or more discrete or contiguous blocks of IP addresses.”
- Per the 2018 contract between the Justice Management Division (JMD) of the Department of Justice (DOJ) and Rendon:
 - “The Contractor shall review the day’s major news stories and conduct searches that include the subject matters described in the previous and current day’s press releases and media advisories and in the relevant categories described in the Specific Requirements.”
 - “The Contractor shall use human analysts to review articles and broadcasts to prepare the real-time clips and news digests. The human analysts shall apply an extensive understanding of the Department’s complex legal environment and respond to the evolving news and issues relating to Justice Department activities when preparing the deliverables.”
 - “Real-Time news clips shall provide full-length text articles relevant to the U.S. justice system. The Contractor shall provide real-time clips for stories in the following subject matter topics...The real-time clips shall incorporate topics and cases of DOJ matters as they occur and develop.”
 - The Morning and Afternoon Digests shall provide headlines of the day’s major news stories relevant to the U.S. justice system. The Morning and Afternoon Digests shall be a subset of the real-time clips, containing the most relevant, important, and widely covered stories and shall be divided by subject matter topics. The required subject matter topics are: Attorney General/Deputy Attorney General; DOJ; and national news related to the U.S. justice system. The Morning Digest shall also include relevant articles/broadcasts that were posted after 7:00pm of the previous day but not sent as a “Real-Time Clip.” The Morning Digest shall also include items such as the day’s Washington Schedule, Congressional hearings, headlines from major newspapers, and story line ups from the previous evening’s network news.
- Per the 2022 contract between the Justice Management Division (JMD) of the Department of Justice (DOJ) and Barbaricum:
 - “The Contractor shall review the day’s major news stories as they relate to the work of the Department and conduct searches that include the subject matters described in the previous and current day’s press releases and media advisories and in the relevant categories described in the Specific Requirements. In addition, the Contractor will be provided with a list of terms to use when conducting searches. Unless specifically authorized, the Contractor shall not include original stories that are more than two (2) business days old.”
 - “The Contractor shall use human analysts to review articles and broadcasts to prepare deliverables. The human analysts shall apply an extensive understanding of the Department’s complex legal environment and respond to the evolving news and issues relating to Justice Department activities when preparing the deliverables.”
 - “The News Briefing shall include consolidated summaries of (1) that day’s major news stories and (2) articles that are about the U.S. Department of Justice and/or relevant to the federal

U.S. justice system. The Contractor shall provide a consolidated summary of each story. The consolidated summary shall be written by human analysts and shall include DOJ-relevant excerpts from each article. Information/excerpts for each consolidated summary shall be clearly highlighted and the article in which the information appears will be referenced. Redundant and/or extraneous information shall be removed to provide a concise summary. For story topics that have multiple news articles, a single consolidated summary shall be provided. Information/excerpts unique to individual articles on these story topics shall be highlighted in the consolidated summary with source articles referenced. The consolidated summaries shall not be the Offeror's interpretation of the coverage. The consolidated summaries should include only content from each article."

- "The News Briefing shall also include the day's Washington Schedule, Congressional hearings of interest to DOJ, morning headlines from major newspapers, and the story line ups from the previous evening's network news programs and prime time editorial programs from the three largest cable news networks."
- Per the 2014 contract between Bulletin and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and Bulletin (similar language included in 2019 contract between Barbaricum and the NRC):
 - "There is an average of 50 individual daily clippings both foreign and domestic each day on an average of 25 different topics that are used for the electronic news monitoring. The human editor using professional judgment must review the articles to ensure relevance, eliminate redundancies and write a summary of each, grouped by topic. The summary must include links and should provide enough context that readers can quickly grasp the general content and tone of the article. Articles that don't have substantially different content can be characterized in the summary with just a link. Each article, however, must be listed individually in the package. The contractor will not be required to summarize a subset of articles."
 - "The contractor shall conduct the search for relevant articles using keywords and other means to identify news on topics directly related to the NRC, the nuclear industry both domestic and foreign, and other related topics of interest such as energy, the environment, labor, the federal government, emergency response, cybersecurity, etc. The contractor may need to adjust keywords and search queries to reflect current events."
 - "The news in the daily briefing package must be current, occurring in the preceding 24 hours, and there should be a very low incidence of missed or day-old stories. The contractor shall respond to email follow-up from the agency for missed clips or other issues within one hour. When links point to content on subscription-based sites, the NRC may at its discretion subscribe. For broadcast stories in which reviewing the actual audio/video would be particularly useful, the contractor shall provide a link to available"video clips" that stream to the reader's desktop."
 - "The contractor shall quickly accommodate changes to the package based on the changing needs of the NRC, including adding missed news clips, last minute changes to topics to be covered, deadlines, and the format of the package. The contractor shall also be flexible to respond to occasional special requests from OPA to provide news clips on a fast-breaking event that impacts the NRC. (Note: This is a rare occurrence, however, the capability to quickly expand must exist.)"
- Per a 2009 amendment to the 2008 contract between the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and Bulletin Intelligence: "the Vendor must: Analyze all media clips about the OCC delivered through the OCC Daily News Digest product according to key topics (less than 10) identified by the OCC. Analysis should include: Mentions of the OCC in articles on each topic by date and total mentions of OCC in provided clips. Mentions of OCC by media type (Newspaper, Blog, TV, Radio, Trade Journal, Newswire, Magazine). Measure of tonality of all mentions by topic for the period and by date. Mentions of OCC in each topic by story focus (Primary, secondary; or mere mention). Mentions of OCC in each topic by story type (Standard, Op-ed, Editorial). Mentions of OCC in top ten sources identified by the OCC. Analysis of the size of the potential audience of clips by topic and total audience of OCC mentions by date. Analysis of the potential audience and tone showing the size of audience exposed to positive, neutral, negative messages by date. Total audience reached by positive, neutral, negative messages for the given period." Similar text included in other contracts between OCC and

Bulletin. Starting in 2012, the other contract also specify that “Analysis and scores will be assigned by a human analyst or editor rather than automated scoring methods.”

- Per the 2012 contract between the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and Bulletin Intelligence: “The vendor must use human analyst/editors to: Find and review articles and broadcasts from all major (and most smaller) daily newspapers, national and local television, newsweeklies, magazines, journals, Internet sites, and specialty press. 2. Apply a sophisticated understanding of OCC’s mission to determine which aspects of each story are important to the various constituencies within OCC; 3. Edit out all information (not stories, but parts of stories) that are redundant or irrelevant; and weave together the remaining (important) information such that it reads like a single story rather than what it really is, subsets of myriad stories on the same topic. In creating this new story from elements of various original stories, the vendor should also, as appropriate, characterize the coverage such that OCC officials can quickly get a sense for how widely various story elements were run and also for the general tonality of the coverage. 4. Summaries shall include source, date, page, circulation and author where available.” Similar text included in later contracts between OCC and Bulletin.
- Per the 2023 contract between the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and Cision:
 - “The Daily News Digest briefing is anticipated to average seven (7) to ten (10) pages per day. Contractor shall coordinate the order and outline of the Daily News Digest and Early Bird News Digest products with the COR in advance. Relevant stories from the key sources will be grouped at the front of the Daily Digest product under Leading the News.”
 - “For social media coverage, the contractor must provide a link to the original post. It is not acceptable to provide only a summary of the social media coverage.”
 - “The contractor must use human analysts/editors to: Find and review articles and broadcasts from daily newspapers, national and local television, newsweeklies, magazines, journals, Internet sites, and specialty press. For daily newspapers, the sources included on the suggested news sources list (see Attachment E) must be reviewed at a minimum. Other national, regional, and local newspapers should be considered. Find and review social media coverage of the OCC. Twitter must be reviewed, at a minimum. Apply a sophisticated understanding of OCC’s mission to determine which aspects of each story are important to the various constituencies within OCC.”
 - “The Contractor shall use human analysts/editors to analyze all media clips and social media content about the OCC delivered through the OCC Daily News Digest product according to key topics (no more than 15) identified by the OCC. Scoring shall reflect: Person(s) reading and reviewing the article to determine topic, relevancy to the OCC, and potential impacts. Mentions of OCC in each topic by story focus (primary, secondary, or mere mention). Person(s) analysis of the potential audience and tone showing the size of audience exposed to positive, neutral, and negative messages by date. Total audience reached by positive, neutral, negative messages for the given period. Analysis and scores will be assigned by a human analyst rather than automated (i.e., AI) scoring methods.”
 - “Media analytics shall include: Mentions of the OCC in articles on each topic by date and total mentions of OCC in provided clips. Mentions of OCC by media type (newspaper, blog, TV, radio, trade journal, newswire, magazine, social media platform). Measure of tonality of all mentions by topic for the period and by date. Mentions of OCC in each topic by story type (standard, op-ed, editorial). Mentions of OCC in top eleven (11) sources identified by the OCC (see Attachment E). Analysis of the size of the potential audience of clips by topic and total audience of OCC mentions by date. Analysis will score on impressions, audiences, and stories. Analysis will be delivered no later than 12:00 PM ET each day that the OCC Daily News Digest is delivered. Analysis will be provided online to OCC points of contact (typically no more than 5) as requested.”
- Per the 2022 contract between the Small Business Administration (SBA) and Bulletin Intelligence: “The contractor’s deliverable product must provide: 1. Proven, extensive knowledge of the federal government, SBA, and small business policy. 2. A custom briefing. Use of human analysts to: a. Find and review articles and broadcasts from major U.S. newspapers, national television and cable news, radio, newsweeklies, relevant magazines and journals, blogs, specialty press, etc.; b. Apply its

understanding of SBA's mission and interests; c. Provide all aspects of each SBA story, to the readership of the deliverable; d. Weave the important information together for each daily briefing topic, so that it reads like a single story rather than what it really is, a subset of myriad stories on the same topic; e. Interweave news from all sources, including social media, blogs, print, radio and television; and f. Characterize the coverage such that SBA officials can quickly get a sense of how widely various story elements were run. Note that SBA is specifically not requesting toning of articles. All articles regardless of tone should be including in the daily briefing. 3. A summary listing of all headlines from major papers and newscasts nationwide; 4. Links within the briefing to the original full-text versions when available on the original publishers' websites and to streaming video of important television as originally broadcast; 5. Ability to track click rates on links in the briefs and provide a heat map to see readership interest in reading the full article;" Note that the 2022 SBA contract also contains 2.5 pages of possible keywords.

- Per the 2013 contract between the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and Barbaricum:
 - "The contractor shall: Provide news clippings and media analysis reports on a daily, weekly, monthly, bi-annual and annual basis to the Office of Media Relations, OPA. Provide media analysis reports on specific topics, categories, and sub-categories identified by the customer (the VA) drawn from a collection of news items pertinent to the customer...Categorize media captures as 'positive' or 'negative.' Determine the circulation or market share audiences of each media capture (i.e. print, radio, television or social media/blog). Format and design the media analysis reports that will at minimum include identified specifications provided by the customer. Upon customer request, add or eliminate topics, categories and sub-categories on a same-day basis to reflect the informational needs of the customer...Have the ability to access 'pay for subscription' news sites (for example, Wall St. Journal, New York Times, Military Times/Army Times) to gather full-text articles as required."
 - "The contractor shall provide daily media news clippings and analysis reports, electronically delivered by 6:00 a.m. ET each weekday, including Saturday and Sunday that consist of news items pertinent to the VA. Regular daily clippings and reports will be provided on both Memorial Day and Veterans Day. Daily clippings and reports are not required for the other eight Federal Holidays noted above in Section 4.0. The contractor will provide web-based access to the report for the customer. The clippings will be drawn from newspaper articles, magazines, trade press, blogs, and local and national television news. The daily media analysis report will consist of a main report with an associated summary sub-report. The contents of the main report will be grouped by up to two dozen categories identified by the customer. The vendor must have the ability to add or eliminate categories on a same-day basis to reflect the informational needs of the department. Each report will include a table of contents listing each story in that day's edition, a summary of 25-50 words for each listed item and the full text of each story. Whenever available, each listed article should include a web hyperlink for the story. Each listed article, television or radio news story, or blog post entry in the report will include the circulation or market reach/share if available. Each report will include a sub-report that serves as a summary report. The contractor will place the summary sub-report first in order, followed by the main report that contains full versions of pulled stories. The summary sub-report will consist of at minimum the top three daily media stories pertaining to the VA grouped by categories determined by the customer. The main and summary sub-report will be composed in a format approved by OPA."
- Per the 2018 DOI statement of work:
 - "The contractor must pay particularly close attention to media coverage of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the Interior. The contractor shall utilize human analysts to analyze all referenced news outlets and information sources to synthesize the information in such a way that the pertinent information is presented to the reader in the headings and body of the news listing."
 - "a. The web-based report shall be neat and professional in appearance and include an index of daily stories, organized by Department, Bureau or Office, to allow for quick review and access. The index topics should provide enough information to provide the reader with an idea of the content

of the linked story. Additionally, the report shall include an expanded view section, organized to mirror the order of the index, which includes the story title and a synopsis of content to provide the reader with “click-free” access to the day’s events. All views, index and expanded, shall allow for scrolling. The contractor shall utilize human analysts to distill the pertinent information from the referenced news sources to adjust headings/titles and the synopsis.”

- “At a minimum, the index and expanded view shall include stories related to the following Departments, Bureaus and Offices: i.Department of the Interior, ii.Bureau Of Indian Affairs, iii.Bureau Of Indian Education, iv.Bureau Of Land Management, v.Bureau Of Ocean Energy Management, vi.Bureau Of Reclamation, vii.Fish And Wildlife Services, viii.National Park Service, ix.Insular And International Affairs, x.Office Of Surface Mining, xi.US Geological Survey. Additionally, the index and expanded view sections shall include a reference to other national news events that, although not directly referencing the Department of the Interior or its associated Bureaus and Offices, may be of import to senior officials in the Department. At a minimum, the contractor shall include the following when material is relevant to the Department of the Interior and/or its associated Bureaus and Offices. i.Opinion Pieces, ii.Trending National News, iii.Editorial Pieces, iv.A wrap up of top stories from the previous night’s network news, v.Important planned events in Washington, vi.Late Night Talk Show Topics, vii.Trending Social Media Topics.”
- “The contractor shall utilize human analysts and its understanding of DOI’s stated mission and interests to determine which aspects of each story, if any, are important.”
- “The contractor shall provide access to senior managers and/or content editors to allow for adjustments or additions/deletions of provided content. Any changes in scope will be addressed by the Contracting Officer only.”

- Per the 2021 DOI Request for Information (RFI):

- “The US Department of the Interior (DOI)...is conducting market research to determine potential sources with systematic capabilities, staffing, and management experience to (a) aggregate news from national and regional print and broadcast media outlets; (b) apply human judgment in reviewing those stories to isolate information DOI should be made aware of each morning; and (c) weave those story elements together into new multi-source stories that inform completely but in a fraction of the page count represented by the original full-text articles or broadcast transcripts.”
- “The contractor shall...Not rely exclusively on “keyword” searching of electronic databases. The contractor must use human surveillance of print and electronic sources to identify stories of potential interest to DOI and its agencies, even if those stories do not use keyword combinations that would identify them as such to a computer.”
- “The contractor shall...Use a team of expert news analysts to apply a complex understanding of DOI’s priorities and determine which aspects of each story, if any, are important to the various constituencies within DOI and its agencies.”
- “The contractor shall...Edit out all information (not stories, but parts of stories) that is redundant or irrelevant.”
- “The contractor shall...Weave the remaining (important) information together such that it reads like a single story rather than what it really is: subsets of myriad stories on the same topic.”
- “The contractor shall...Characterize the coverage such that DOI and its agency officials can quickly get a sense for how widely various story elements were run and also for the general tonality of the coverage.”
- “The contractor shall...For each story write-up, identify each source publication, author, and date and include a hypertext link to the full-length story on the Internet.”
- “The contractor shall...Organize the briefing by story and subject, and include a customized index divided by subject matter in printable form for distribution.”
- “The contractor shall...Provide analytics measurements of coverage of both traditional media and social media by a variety of metrics, including but not limited to date, coverage type, media type, tone, and prominence.”
- “The contractor shall...Provide analytics measurements of impressions by media type, prominence, and tone on key issue areas that affect DOI.”

- Per the 2022 USCIS Statement of Work: “The contractor shall prepare and deliver a daily executive news, clips compiled by news analysts familiar with the USCIS’s mission, capabilities and responsibilities. By using extensive knowledge of the public affairs industry, federal government, USCIS, and the Department of Homeland Security’s respective missions, contractors shall...Provide links to news clips grouped by major topics...Use editing and publishing tools to format documents into user-friendly formats...Provide daily access to account managers, analysts, and senior managers to permit last-minute changes, deadlines, and specific guidance...Work with the Agency to customize the executive briefing summary to cover immigration specific categories. Edits to the initial customization must be allowed throughout the life cycle of the contract.”
- Per the Industry Question and Answer document for the 2022 ‘USCIS Media Monitoring’ Solicitation: “INDUSTRY QUESTION: For the ‘Top News’ category of the major topics to be monitored, please clarify if this would include top general news or top news in a particular category or industry such as business or foreign affairs. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE: “Top news” shall be the most covered story for the day as it relates to immigration and USCIS.”
- Per the Industry Question and Answer document for the 2018 DHS ‘News Clipping Services’ Solicitation:
 - Q. “With regards to the requirement for “summary of news coverage,” as described on Pages 2 and 3 (section 3) of the Statement of Work, some contractors take the approach of providing only a link and an extract of the first sentence or two of an article, frequently repeating the same information from a large number of media publications. Would DHS prefer that the analyst team producing the service carefully weave together the most salient pieces of information from across sources, no matter where in each article that information is found, and even if the key story elements are not near a keyword?” A. Government’s Response: DHS would like a simple synopsis taken directly from the article.”
 - Q. “With regards to the news topics as described on Page 3 (section 3.7) of the Statement of Work, would DHS also like the contractor to include an option to provide a general”national news” section, suitable to the needs of DHS officials who must be kept aware of important developments affecting the federal government broadly to support their interactions with peers in the Administration and Congress?” A. “Government’s Response: National news should always take priority, but should not ignore local news. However, all coverage shall be inclusive with the Contractor’s proposal. Additional quantity options are not included with this requirement.”
 - Q. “Do you have a targeted list of sources from each media type of interest? Is there a tier 1 source list for the daily report? How do you want similar stories handled?” A. “Government’s Response: DHS will rely on the Contractor’s expertise, judgement and best practices, however; DHS will provide input on preferences.”
 - Q. “Do you have a list of keywords to share?” A. “Government’s Response: We suggest including all component names and their jurisdiction as keywords to start.”
- Per the Industry Question and Answer document for the 2013 DHS ‘News Clipping Services’ Solicitation:
 - “The Contractor may be required to provide access to the service for approximately 200,000 government employees in domestic and international locations.”
 - Q. “Regarding coverage of the agencies: may we assume that the daily briefing should have a concept of news that “rises to the level” of DHS OPA and the audience for this briefing, and that much of the news generated by agencies within DHS may not rise to that level?” A. “quoters may not assume that the daily briefing should have a concept of news that only ‘rises to the level’ of DHS OPA and the audience for this briefing, and that much of the news generated by agencies within the DHS may not rise to that level. Quoters should assume that much of the news generated by agencies within the DHS will rise to the level of DHS OPA and audience for this briefing.”

- Q. “may we assume that FEMA news topics such as small fire grants, flood awards, openings and closing of disaster centers, etc. should be included?” A. “No, quoters should not assume that such news topics should be included. Component topics should be included.”
- Per the Industry Question and Answer document for the 2008 DHS ‘News Clipping Services’ Solicitation:
 - Q. “Section 1.1, Page 1 - Introduction refers to stories”affecting” DHS. Does this mean DHS only wants stories that explicitly reference DHS or its agencies? Or stories that could potentially involve the agency? If the latter, what criteria should be applied?” A. “Government’s Response: DHS requires stories that explicitly mention the Department and its agencies as well as stories that involve terrorism investigations, national security, and the general threat picture.”
 - Q. “Section 1.2, Page 1 - Scope asks for a”summary of major news coverage” and “a complete collection of daily news coverage.” Presumably “major news coverage” is a subset of the “daily news coverage.” What criteria should be applied in determining “major” and minor items?” A. Government’s Response: Major news includes only those top stories directly involving DHS headquarters and the Secretary or stories in top publications involving major issues within components (border security, immigration enforcement). Minor news includes local stories within a component agency (e.g. port security in Los Angeles, Coast Guard rescue in Alaska, TSA tests paperless tickets in Austin).”
- Per the 2024 Performance Work Statement for the Department of Education (EDU):
 - “Organize the daily news digest into thematic sections (Leading the National News Today, Secretary and Department News, Elementary and Secondary Education, Teaching & Learning, Operations, Digital Learning, School Finance, Safety & Security, Special Needs, American Rescue Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief, Post-Secondary Education, Statistics, Other Topics), then archived by date with a keyword search capability that enables users to retrieve summaries of specific articles and links to the actual stories.”
 - “Emphasis must be placed on content that includes education articles from the following news outlets...”
 - “In addition, the daily news digest must display education articles that refer to the President, White House, administration officials, members of Congress, and any significant developments at the state and local level.”
 - “The news digest must include stories that mention the Department and its employees, especially senior staff listed at <https://www2.ed.gov/news/staff/bios/index.html?src=rt>. To assure that the Contractor’s list of Department senior staff is current, the site must be monitored for possible changes in senior officers at least weekly.”
- Per the Industry Question and Answer document for the 2024 ‘Daily News Digest for the U.S. Department of Education’ Solicitation:
 - Q4. “How large is the intended audience of the daily news digest?” A. “The Daily News Digest can be utilized by all Department personnel.” (p. 1)
 - Q14. “Does ED require each article found to be verified for its relevance, categorized, and ordered by a human analyst?” A. (p. 3)

A.1.3. Who received the briefings?

Because the briefings are circulated using listserves and are also forwarded to additional people, I do not know the full set of individuals receiving these documents. However, I can show that they were sent to a range of employees and were of particular interest to agency leadership.¹

¹In addition to Google and Linked In, I also used the following sources to determine employee roles: (1) <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GPO-PLUMBOOK-2016/pdf/GPO-PLUMBOOK-2016-8-16.pdf> and (2) <https://openpayrolls.com/federal/united-states-department-of-the-interior/office-of-the-secretary-of-the-interior/>

Department of Interior (DOI) - While incomplete, I have been able to confirm that the following individuals were on the DOI news briefing listserve:

Deputy Director of Congressional and Legislative Affairs, Director of Intergovernmental and External Affairs, White House Liaison

- Sent directly to Felipe Mendoza [doi1] - Deputy Director Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs
- Sent directly to Amanda Degroff [doi1] - Deputy Press Secretary
- Sent directly to Steven Avila [doi1] - Advisor for Strategic Partnerships and Diversity Engagement
- Sent directly to Jeremy Bratt [doi2] - Deputy Director of Congressional and Legislative Affairs
- Sent directly to Valerie Smith [doi2] - currently executive assistant in office of Insular and International Affairs (<https://www.doi.gov/asiiia/asiiia-leadership>)
- Sent directly to Vicki Dixon [doi2] - Management And Program Analysis
- Sent directly to John Blair [doi2] - Director of Intergovernmental and External Affairs
- Sent directly to Laura Pardue [doi3] - Deputy Director
- Sent directly to Christina Summers [doi4] - Management and Program Analysis
- Sent directly to Hall, Tricia [doi5] - Unclear role, accompanied leadership to budget hearing
- Sent directly to Paul Ross [doi5] - Public Affairs Specialist, Office of Communications
- Sent directly to Scott Hommel [doi6] - Chief of Staff
- Sent directly to Ryan Zinke [doi6] - Secretary of the Interior
- Sent directly to Heather Swift [doi6] - Press Secretary
- Sent directly to Laura Rigas [doi6] - communications director
- Sent directly to Downey Magallanes [doi6] - Deputy Chief of Staff, Policy
- Sent directly to Lori Mashburn [doi6] - White House Liaison
- Sent directly to Natalie Davis [doi6] - Special Assistant to the Secretary
- Sent directly to Mary K. Foley, Ph.D. [doi7] - Chief Scientist, National Park Service, Northeast Region
- Sent directly to Tanya Joshua [doi8] - Office of Insular Affairs, Deputy Associate Director of Technical Assistance Programs
- Forwarded to Christine Bauserman [doi4] - Special Assistant to the Secretary
- Forwarded to Denise Flanagan [doi5] - Director of Budget
- Forwarded to Adrienne Moss [doi5] - Deputy Director, Office of Budget
- Forwarded to Thomas Wayson [doi5] - Division Director Budget Administration and Departmental Management
- Forwarded to Laura Nicholson [doi5] - Chief of Budget Administration
- Forwarded to Jason Freihage [doi5] - Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs
- Forwarded to Patrick Joos [doi5] - Budget Analysis Office of The Secretary of The Interior
- Forwarded to Taylor, Tiffany [doi5] - Budget Analyst at US Department of the Interior
- Forwarded to Russel Newell [doi5] - Senior Public Affairs Specialist, Office of Communications
- Forwarded to Ryan Zinke [doi6] - Secretary of the Interior
- Forwarded to Bloomgren, Megan [doi6] - acting deputy chief of staff and communications director
- Forwarded to Natalie Davis [doi6] - Special Assistant to the Secretary
- Forwarded to Karen Senhadji [doi8] - Director of Office of International Affairs
- Forwarded to Liza Johnson [doi8] - Director of the Ocean, Great Lakes, and Coastal Program
- Forwarded to Douglas Domenech [doi8] - Assistant Secretary for Insular Areas

DOI Sources:

1. [doi1] Emails from 2015-2016. Document Cloud link: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4571555-Bear-Ears-Records-Part-17/>
2. [doi2] Emails from 2015-2016. Document Cloud link:<https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4571399-Bear-Ears-Records-Part-3/>.
3. [doi3] Emails from 2016. Document Cloud link: <https://s3.documentcloud.org/documents/4571399/Bear-Ears-Records-Part-1.pdf>.
4. [doi4] File 4 - see 3/21/2017 email from Christina Summers to Christine Bauserman with instructions for signing up for the daily news briefing: "It is a great resource, as it compiles the latest media info on Interior, as well as some of the broader political stories. FYI - The bulletin normally gets truncated in

your email due to its length, so you can click on the link at the very bottom to view all of the stories" (p. 41 of the 650 pdf). Document Cloud link: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6191338-18-00323cf/>.

5. [doi5] Emails (8/1/17, 7/19/17) from Tricia Hall forwarding daily briefing to numerous people. Email (7/19/17) from Paul Ross to Russel Newell with instructions for signing up for the daily news briefings. Document Cloud link: https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/21031511-00953ca- propose-redactions_redacted/.
6. [doi6] Contains numerous DOI briefing emails from 2017-2018 and evidence that briefings were received by top agency leadership. In 2017, the Department of Interior (DOI) forwarded daily copies of the Bulletin-produced news briefing to the secretary (Ryan Zinke). Sent to both government and yahoo email addresses. Forwarded by his Chief of Staff, Scott Hommel. Per a 4/21/2017 email from Hommel to Zinke, "Your yahoo account will be added today to receive this bulletin as a backup should the departments system or your government devices have any delivery troubles" (p. DOI-17-0436-C-000130 from file doi2017_DOI-17-0436). On another instance, the Press Secretary sent Zinke an alternate (see email from Heather Swift to Zinke on 9/7/2017; p. DOI-17-0436-C-000177 of file doi2017_DOI-17-0436). Document Cloud link: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6988850-D0I-17-0436-A/>.
7. [doi7] Document Cloud link: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6559502-2019-11-Release-Set-6-Doc-19-R/>.
8. Document titled "OS-2019-00338-Dec2019-Interim-Release," which was uploaded to Document Cloud by Muckrock Staff on December 20, 2019 (<https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6590263-OS-2019-00338-Dec2019-Interim-Release/>).

Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) - The 2020-21 VA documents from the VA History Center are not attached to any emails, but some other VA briefings are available on Document Cloud. Some of these are attached to the original email chain. Note that the VA aggressively redacted some emails and names, limiting my ability to identify recipients.

- Sent directly to Poonam Alaigh [va1] - Acting Under Secretary
- Sent directly to David Shulkin [va1] - Secretary of Veterans Affairs
- Sent directly to Jake Leinenkugel [va3] - chairman of the Creating Options for Veterans' Expedited Recovery (COVER) Commission
- Sent directly to Hipolit, Richard [va5] - Deputy General Counsel
- Forwarded to Kroupa, Laura [va2] - Chief Medical Officer at VA Office of Electronic Health Record Modernization
- Forwarded to Darin Selnick [va3] - Senior Advisor to the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs
- Forwarded to Ulliyot, John [va3] - Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs, communications
- Forwarded to Tucker, Brooks [va3] - Acting Chief of Staff of the Department of Veterans of Affairs
- Forwarded to Peter O'Rourke [va3] - chief of staff of the VA
- Forwarded to Shelby, Peter J . [va3] - Assistant Secretary of VA's Office of Human Resources & Administration
- Forwarded to Davis, Lynda [va3] - Chief Veterans Experience Officer at the Department of Veterans Affairs
- Forwarded to Sandoval, Camilo J. [va3] - Chief Information Officer (CIO)
- Forwarded to Cashour, Curtis [va4] - Press Secretary
- Forwarded to Byrne, Jim [va5] - Deputy Secretary of Veterans Affairs
- Forwarded to Mitrano, Catherine [va5] - Acting General Counsel and Principal Deputy General Counsel
- Forwarded to Pope, Brent [va5] - Chief Counsel for VA's Midwest District
- Forwarded to Hogan, Michael R. [va5] - General Attorney for the Office of General Counsel (VA)
- Forwarded to Sheila Hickman [va6] - Director of Operations, Office of Accountability Review.
- Forwarded to Casio Spero [va6] - senior advisor to the Secretary
- Forwarded to Thomas Beeman [va6] - Cochair, Creating Options for Veterans' Expedited Recovery (COVER) Commission
- Forwarded to Jacquelyn Hayes-Byrd [va7] - Executive Director, Center For Women Veterans

VA Sources:

1. [va1] Document Cloud link: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/20394954-va-records-of-secretary-shulkins-personal-emails-concerning-agency-business-part-6/>
2. [va2] Document Cloud link: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6225048-VA-Records-Communications-Regarding-Concerned/>.
3. [va3] Combined three documents from Document Cloud: (1) <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6237573-19-04787-F-Redacted-Docs-Part10/>, (2) <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6237575-19-04787-F-Redacted-Docs-Part11/>, and (3) <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6237576-19-04787-F-Redacted-Docs-Part12/>.
4. [va4] Document Cloud link: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/25178129-pages-from-18-07090-141-280/>.
5. [va5] Document Cloud link: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/20402343-va-records-regarding-concerned-veterans-for-america-part-8-va-18-0457-s-t/>. See also <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6444072-9-16-19-19-08160-F-2nd-Releasable-Records-pdf/>.
6. [va6] Document Cloud link: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6929417-5-27-20-19-00614-F-Releasale-Records-000099-000338/>.
7. [va7] Document Cloud link: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6266324-8-2-19-18-10575-F-Releasable-Records-pdf/>.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) - The .html-formatted DHS documents from 2024-2025 are not attached to any emails, but some other DHS briefings are available on Document Cloud. Some of these are attached to the original email chain.

- Sent directly to Greggory (Gregg) Favre [dhs1] - Command Staff Officer for Homeland Security
- Sent directly FRIEL, MICHAEL J [dhs2] - Identity Intelligence Analyst
- Sent directly to Angel L. Vega [dhs3] - Major Crimes Division, Anti-Terrorism, Intelligence Section, Los Angeles Police Department
- Sent directly to Don K. Grote [dhs4] - Texas Law Enforcement Coordinator, Regional Organized Crime Information Center
- Sent directly to Edward Roberts [dhs5] - Officer, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Intelligence and Analysis, Private Sector Engagement
- Forwarded to bgranda@stlouiscountymo.gov [dhs1]
- Forwarded to mfagan@stlfc.gov [dhs1]
- Forwarded to kfcoerst@stlfc.gov [dhs1]
- Forwarded to rfmetz@stlfc.gov [dhs1]
- Forwarded to Joseph.Cichacki2@usdoj.gov [dhs1]
- Forwarded to Derek Rieger (Riegerd@stlouis-mo.gov) [dhs1]
- Forwarded to MCALEENAN, KEVIN K [dhs2] - CBP Acting Commissioner
- Forwarded to FLANAGAN, PATRICK S [dhs2] - CBP Director (Acting), Logistics and Sustainment
- Forwarded to Marlan, Andrew M. [dhs5]

DHS Sources:

1. [dhs1] Emails from 2023 forwarding briefings to individuals in national and sub-national government positions. Document Cloud link: https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/24120824-email_62/.
2. [dhs2] Emails with 2017 briefings. Document Cloud link: <https://s3.documentcloud.org/documents/5450132/CBP-Records-Regarding-CatchOfTheDay-Hashtag.pdf>.
3. [dhs3] Email with 2016 briefing. Document Cloud link: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6776936-19-641720Resp20Records-pdf/>.
4. [dhs4] Email with 2018 briefing. Document Cloud link: https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/22270257-ssi_texas_foia_tamuk_correspondence_f001287_redacted/
5. [dhs5] 2018 emails. Document Cloud link: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6239507-P452725-Email-1/>.

US Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS) - The .doc-formatted USCIS documents from 2022-2025 are not attached to any emails, but one other USCIS briefings is available on Document Cloud.

- Sent directly to Dimple D Dhabalia [uscis1] - Senior Advisor for Workforce Enrichment, Refugee, Asylum and International Operations Directorate
- Forwarded to Jennifer B Higgins [uscis1] - Chief of Staff for the DHS Deputy Secretary

USCIS Sources:

1. [uscis1] Email with 2017 briefing. Document Cloud link: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/20521884-dhs-records-relating-to-family-separation-from-2017-to-2019-part-8/>.

A.1.4. Other Qualitative Evidence

Other types of news circulation within agencies

- Agencies also use Google News alerts to track news. For example, in 2017, Timothy Williams (Deputy Director, Office of External Affairs), had a Google News Alert set for the Bureau of Land Management. Document Cloud link: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6191342-17-00541cacb/>.
- Some agencies also produce news briefings internally. For example, see the October 1, 2014 NOAA Daily Clips produced by the NOAA Office of Communication (<https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4554315-0-7-1205-41586-000001/>). See also the GSA Daily News Clips from December 22, 2020 produced by the Office of Strategic Communications (https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/24045485-foia_request_number_gsa-2023-000041_2023-000041-ravnitzky-rr-enclosure/).
- DOI had other methods of monitoring TV news. For example, the press office had a subscription to TVEyes Media Monitoring Suite. Evidence: email alert dated March 20, 2016, sent to interior_press@ios.doi.gov. See page 483 of the following pdf: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4571555-Bear-Ears-Records-Part-17/>.
- On February 5, 2018, an EPA employee reached out to Kelsey Tamborrino (a Politico Reporter). Jahan Wilcox (strategic communications adviser for the EPA) forwarded a Politico newsletter called 'Morning Energy' and asked why a particular article was not included in the newsletter. After being told that it was circulated in the "Afternoon Energy newsletter," he responded by saying "EPA does pay over 100k for this subscription so if I can get added that would be great." In response, he was told to log into his Politico account and change the newsletter preferences. See document entitled "8 23 18 Release in Full Part2," which was uploaded to Document Cloud by Nick Schwellenbach (Project On Government Oversight) on February 8, 2019 (<https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/5732464-8-23-18-Release-in-Full-Part2/>).

Purpose or importance of news summaries

- In 2017, the Department of Interior (DOI) forwarded daily copies of the Bulletin-produced news briefing to the secretary (Ryan Zinke). Sent to both government and yahoo email addresses. Forwarded by his Chief of Staff, Scott Hommel. Per a 4/21/2017 email from Hommel to Zinke, "Your yahoo account will be added today to receive this bulletin as a backup should the departments system or your government devices have any delivery troubles" (p. DOI-17-0436-C-000130 from file doi2017_DOI-17-0436). On another instance, the Press Secretary sent Zinke an alternate (see email from Heather Swift to Zinke on 9/7/2017; p. DOI-17-0436-C-000177 of file doi2017_DOI-17-0436). Document Cloud link: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6988850-DOI-17-0436-A/>.
- Example of instance where government official circulated an abbreviated and amended version of the daily news brief to additional employees. On May 12, 2017, a DOI employee send 48 individuals an email titled "BOEM Bulletin Clips on Friday, May 12, 2017." This email contains an abbreviated version of the clips, a link to the full clips document, and additional news clips relevant to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM). It also contains the full text of articles from the briefing that were paywalled. Document Cloud link: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6191342-17-00541cacb/>.

- Case where subset of stories on Electronic Health Record Modernization (EHRM) were forwarded to a smaller set of VA employees. See email sent on December 3, 2018 and titled “FW: EHRM in the News - Monday, December 3, 2018.” First page has the following page identifier: VA-18-0298-F, VA-18-0299-F-000021. Document Cloud link: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/20394954-va-records-of-secretary-shulkins-personal-emails-concerning-agency-business-part-6/>.
- On November 13, 2017, Jake Leinenkugel forwarded the briefing to high-level VA leaders and made the following comment: “8.2 clearly shows need for”true” Choice and Tr-Care eligibility rules vs. VA clinical. Also nobody trusts VA wait time data. Must be independent as a proof point. Backlogs need new definition as not all claims are the same reclassify those that add-on new claims and those being chronically appealed. Again, hire all veterans to process or consider outsourcing.” Combined three documents from Document Cloud: (1) <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6237573-19-04787-F-Redacted-Docs-Part10/>, (2) <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6237575-19-04787-F-Redacted-Docs-Part11/>, and (3) <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6237576-19-04787-F-Redacted-Docs-Part12/>.
- In 2019, VA attorney Richard Hipolit forwarded the daily news briefing to other VA attorneys and agency leaders after adding a summary of the legal news. Document Cloud link: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/20402343-va-records-regarding-concerned-veterans-for-america-part-8-va-18-0457-s-t/>. See also <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6444072-9-16-19-19-08160-F-2nd-Releasable-Records-pdf/>.
- In a July 19, 2018 email, the chairman of a Veterans Affairs committee, Jake Leinenkugel, fowarded the news briefing to another committee employee and asked them to: “Please read Clip 5.6 about the Tomah VA. It is very insightful in many aspects as to Mental Health Care and perceptions within VAMC’s. It is well written, factual with no editorialization. I think it is very pertinent for Commissioners to read prior to next week.” The employee responded saying “I can send it out to the commissioners this week and can also add to the desk side binder with the presentations for them.” The ‘Tomak’ article is video from the Cap Times about a report on the Tomah VA opioid scandal. Document Cloud link: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6266324-8-2-19-18-10575-F-Releasable-Records-pdf/>.
- In a September 30, 2018 email, the chairman of a Veterans Affairs committee, Jake Leinenkugel, forwarded the news briefing and asked the recipients to make sure the the Commissioners reviewed a CNN clip about a veteran who took his life after reaching out the the VA for help. Document Cloud link: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6929417-5-27-20-19-00614-F-Releasale-Records-000099-000338/>.
- In a January 29th, 2017 email from Michael Friel to Kevin McAleenan, he points out that “There was some points to CBP to consider in the coverage.” Document Cloud link: <https://s3.documentcloud.org/documents/5450132/CBP-Records-Regarding-CatchOfTheDay-Hashtag.pdf>.
- Evidence of DHS using Heartbeat to generate reports of twitter content in 2017. Email chain shows case where DHS was forced to put out a response after NPR and Propublica reported on a story about the Border Patrol arresting a couple with sick baby. Document Cloud link: <https://s3.documentcloud.org/documents/5450132/CBP-Records-Regarding-CatchOfTheDay-Hashtag.pdf>.
- In a June 26, 2017 email, an advisor working for the USCIS’s Refugee, Asylum and International Operations Directorate asked the DHS Deputy Secretary’s chief of staff for more information about a news story. The story concerned a Syrian dissident denied asylum for organizing a conference with Syrian opposition groups. Specifically, she asks “Did you know about the Syrian case highlighted below? I didn’t receive anything to provide the F/O with a heads up.” The chief of staff responds, “Yes. I spoke to them about it! I had asked John to include it in the TPs during the RAIO manager meeting, but I had what I needed even though it didn’t get included.” Document Cloud link: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/20521884-dhs-records-relating-to-family-separation-from-2017-to-2019-part-8/>.
- On May 10, 2017, Eileen M. Lainez (FEMA Deputy Director, Public Affairs) sent an email describing FEMA’s news briefings: “We use Bulletin Intel (recently acquired by Cision) – same provider DHS OPA

uses. They send us a few different compilations each morning, which are distributed to agency leaders for situation awareness, and which we use to address misinformation when appropriate. We also have someone on staff who monitors and analyzes the media. The Bulletin Intel software provides statistical graphs, and we can adjust to view specific time periods." See <https://epic.org/documents/epic-v-dhs-media-monitoring-services/>.

- On May 16th, DOI employees forwarded the news briefing and exchanged emails about how to respond to a story from the Cape Cod (MA) Times about "Petition Seeks Halt To Cape Cod National Seashore Coyote Hunts." In these emails, Mary K. Foley, Ph.D. (National Park Service, Emerita) and Herbert C. Frost, Ph.D. (NPS Acting Deputy Director, Operations) discuss how to collect more information about the number of Coyotes hunted and whether to call someone named "Bob K." See document entitled "2019 11 Release Set 6 Doc 19 R," which was uploaded to Document Cloud on November 25, 2019 by Lucy Wollman (Western Values Project) (<https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6559502-2019-11-Release-Set-6-Doc-19-R/>).

Interacting with contractors for news briefings

- On March 14, 2017, EPA employees exchanged emails discussing their concerns about the content of the Bulletin News Summaries. Samantha Dravis (one of Scott Pruitt's aides), forwarded the news briefings to John Konkus (an administrator in the EPA's public affairs office) and Ryan Jackson (the EPA Chief of Staff) with the following message: "Is it necessary to include all the negative headlines that go out to everyone? I could care less what Al Gore thinks about Scott Pruitt's position - why is that news?? Who puts this together?" In response John Konkus replied "I totally agree. This has been an ongoing issue. We had them on the phone about a week ago complaining about the tilt and they said they would change. They haven't." See document entitled "Definers Excerpts", which was uploaded to Document Cloud by Rebecca Leber on November 10, 2020 (<https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/5674678-Definers-Excerpts/>).
- On February 2, 2017, EPA employees discussed dropping Bulletin's news service. In an email exchange between David Kreutzer (an EPA Senior Advisor) and former state senator Don Benton (an EPA Senior White House Advisor), David Kreutzer forwarded the Bulletin-produced news clips, writing, "We don't need to continue disseminating this junk." Don Benton replied saying "FYI- my scientist here indicates that they disseminate a lot of false/fake news stories here at EPA." See document entitled "Definers Excerpts", which was uploaded to Document Cloud by Rebecca Leber on November 10, 2020 (<https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/5674678-Definers-Excerpts/>).
- In April 2017, DOI employees exchanged multiple emails with Bulletin Intelligence employees. All DOI employees that could be identified are affiliated with the Office of Communications. On April 6th, 2017, Paul Ross (Public Affairs Specialist, Office of Communications) wrote to Amy Mitchell, Megan Bloomgren (acting deputy chief of staff and communications director), and Heather Swift (Press Secretary) and explained why the categories were changing: "This is put together by Bulletin Intelligence through our guidance. We have a contract with them. When something like new priorities are finalized on the website, it'd be good for the whole team to be informed. That way we can ensure we are using this type of messaging in all of our products, etc. We can also help anticipate things like the categories on our daily news brief needing to be updated. I realize that we have not been having a regular staff meeting to flag these types of things, so it might be good to give our team a heads-up through 'os_oco@ios.doi.gov.' I'll work with Bulletin Intelligence on getting a draft of a briefing with new categories based off the changes in priorities. I'll share for your review once it's available." Emails can be found in the following Document Cloud document: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6581648-00665cm/>.
- On May 15, 2017, DOI employees exchanged additional emails to finalize the categories: "I had been working with Bulletin Intelligence on changing the categories in our daily news brief per guidance from Meg and Heather. This got a little lost when Meg headed to the front office and I wanted to circle back to get your okay to proceed. We basically are doing away with the categories and listing news by bureaus. We then have asked that the National News Section contain any stories about regulation reform, infrastructure, the economy, etc. that don't already fall under one of the bureaus.

A draft is below. Please let me know if we can proceed or if you have any other ideas.” See email exchange from May 15, 2017 between Paul Ross, Laura Rigas, and Heather Swift. Document Cloud link: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4556659-17-00707cd/>.

- Internal emails reveal that the DOI Press Secretary was personally involved in selecting the news briefing contractor. See emails between Heather Swift (Press Secretary) and Russell Newell (Deputy Director of Communications) on Oct 12, 2017. See document entitled “Records from DOI Regarding Ryan Zinke’s Communications and Travel Part 1”, which was uploaded to Document Cloud on September 19, 2019 by the Content Manager for American Oversight (<https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6422099-Records-from-DOI-Regarding-Ryan-Zinke-s/>).
- Case where a White House Liaison named Lori Mashburn emailed a DOI employee expressing concern about how clips were chosen. Questions were addressed personally by Press Secretary, Heather Swift. See email exchange between Lori Mashburn and Amy Mitchell from March 31 to April 6, 2017. Document Cloud link: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6191344-17-00541ce/>.
- Internal emails show that subagencies give input into the content in their portion of the agency news briefs. On February 6, 2018, Tanya Joshua (Office of Insular Affairs, Deputy Associate Director of Technical Assistance Programs) wrote to Karen Senhadji (Director of Office of International Affairs) and Liza Johnson (Director of the Ocean, Great Lakes, and Coastal Program), “I submit insular areas articles to Bulletin Intelligence on a regular basis because I often find that they don’t include anything for our areas if I don’t propose actual clippings. I do however credit them for finding this Washington Post article for OIA. They will be changing the title from Insular Areas to Insular and International Affairs. If you would like, feel free to send me articles that are important to your mission and you think should be highlighted here.” See document titled “OS-2019-00338-Dec2019-Interim-Release,” which was uploaded to Document Cloud by Muckrock Staff on December 20, 2019 (<https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6590263-OS-2019-00338-Dec2019-Interim-Release/>).

A.2. Processing Briefing Data

A.2.1. Department of Interior (DOI)

Using documentcloud.org, I found 213 daily news reports from the Department of Interior (DOI) from February 19, 2015 to November 13, 2018. All of these reports are briefing- or summary-style reports produced by Bulletin Intelligence. Most of these reports were produced as part of several large FOIA requests related to Bears Ears National Monument. Thus, I am missing most reports for days where Bears Ears was not mentioned. All of the document cloud uploads used to construct the DOI dataset can be found below.

I implemented a multi-stage process to convert pdf documents into structured text data suitable for analysis. The majority of documents were already machine-readable; for the remainder, I applied Optical Character Recognition (OCR) using Adobe Acrobat to extract the underlying text. I employed rule-based pattern matching to identify section headings from the table of contents and parsed each document according to these headings. To see the heading structure of the briefings, see Appendix A.2.6.

To extract named entities corresponding to media sources, I used the Gemini 2.0 Flash large language model (LLM) to perform entity recognition and classification. After splitting the DOI news briefings by page, I used the following prompt to extract the sources from each page using the Gemini LLM:

```
# Define the model
model_id = "gemini-2.0-flash"

# Define response schema
class Citation(BaseModel):
    source: str = Field(description="Name of news source cited in text. Reproduce the
                                    exact text. Write 'unable to determine' if not
                                    certain or no news source is detected.")
    sourceinfo: str = Field(description="All text related to the news source and
                                         any associated text in () or []. Write 'unable
                                         to determine' if not certain or no news source
                                         is detected.")
    page: str = Field(description="Page number of pdf")
class Sources(BaseModel):
    """For each page of the pdf, extract the news sources cited in the document."""
    citations: list[Citation] = Field(description="The list of news sources")

# API Call
def extract_source_gemini(file_path: str, model: BaseModel):
    # Upload the file to the File API
    file = client.files.upload(file=file_path,
                               config={'display_name': file_path.split('/')[-1].split('.')[0]})
    # Generate a structured response using the Gemini API
    prompt = f"Extract the structured data from the following PDF file"
    response = client.models.generate_content(model=model_id, contents=[prompt, file],
                                               config={'response_mime_type': 'application/json',
                                                       'response_schema': model})
    # Convert the response to the pydantic model and return it
    return response.parsed
```

The model output was used to generate a candidate list of text snippets corresponding to news outlets. These candidate entities were then cleaned, normalized, and matched to entries in the Abyz News Links dataset using string matching on outlet names. To address gaps and correct misclassifications, I manually validated the matched entities, removing false positives where necessary, and assigned standardized names. For sources appearing multiple times in the LLM output, I also appended corresponding URLs when available. This process resulted in a list of 1,295 standardized media names.

In the document text, news source names were almost always followed by descriptive information enclosed in parentheses. To leverage this pattern, I split the text by "(" and retained the preceding 10 words as context. I then searched each chunk for any of the text snippets that had been originally identified as sources.² When

²e.g. for abc, I searched for phrases like “abc world news”, “abc’s this week”, “abc news”, and “abc’s à€œthis weekâ€”.

multiple sources were discovered, I created a new row for each source. Sometimes, this occurred when a story was co-produced by multiple news outlets, but it also occurs when there is a false-positive. In total, I identified at least one source in 31,456 of the 51,856 text chunks that I searched. I identified 1,925 cases with multiple sources. For these cases, I kept the source with more characters because the false positive tended to be shorter (e.g. sun, time, vice, ap). I included both sources in 59 cases where both sources were the same length.

Below are links to Document Cloud uploads used to construct the sample of DOI briefings and the metadata provided for each document. Note: to get the document to load, you may need to add “.pdf” to the end of the links. For some larger pdfs, Document Cloud does not load the file correctly. By adding “.pdf” to the end of the URL, you will be directed to the download link for the file.

1. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4568159-17-00413ce/> [2,635 pages - Brian McLenigan (Western Values Project) - Fri Jun 29 2018]
2. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4578582-17-00207cz/> [39 pages - Alex Kief (Western Values Project) - Fri Jul 06 2018; Project Eleventh Document Production for OS-2017-00207]
3. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4571397-Bear-Ears-Records-Part-2/> [1,005 pages - Brian McLenigan (Western Values Project) - Tue Jul 03 2018; Project DOI FOIA Library - Regional Records; Project Influencer]
4. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4571399-Bear-Ears-Records-Part-3/> [893 pages - Brian McLenigan (Western Values Project) - Tue Jul 03 2018; Project DOI FOIA Library - Regional Records]
5. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4571396-Bear-Ears-Records-Part-1/> [1,267 pages - Brian McLenigan (Western Values Project) - Tue Jul 03 2018; Project DOI FOIA Library - Regional Records; Project Fourth Industrial Revolution]
6. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4571555-Bear-Ears-Records-Part-17/> [1,160 pages - Brian McLenigan (Western Values Project) - Tue Jul 03 2018; Project DOI FOIA Library - Regional Records; Project Fourth Industrial Revolution; Project Influencer]
7. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4571556-Bear-Ears-Records-Part-18/> [271 pages - Brian McLenigan (Western Values Project) - Tue Jul 03 2018; Project DOI FOIA Library - Regional Records]
8. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4565291-E-O-13792-Records-Part-3/> [893 pages - Alex Kief (Western Values Project) - Thu Jun 28 2018; Project Executive And Secretarial Orders]
9. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4565468-E-O-13792-Records-Part-18/> [271 pages - Alex Kief (Western Values Project) - Thu Jun 28 2018; Project Executive And Secretarial Orders]
10. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4560687-17-00208cg-Part-1/> [408 pages - Brian McLenigan (Western Values Project) - Tue Jun 26 2018; Project 2017-00208 FOIA Response (Chaffetz)]
11. 17-00208cf: <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4560448-17-00208cf/> [1,160 pages - Alex Kief (Western Values Project) - Tue Jun 26 2018; Project 2017-00208 FOIA Response (Chaffetz); Project Fourth Industrial Revolution; Project Influencer]
12. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6191342-17-00541cacb/> [509 pages - Lucy Wollman (Western Values Project) - Fri Jul 12 2019; Project DOI FOIA - Other Records]
13. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6174118-18-00303ca/> [188 pages - Muckrock Staff (MuckRock Staff) - Thu Jun 27 2019]
14. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6581648-00665cm/> [2,075 pages - Brad Hennessy (Western Values Project) - Tue Dec 17 2019; Project OS-2018-00665; Project Kohberger; Project ISP Records 2000-2025; Project ISP FL; Project IGG IDAHO4; Project Idaho Statesman; Project COPLINK CrimeTracer; Project COPLINK & ISP; Project CC Fire & EMS 2024; Project Brent Kopacka]
15. https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/21031511-00953ca-propose-redactions_redacted/ [148 pages - Muckrock Staff (MuckRock Staff) - Mon Aug 02 2021; Project Influencer; __mr_agency 8998; __mr_request 40579; __mr_jurisdiction 10; __mr_status Completed]
16. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4901412-Venting-and-Flaring-Rule/> [126 pages - Adrian Hedden (Carlsbad Current-Argus) - Tue Sep 18 2018]
17. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6988850-DOI-17-0436-A/> [1,074 pages - Content Manager (American Oversight) - Tue Jul 14 2020; Records from the Department of the Interior in response to American Oversight's request for records regarding a \$300 million contract with Whitefish, and possible connections to former Secretary Ryan Zinke. (DOI-17-0436-A; DOI-17-0436-B; DOI-17-0436-C); Project Environment Documents; Project Influencer; AO_FOIA DOI-17-0436; Entity Department of the Interior; Case 18-2336]
18. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6191340-18-00323cc/> [295 pages - Lucy Wollman (Western Values Project) - Fri Jul 12 2019; Project DOI FOIA - Other Records]
19. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/3522445-Leopold-Shapiro-NPS-twitter-Trump-tweets/> [348

- pages - Jason Leopold (Jason Leopold Investigations) - Wed Mar 22 2017]
- 20. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/3522587-NPS-Twitter-Stand-Down-Emails-Leoold/> [995 pages - Jason Leopold (Jason Leopold Investigations) - Wed Mar 22 2017]
 - 21. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6191338-18-00323cf/> [650 pages - Lucy Wollman (Western Values Project) - Fri Jul 12 2019; Project DOI FOIA - Other Records]
 - 22. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6191344-17-00541ce/> [544 pages - Lucy Wollman (Western Values Project) - Fri Jul 12 2019; Project DOI FOIA - Other Records]
 - 23. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4556659-17-00707cd/> [2,147 pages - Brian McLenigan (Western Values Project) - Mon Jun 25 2018; Project OS-2017-00707 (Lola Comms)]
 - 24. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6559502-2019-11-Release-Set-6-Doc-19-R/> [25 pages - Lucy Wollman (Western Values Project) - Mon Nov 25 2019; Project DOI FOIA - Other Records]
 - 25. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4568199-17-00707/> [714 pages - Brian McLenigan (Western Values Project) - Fri Jun 29 2018; Project DOI FOIA - Other Records]
 - 26. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/5758557-55-U-S-Department-of-the-Interior-News-Briefing/> [21 pages - MuckRock Staff (MuckRock Staff) - Mon Mar 04 2019; Project Influencer]
 - 27. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6420546-17-00938de/> [641 pages - Lucy Wollman (Western Values Project) - Wed Sep 18 2019; Project DOI FOIA - Other Records]
 - 28. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6366765-18-01163ce/> [353 pages - MuckRock Staff (MuckRock Staff) - Fri Aug 30 2019]
 - 29. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6420529-17-00938cn/> [469 pages - Lucy Wollman (Western Values Project) - Wed Sep 18 2019; Project DOI FOIA - Other Records; Project Influencer]
 - 30. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6178506-131-2-FOIA001-00253186-137-3-FOIA001-00242311/> [96 pages - Bowden Saunders (Western Values Project) - Mon Jul 01 2019; Project DOI FOIA Library - SES Reassignments]
 - 31. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6178505-066-2-FOIA001-00273220-131-1-FOIA001-00253192/> [758 pages - Bowden Saunders (Western Values Project) - Mon Jul 01 2019; Project DOI FOIA Library - SES Reassignments]
 - 32. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6166664-Combined-Docs-SOL-2019-00166-Tobias-710-pages/> [710 pages - MuckRock Staff (MuckRock Staff) - Mon Jun 24 2019; __mr_agency 2660; __mr_jurisdiction 10; __mr_status Completed; __mr_request 72323]
 - 33. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6455967-18-00616cf-Redacted/> [1,142 pages - Lucy Wollman (Western Values Project) - Mon Oct 07 2019; Project OS-2018-00616]
 - 34. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6883326-DOI-18-0489-A/> [286 pages - Content Manager (American Oversight) - Wed May 06 2020; Records from the Department of the Interior in response to American Oversight's request for records of political appointee communications regarding Mikah Meyer. (DOI-18-0489-A); Project Resumes - American Oversight; Project Environment Documents; Project Influencer; AO_FOIA DOI-18-0489; Entity Department of the Interior]
 - 35. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6779212-WVP-Domenech-Comms-00665cm/> [2,075 pages - 10 notes - Jesse Coleman (Documented) - Tue Feb 18 2020; Project DOI Onshore; Project Kohberger; Project ISP Records 2000-2025; Project ISP FL; Project IGG IDAHO4; Project Idaho Statesman; Project COPLINK CrimeTracer; Project COPLINK & ISP; Project CC Fire & EMS 2024; Project Brent Kopacka]
 - 36. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6168576-18-01430cb-Part1/> [882 pages - MuckRock Staff (MuckRock Staff) - Tue Jun 25 2019; Project Influencer]
 - 37. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6841764-19-Cv-02253-Combined-Supplemental-Documents/> [149 pages - Louis Galdieri (Louis Galdieri) - Fri Apr 17 2020; 3 of 5 April 2020 documents pertaining to the Boundary Waters revesal.; Project Boundary Waters FOIA; Project Boundary Waters FOIA; Project Influencer]
 - 38. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/5130121-National-Park-Service-News-Bulletins/> [79 pages - Communications Team (American Oversight) - Thu Nov 15 2018; National Park Service records containing search terms related to the pardons of ranchers behind the occupation of the Malheur Wildlife Refuge in Oregon. NPS' search returned only internal news bulletins. (DOI-NPS-18-0546-A); Project Influencer; AO_FOIA DOI-NPS-18-0546; Entity Department of the Interior]
 - 39. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/5682639-NPS-Records-Regarding-Intergovernmental-Panel-on/> [269 pages - Communications Team (American Oversight) - Fri Jan 11 2019; National Park Service records to our request for records related to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. This production includes mostly press clips, (DOI-NPS-18-0767-A; DOI-NPS-18-0767-B); AO_FOIA DOI-NPS-18-0767; Entity Department of the Interior]
 - 40. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/20527072-records-from-doi-regarding-ryan-zinkes-communications-and-travel-part-2/> [3,218 pages - Content Manager (American Oversight) - Thu Mar 25 2021; Records from

the Department of the Interior (DOI) regarding Ryan Zinke's leadership during his tenure as DOI Secretary, including communications, travel documents, or any other records related to his conduct while in office. These records were obtained through a lawsuit filed with Western Values Project.(EXT-(WVP)-18-2336-E; EXT-(WVP)-18-2336-F; EXT-(WVP)-18-2336-G; EXT-(WVP)-18-2336-H; EXT-(WVP)-18-2336-I; EXT-(WVP)-18-2336-J); Project Partner Records - American Oversight; Project Environment Documents; Entity Department of the Interior; Case 18-2336]

41. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6434632-18-01157ca/> [705 pages - Muckrock Staff (MuckRock Staff) - Mon Sep 30 2019]
42. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/5772774-2018-06-Release-Set-3-Doc-91/> [43 pages - Brad Hennessy (Western Values Project) - Mon Mar 18 2019; Project DOI FOIA Library – Zinke Staff Meetings; Project Influencer]
43. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/5019755-SOL-2018-00089-Haugrud-Combined-Documents-1/> [4,429 pages - Louis Galdieri (Louis Galdieri) - Thu Oct 25 2018; Project Boundary Waters FOIA; Project Boundary Waters FOIA; Project Influencer]
44. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/5772884-2019-01-Release-Set-1-Doc-49/> [20 pages - Brad Hennessy (Western Values Project) - Mon Mar 18 2019; Project DOI FOIA Library – Zinke Staff Meetings]
45. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4599260-18-00774ca/> [30 pages - Muckrock Staff (MuckRock Staff) - Fri Jul 13 2018]
46. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4573587-00773ca/> [47 pages - Muckrock Staff (MuckRock Staff) - Tue Jul 03 2018]
47. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6595200-OS-2019-00062-December-Production/> [430 pages - Brad Hennessy (Western Values Project) - Thu Jan 02 2020; Project OS-2019-00062]
48. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6884544-18-00868ca/> [119 pages - Muckrock Staff (MuckRock Staff) - Fri May 08 2020; Project Coffee]
49. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4613746-IWCC-Public-Comment-All-FOIA-Globally-Responsive/> [190 pages - Muckrock Staff (MuckRock Staff) - Thu Jul 19 2018]
50. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/5699275-18-01180ca/> [94 pages - Brad Hennessy (Western Values Project) - Tue Jan 29 2019; Project OS-2018-01180; Project Influencer]
51. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6841765-19-Cv-02253-Combined-Supplemental-Documents/> [186 pages - Louis Galdieri (Louis Galdieri) - Fri Apr 17 2020; 4 of 5 April 2020 documents pertaining to the Boundary Waters reversal.]
52. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6168574-18-01430cb-Part2/> [230 pages - Muckrock Staff (MuckRock Staff) - Tue Jun 25 2019]
53. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6841763-19-Cv-02253-Combined-Supplemental-Documents/> [246 pages - Louis Galdieri (Louis Galdieri) - Fri Apr 17 2020; 2 of 5 April 2020 documents pertaining to the Boundary Waters reversal.; Project Boundary Waters FOIA; Project Boundary Waters FOIA; Project Influencer]
54. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6590263-OS-2019-00338-Dec2019-Interim-Release/> [405 pages - Muckrock Staff (MuckRock Staff) - Fri Dec 20 2019; Project Influencer]
55. <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6422099-Records-from-DOI-Regarding-Ryan-Zinke-s/> [2,631 pages - Content Manager (American Oversight) - Thu Sep 19 2019; Records from the Department of the Interior (DOI) regarding Ryan Zinke's leadership during his tenure as DOI Secretary, including communications, travel documents, or any other records related to his conduct while in office. These records were obtained through a lawsuit filed with Western Values Project. (EXT-(WVP)-18-2336-A; EXT-(WVP)-18-2336-C; EXT-(WVP)-18-2336-D); Project !takecloserlook; Project Partner Records - American Oversight; Project Environment Documents; Project Influencer; Case 18-2336; Entity Department of the Interior]

A.2.2. US Customs and Immigration Service (USCIS) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

TechMIS-produced USCIS and DHS news briefings are indexed and can be found through a search engine like Google.³ USCIS news summaries can be downloaded as word documents (.docx) and are available from January 2022. DHS news summaries can be downloaded as html documents and begin in January 2024. The structure of .docx and .html documents allowed for a far simpler parsing and matching process. All of the USCIS and DHS reports are summary or briefing style documents produced by TechMIS. I collected briefings through June 3, 2025. In total, I collected 815 USCIS briefings from February 1, 2022 through June 3, 2025 and 503 DHS briefings from January 2, 2024 through June 3, 2025. In these documents, all of the sources are hyperlinked. After a source was cited, it was immediately followed by additional information about the article in square brackets. Usually, this information includes the publication date/time, article author, a large number, and an indication of whether the article was positive, negative, or neutral. I then used Python packages (`docx` and `BeautifulSoup`) to extract all of the URLs, metadata, headings, titles, and text. I then matched the sources to source categories using my hand-coded crosswalk from the DOI reports, the abyzlinks dataset, hand-coding performed by myself, and hand-coding performed by a research assistant.

Where possible, I first attempted to match the articles to the sources in the master crosswalk by host. For matches where this failed, I next attempted to match by domain and then by name. Most articles were linked to the source's website, allowing for matching based on host or domain. However, for some video and radio sources, the hyperlink pointed to a URL for a hosting service (e.g. "youtube.com", "api.criticalmention.com", etc.). These sources were matched by name. A small number of sources were excluded from the analysis because they did not have identifiable names (e.g. "here", "noon", "5 o'clock news"). For a full list of unidentifiable hosts, domains, and names, see Appendix A.2.4.

A.2.3. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)

VA daily news briefings from 2020 and 2021 were produced by Barbaricum and collected by the Veterans Affairs History Office as part of a Covid-19 archive collection.⁴ In total, there are 233 daily news briefings for the VA from June 3, 2020 through February 25, 2021. While these documents are pdfs, the hyperlinks are still functional, so I extracted 6,099 hyperlinks using the `pdfplumber` python package and apply the same process used for the DHS and USCIS reports.

³For example, [https://www.uscis.techmis.com/epub/2022/Dec/28/USCIS%20News%20Briefing%20\(12-28-22\).docx](https://www.uscis.techmis.com/epub/2022/Dec/28/USCIS%20News%20Briefing%20(12-28-22).docx).

⁴see <https://department.va.gov/history/wp-content/uploads/sites/10/2024/10/VA-History-Office-COVID-19.pdf>.

A.2.4. Merging data

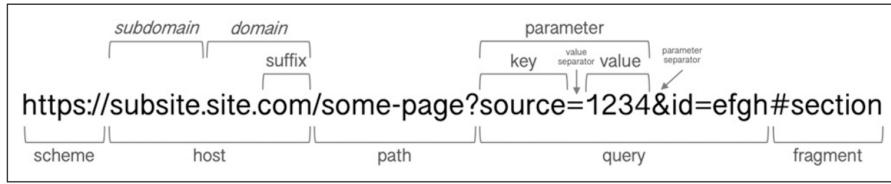


Figure A1: Components of a URL. Screenshot of Figure 2 from Clemm von Hohenberg et al. (2024, p. 1482).

This project requires merging multiple datasets (the briefings, source categories, source partisan slant, and agency ideology scores). Agency-level information was merged using standardized agency abbreviations. Where possible, I first attempted to match the articles to the source categories by host. For matches where this failed, I next attempted to match by domain.

Source-level variables were primarily merged using source websites and sometimes by source name. For best practices on working with URLs, I consulted Clemm von Hohenberg et al. (2024). Figure A1 is a screenshot from their article with the terminology for describing URLs. According to the authors, matching by domain is best-practice. However, in my data, multiple news sources can be hosted at the same domain. To improve the quality of the match, I prioritized matches by host over matches by domain. In practice, I merged most of my data in two stages. First, I merged by the host and split the data into a matched and unmatched sample. Second, I separately merged the unmatched sample by domain.

In a few cases, I also matched by source name. First, source websites were not available for all cited articles. For the whole set of DOI briefings and parts of the other briefings, I constructed a crosswalk between the source names and the websites. However, due to the large number of local general interest sources, to save time, I did not collect all of the websites for all local general interest news. Thus, some of the DOI local data is matched to partisan news sources exclusively by name.

```
## [1] "api.criticalmention.com", "youtube.com", "clips-mp4-aka.warnermediacd.com", "playlist.megaphone.fm"
```

The following list of hosts, domains, and names could not be matched because they could not be matched to a news outlet:

- Hosts: ‘api.criticalmention.com’, ‘youtube.com’, ‘clips-mp4-aka.warnermediacd.com’’, ‘playlist.megaphone.fm’’, ‘prodamdnseencoding.akamaized.net’’, ‘open.spotify.com’’, ‘cdn.jwplayer.com’’, ‘content.govdelivery.com’’, ‘drive.google.com’’, ‘soundcloud.com’’, ‘tinyurl.com’’, ‘mms.tveyes.com’’, ‘my.tvey.es’’, ‘facebook.com’’, ‘m.facebook.com’’, ‘issuu.com’’, ‘videos-cloudfront.jwpsrv.com’’, ‘s24507.pcdn.com’’, ‘google.com’’.
- Domains: ‘substack.com’’, ‘t.co’’, ‘tveyes.com’’, ‘tvey.es’’, ‘facebook.com’’, ‘tinyurl.com’’, ‘issuu.com’’, ‘pcdn.co’’.
- Names: ‘here’, ‘today’, ‘noon’, ‘the noon’, ‘5 o'clock news’, ‘weekend’, ‘the weekend’, ‘7news on your side at noon’, ‘14 news at 1100am’, ‘10 this morning 6am’, ‘13news weekend at 600pm’, ‘14 news at 1100am’, ‘7news on your side at noon’, ‘cbs 2 news at midday’, ‘cbs 2 news this morning’, ‘kdka tv’, ‘national report’, ‘the national report’, ‘the national news desk’, ‘national news desk’, ‘youtube senator katie boyd britt’.

A.2.5. Categorizing media types

In general, I did not change categorization assigned by ABYZ Links unless the website had multiple, conflicting listings for the same news source. For example, sometimes a source would cover multiple geographic jurisdictions, have multiple websites, or be available in multiple mediums. There were a few exceptions. I did recategorize national sources like Politico and the Hill to be ‘Government’ websites rather than ‘General Interest’ websites. I also changed ABYZ Links coding for several sources from ‘Local’ to ‘National’: nypost.com, washingtonexaminer.com, freebeacon.com, washingtontimes.com.

Note that I usually collapsed the state and local categories. Unless explicitly stated otherwise, when I describe ‘local’ sources in the paper, I include both local and state sources.

Using the ABYZ Links categorizes as a starting point, sources were categorized into the following categories:

1. Geography - Determine whether source generally cover local, state, or national news?
 - National: focuses on whole country or world; typically US-based
 - International: focuses on different country
 - State: news source covers whole state
 - Local: news source focuses on part of state (e.g. city, county, etc)
 - Government: some news sources are categorized as “Government” instead of local/state/national.
2. Media Type - Primary media format of news outlet. If website covers multiple mediums (e.g. CNN.com, NPR.org), put primary/historic type. Thus, CNN would be TV and NPR would be Radio.
 - TV: TV predominantly; most articles reference TV stories or contain video clips
 - Radio: Radio predominantly; most articles reference radio stories or contain audio clips
 - TV-Radio: difficult to determine broadcast type or both types (e.g. local broadcast station advertises both TV and Radio news; has FCC licenses for tv and fm/am stations)
 - Print: newspapers, magazines, etc.
 - Wire: identifies as wire service or press agency (e.g. Associated Press)
3. Media Focus - Categorize the sources as either “General Interest” or more specialized. Some specialties are defined by topic (e.g. industry, policy area) others by audience (e.g. ethnic news, teen vogue).
 - Original Categories from ABYZ News Links:
 - AG - Agriculture
 - AL - Alternative
 - BU - Business
 - CO - College University
 - CS - Civil Service
 - EM - Employment
 - EN - Entertainment
 - ET - Ethnic
 - GI - General Interest
 - GL - Gay Lesbian
 - HL - Homelessness
 - LG - Legal
 - LS - Lifestyle
 - PT - Parent
 - ML - Military
 - RE - Real Estate
 - RL - Religion
 - SP - Sport
 - SR - Satire
 - SN - Senior
 - ST - Science Tech
 - TN - Teen

- TR - Tourist
- Added Categories:
 - Gender
 - Government
 - Education
 - Other
 - Native American
 - Energy
 - Environment
 - Immigration/Border
 - Transportation

A.2.6. Agency names

Because the DOI and DHS news briefings are divided into sections that correspond to some of their sub-agencies, the four sets of briefings can be broken into news compilations for 16 separate agencies. For DHS, DOI, VA, and USCIS, estimates use all of the news articles in the report. Estimates for the other agencies use only a section of the reports corresponding to that agency. See the table below.

Table 4: Agency Briefings

| Briefing | Agency | Section | Years |
|----------|--|---------|---------|
| DHS | DHS - Department of Homeland Security | N | 2024–25 |
| DHS | USICE - Immigration and Customs Enforcement | Y | 2024–25 |
| DHS | USCIS - US Citizenship and Immigration Service | Y | 2024–25 |
| DHS | USCBP - Customs and Border Protection | Y | 2024–25 |
| DHS | TSA - Transportation Security Agency | Y | 2024–25 |
| DHS | FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency | Y | 2024–25 |
| DHS | SS - Secret Service | Y | 2024–25 |
| DHS | CG - Coast Guard | Y | 2024–25 |
| USCIS | USCIS - US Citizenship and Immigration Service | N | 2022–25 |
| VA | VA - Department of Veterans Affairs | N | 2020–21 |
| DOI | DOI - Department of Interior | N | 2015–18 |
| DOI | NPS - National Park Service | Y | 2015–18 |
| DOI | BLM - Bureau of Land Management | Y | 2015–18 |
| DOI | FWS - Fish and Wildlife Service | Y | 2015–18 |
| DOI | GS - US Geological Survey | Y | 2015–18 |
| DOI | BOR - Bureau of Reclamation | Y | 2015–18 |
| DOI | BIA - Bureau of Indian Affairs | Y | 2017–18 |

The heatmaps below show how the briefings were divided into sections. The VA and USCIS briefings do not have any headings that correspond to sub-agencies. The DOI news briefings has section headings for the following sub-agencies: Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), National Parks Service (NPS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and Bureau of Reclamation (BOR). Because the DOI headings changes partway through 2017, a heading called BIA is only available for 2017-2018. Headings for all other DOI sub-agencies are available for the whole time period from 2015-2018. The DHS news briefing has sections for the following sub-agencies: Immigration and Customs Enforcement (USICE), Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), Customs and Border protection (USCBP), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Coast Guard (CG), Transportation Security Administration (TSA), and Secret Service (SS).

DOI Briefing Section Headings (2015–2018)

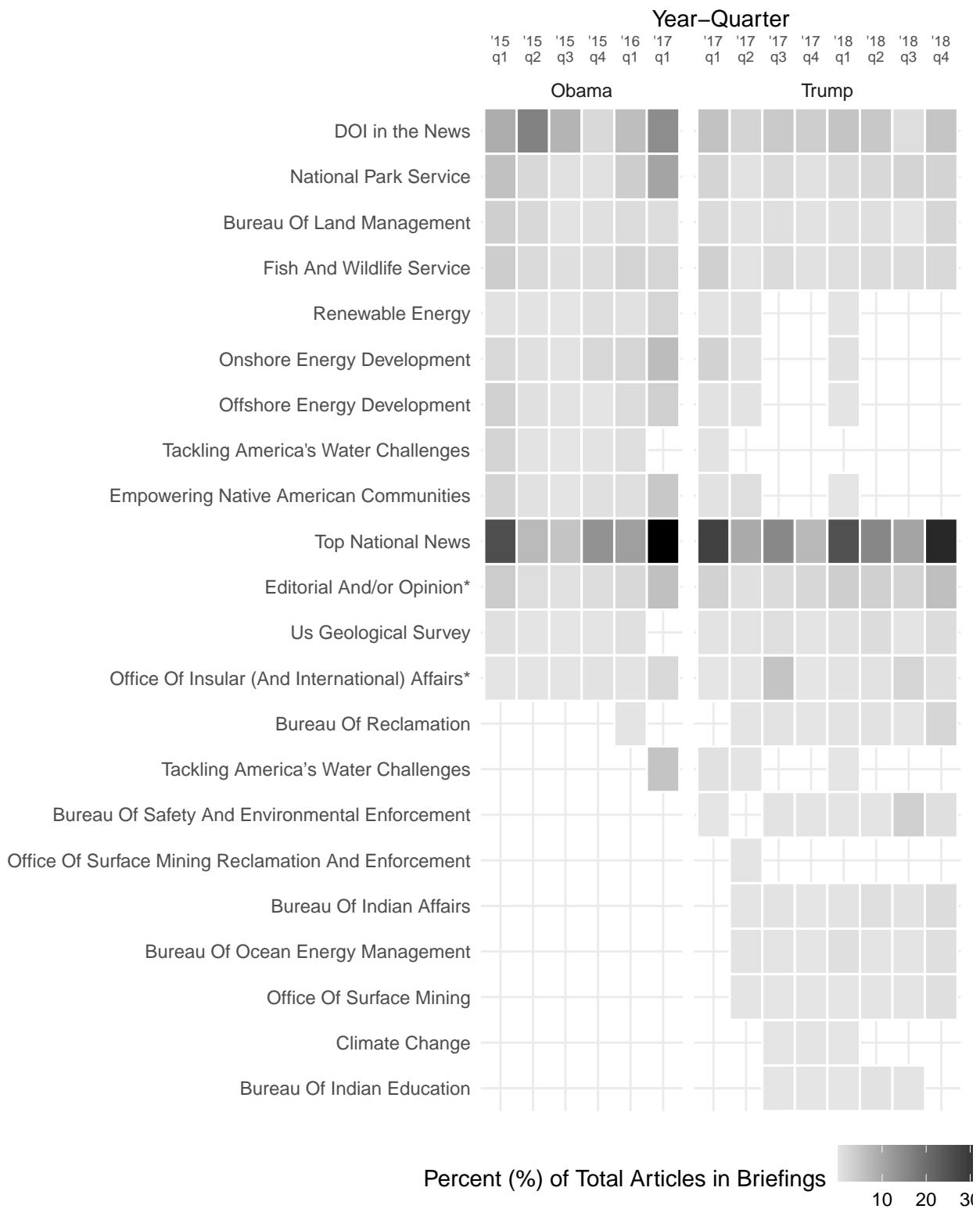


Figure A2: Headings from DOI News Briefings. Removed 'Big Picture' section with schedule for White House and Congress. Removed 'Last Laughs' section with summary of late night comedy. Combined headings for Office of Insular and International Affairs. Combined editorial and opinion sections.

DHS Briefing Section Headings (2024–2025)

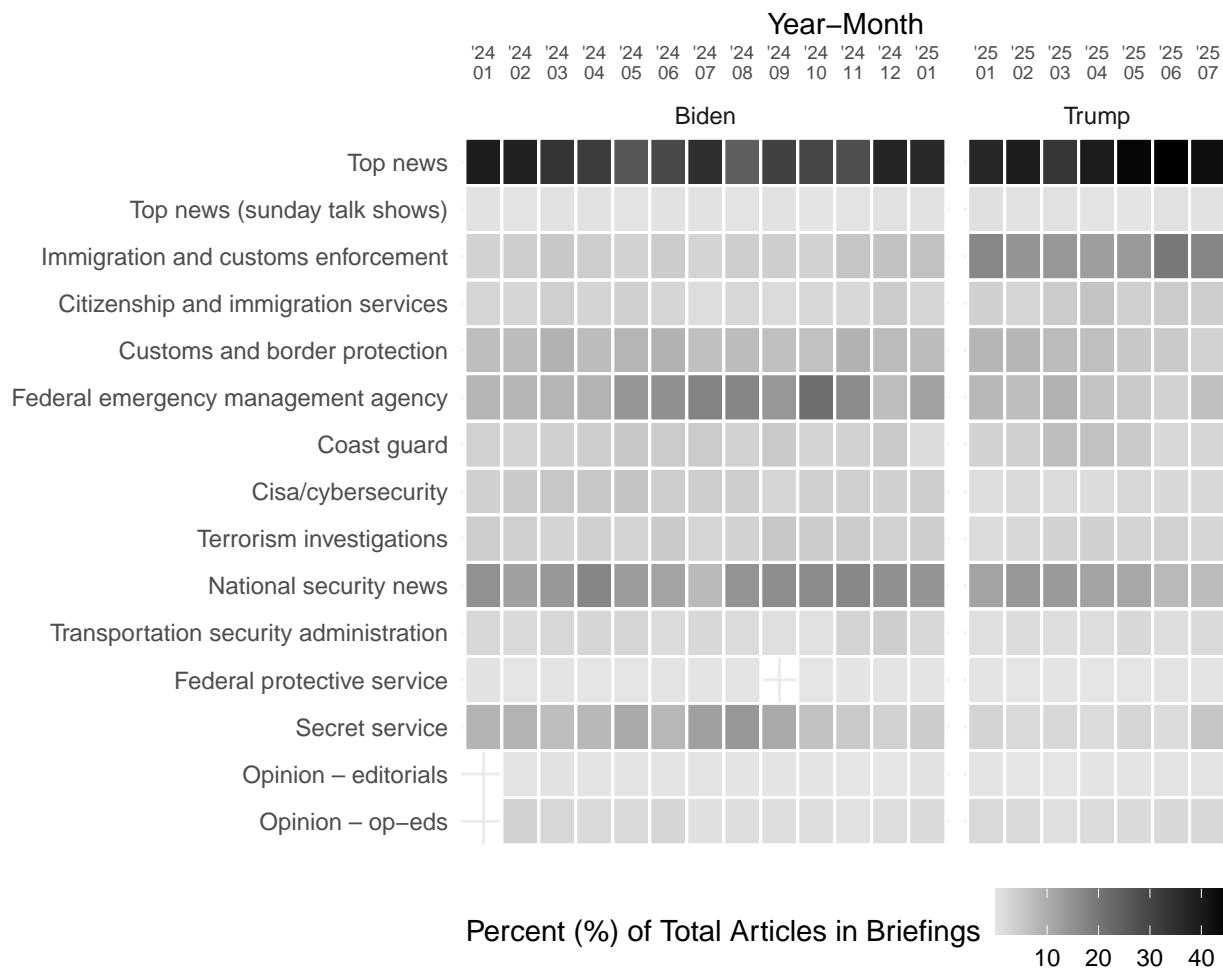


Figure A3: Headings from DHS News Briefings

USCIS Briefing Section Headings (2022–2025)



Figure A4: Headings from USCIS News Briefings

A.2.7. Summary Stats

Table below contains the summary statistics reported in Table 1 for all subagencies and agencies in sample.

Table 5: Summary Stats for Briefings and Agencies

| Briefing | Agency | Part of Briefing | Years | Total Articles | Total Dates | Avg Articles per Day | Unique Source Domains | Unique Source Names |
|----------|--------|------------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| DOI | DOI | Whole Briefing | 2015-2018 | 31,380 | 213 | 147.3 | 727 | 1,292 |
| DOI | BLM | Section | 2015-2018 | 929 | 204 | 4.6 | 120 | 175 |
| DOI | FWS | Section | 2015-2018 | 1,459 | 209 | 7.0 | 220 | 313 |
| DOI | GS | Section | 2015-2018 | 436 | 147 | 3.0 | 119 | 156 |
| DOI | NPS | Section | 2015-2018 | 2,146 | 211 | 10.2 | 235 | 374 |
| DOI | BOR | Section | 2016-2018 | 169 | 83 | 2.0 | 57 | 71 |
| DOI | BIA | Section | 2017-2018 | 301 | 111 | 2.7 | 69 | 88 |
| VA | VA | Whole Briefing | 2020-2021 | 6,099 | 233 | 26.2 | 1,671 | 1,240 |
| USCIS | USCIS | Whole Briefing | 2022-2025 | 41,737 | 842 | 49.6 | 1,689 | 2,065 |
| DHS | DHS | Whole Briefing | 2024-2025 | 56,208 | 543 | 103.5 | 1,265 | 1,355 |
| DHS | CG | Section | 2024-2025 | 2,356 | 498 | 4.7 | 275 | 331 |
| DHS | FEMA | Section | 2024-2025 | 5,687 | 538 | 10.6 | 277 | 273 |
| DHS | SS | Section | 2024-2025 | 3,274 | 484 | 6.8 | 840 | 819 |
| DHS | TSA | Section | 2024-2025 | 1,110 | 380 | 2.9 | 121 | 139 |
| DHS | USCBP | Section | 2024-2025 | 3,908 | 539 | 7.3 | 153 | 160 |
| DHS | USCIS | Section | 2024-2025 | 1,950 | 482 | 4.0 | 140 | 129 |
| DHS | USICE | Section | 2024-2025 | 5,083 | 506 | 10.0 | 247 | 239 |
| Total | | | 2015-2025 | 135,424 | 1,451 | 93.3 | 3,348 | 3,965 |

A.3. Additional Analysis of Briefing Data

A.3.1. Number of Articles and Sources by Date

The following plots show how the number of articles and unique sources has varied over time. The first plot shows the total number of articles in each briefing. The next two plots show the total number of articles and unique sources after dropping local general interest source and government websites.

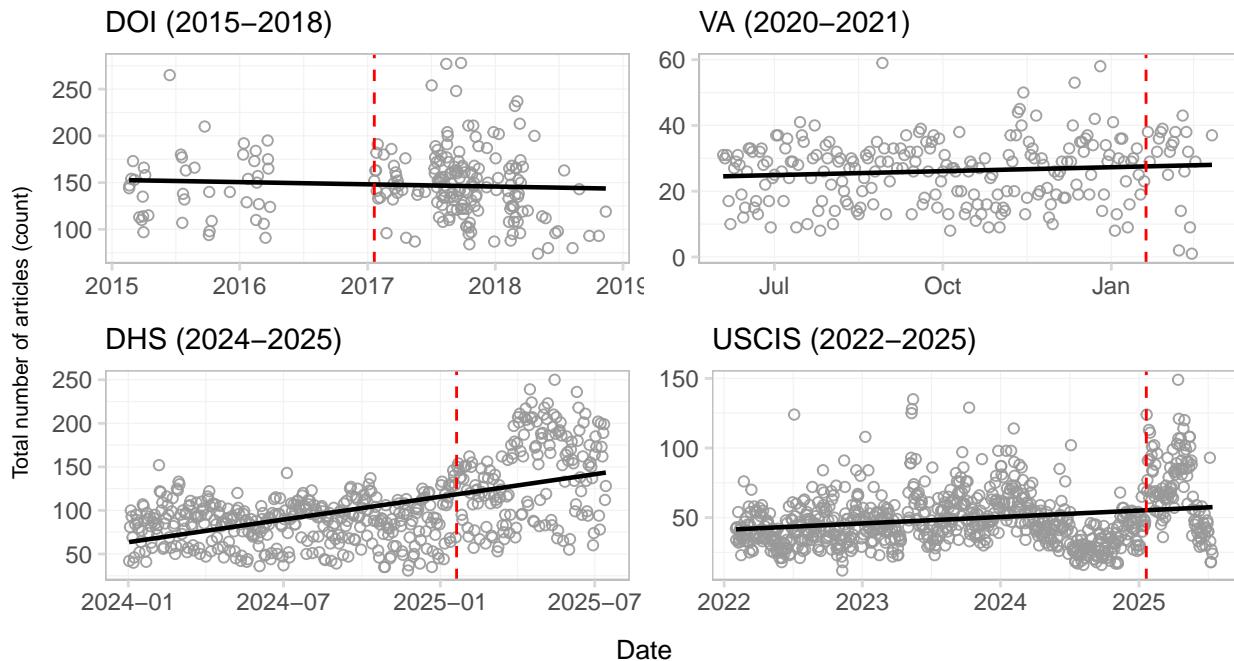


Figure A5: Number of articles cited in news briefings. Dotted red line when a new president takes office.

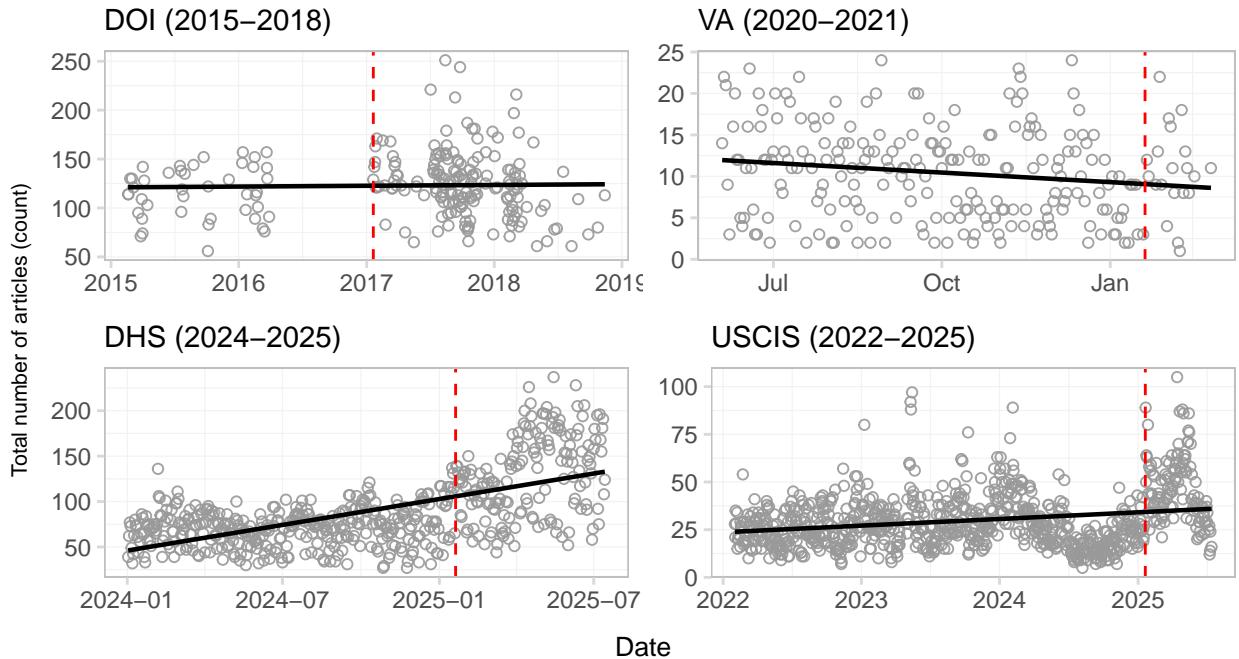


Figure A6: Number of articles after dropping local general interest sources and government websites. Dotted red line when a new president takes office.

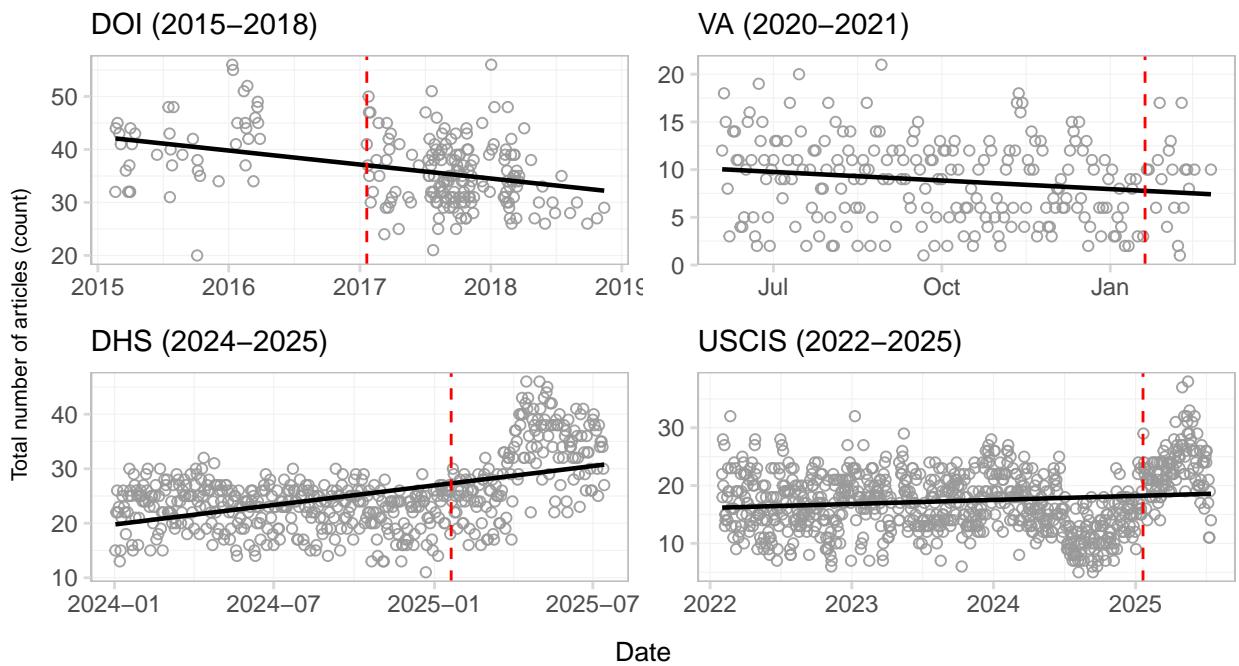


Figure A7: Number of unique sources per day after dropping local general interest sources and government websites. Dotted red line when a new president takes office.

A.3.2. Dropped URLs and Articles

When analyzing partisan bias, I excluded three types of sources: local general interest news sources, government websites, and sources with no identifiable URLs or names.

Local general interest sources are defined by their geographic scope, prioritizing news and stories that directly impact the residents of the community they serve. These stories can include national politics, but they more often cover topics like local and state politics, local sports, and entertainment. General interest local sources were dropped because the MBFC scores were less complete for local news sources, and there was less agreement between the MBFC and Allsides scores for local general interest sources. News outlets that focus exclusively on local or state politics (e.g. the Oregon Capital Chronicle) are included.

Government websites were identified as those with .mil or .gov domains. Several additional government websites were identified during the hand-coding process. These include other military websites like “dvidshub.net” and “usni.org” as well as some local government websites like “countynewscenter.com,” “lin-colncityhomepage.com,” and “genesee.ny.us.”

‘Other Dropped’ sources are sources without usable URLs that could not be matched based on name alone. These are sources with ambiguous html text like ‘HERE’. See appendix A.2.4 for a list of the names, domains, and websites that could not be matched to a news outlet.

In the first table below, I calculate the number and proportion of articles in each category. The second table breaks down the news briefings by source geographic scope (see A.2.5 for how the geographic scope was coded). In this second table, I drop ‘Other Dropped’ sources before calculating the totals

Table 6: Excluded Articles or URLs in Briefings

| Briefing | Agency | Part of Briefing | Years | Total Articles | Local General Interest | % | Gov Web sites | % | Other Dropped | % | Total Dropped | % |
|----------|--------|------------------|-----------|----------------|------------------------|------|---------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|------|
| DOI | DOI | Whole Briefing | 2015-2018 | 31,380 | 5,181 | 16.5 | 3 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 5,185 | 16.5 |
| DOI | BLM | Section | 2015-2018 | 929 | 402 | 43.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 402 | 43.3 |
| DOI | FWS | Section | 2015-2018 | 1,459 | 470 | 32.2 | 1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 471 | 32.3 |
| DOI | GS | Section | 2015-2018 | 436 | 128 | 29.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 128 | 29.4 |
| DOI | NPS | Section | 2015-2018 | 2,146 | 740 | 34.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 740 | 34.5 |
| DOI | BOR | Section | 2016-2018 | 169 | 74 | 43.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 74 | 43.8 |
| DOI | BIA | Section | 2017-2018 | 301 | 82 | 27.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 82 | 27.2 |
| VA | VA | Whole Briefing | 2020-2021 | 6,099 | 3,583 | 58.7 | 87 | 1.4 | 38 | 0.6 | 3,708 | 60.8 |
| USCIS | USCIS | Whole Briefing | 2022-2025 | 41,737 | 16,468 | 39.5 | 44 | 0.1 | 3 | 0.0 | 16,515 | 39.6 |
| USCIS | USCIS | Section | 2022-2025 | 41,737 | 16,468 | 39.5 | 44 | 0.1 | 3 | 0.0 | 16,515 | 39.6 |
| DHS | DHS | Whole Briefing | 2024-2025 | 56,208 | 7,365 | 13.1 | 198 | 0.4 | 70 | 0.1 | 7,633 | 13.6 |
| DHS | CG | Section | 2024-2025 | 2,356 | 678 | 28.8 | 36 | 1.5 | 8 | 0.3 | 722 | 30.6 |
| DHS | FEMA | Section | 2024-2025 | 5,687 | 963 | 16.9 | 2 | 0.0 | 9 | 0.2 | 974 | 17.1 |
| DHS | SS | Section | 2024-2025 | 3,274 | 1,479 | 45.2 | 148 | 4.5 | 1 | 0.0 | 1,628 | 49.7 |
| DHS | TSA | Section | 2024-2025 | 1,110 | 207 | 18.6 | 3 | 0.3 | 7 | 0.6 | 217 | 19.5 |
| DHS | USCBP | Section | 2024-2025 | 3,908 | 734 | 18.8 | 2 | 0.1 | 8 | 0.2 | 744 | 19.0 |
| DHS | USCIS | Section | 2024-2025 | 1,950 | 235 | 12.1 | 1 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.1 | 238 | 12.2 |
| DHS | USICE | Section | 2024-2025 | 5,083 | 814 | 16.0 | 2 | 0.0 | 11 | 0.2 | 827 | 16.3 |
| Total | | | 2015-2025 | 135,424 | 32,597 | 24.1 | 332 | 0.2 | 112 | 0.1 | 33,041 | 24.4 |

Table 7: Articles by Geography type. 'Local' categories described in paper include substate- and state-level sources. Excluded other dropped articles.

| Briefing | Agency | Total | Local | % | Substate | % | State | % | National | % | Internat | % | Gov | % |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|------|----------|------|-------|-----|----------|------|----------|------|-----|-----|
| DOI | DOI | 31,379 | 6,459 | 20.6 | 5,992 | 19.1 | 466 | 1.5 | 22,769 | 72.6 | 2,116 | 6.7 | 3 | 0.0 |
| DOI | BLM | 929 | 441 | 47.5 | 410 | 44.1 | 31 | 3.3 | 429 | 46.2 | 58 | 6.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| DOI | FWS | 1,459 | 510 | 35.0 | 439 | 30.1 | 70 | 4.8 | 843 | 57.8 | 104 | 7.1 | 1 | 0.1 |
| DOI | GS | 436 | 136 | 31.2 | 121 | 27.8 | 15 | 3.4 | 251 | 57.6 | 49 | 11.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| DOI | NPS | 2,146 | 805 | 37.5 | 770 | 35.9 | 35 | 1.6 | 1,200 | 55.9 | 141 | 6.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| DOI | BOR | 169 | 83 | 49.1 | 83 | 49.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 75 | 44.4 | 10 | 5.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| DOI | BIA | 301 | 92 | 30.6 | 77 | 25.6 | 15 | 5.0 | 202 | 67.1 | 7 | 2.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| VA | VA | 6,061 | 3,809 | 62.8 | 3,725 | 61.5 | 84 | 1.4 | 2,125 | 35.1 | 26 | 0.4 | 87 | 1.4 |
| USCIS | USCIS | 41,734 | 17,205 | 41.2 | 16,431 | 39.4 | 773 | 1.9 | 23,183 | 55.5 | 1,291 | 3.1 | 44 | 0.1 |
| USCIS | USCIS | 41,734 | 17,205 | 41.2 | 16,431 | 39.4 | 773 | 1.9 | 23,183 | 55.5 | 1,291 | 3.1 | 44 | 0.1 |
| DHS | DHS | 56,138 | 7,985 | 14.2 | 7,650 | 13.6 | 335 | 0.6 | 45,218 | 80.5 | 2,712 | 4.8 | 198 | 0.4 |
| DHS | CG | 2,348 | 710 | 30.2 | 698 | 29.7 | 12 | 0.5 | 1,554 | 66.2 | 48 | 2.0 | 36 | 1.5 |
| DHS | FEMA | 5,678 | 1,036 | 18.2 | 938 | 16.5 | 98 | 1.7 | 4,453 | 78.4 | 187 | 3.3 | 2 | 0.0 |
| DHS | SS | 3,273 | 1,510 | 46.1 | 1,488 | 45.5 | 22 | 0.7 | 1,544 | 47.2 | 62 | 1.9 | 148 | 4.5 |
| DHS | TSA | 1,103 | 230 | 20.9 | 227 | 20.6 | 3 | 0.3 | 853 | 77.3 | 16 | 1.5 | 3 | 0.3 |
| DHS | USCBP | 3,900 | 778 | 19.9 | 755 | 19.4 | 23 | 0.6 | 3,048 | 78.2 | 69 | 1.8 | 2 | 0.1 |
| DHS | USCIS | 1,948 | 300 | 15.4 | 281 | 14.4 | 19 | 1.0 | 1,576 | 80.9 | 71 | 3.6 | 1 | 0.1 |
| DHS | USICE | 5,072 | 907 | 17.9 | 888 | 17.5 | 19 | 0.4 | 4,091 | 80.7 | 71 | 1.4 | 2 | 0.0 |
| Total | | 135,312 | 35,458 | 26.2 | 33,798 | 25.0 | 1,658 | 1.2 | 93,295 | 68.9 | 6,145 | 4.5 | 332 | 0.2 |

A.3.3. Media type

Media sources were categorized by geographic scope, medium, and focus (see A.2.5). As described in the main paper, the briefings contain a diverse set of news sources. The following plot and tables break down the news briefings by the types of sources cited in them.



Figure A8: Types of news sources in DOI and USCIS news briefings. Local includes general interest state and local news sources. Specialized includes all news sources that are not general interest, including local, national, and international sources.

Table 8: Total articles belonging to specialization category (Count). Excluded other dropped articles and government websites. General interest includes General Interest and College University. Gov+ includes Government, Legal, and Civil Service. Not policy includes Lifestyle, Entertainment, and Shopper. Ethnic includes sources categorized as Ethnic and domestic non-English sources.

| Briefing | Agency | Total Articles | General Interest | Specialized | Not Policy | Gov+ | Business | Military | Health | Immigration | Energy/ Enviro | Ethnic |
|----------|--------|----------------|------------------|-------------|------------|--------|----------|----------|--------|-------------|----------------|--------|
| E | DOI | 31,376 | 25,495 | 5,881 | 129 | 3,336 | 1,120 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 749 | 101 |
| | DOI | 929 | 775 | 154 | 1 | 59 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 0 |
| | FWS | 1,458 | 1,193 | 265 | 3 | 131 | 37 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 7 |
| | GS | 436 | 352 | 84 | 1 | 12 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 2 |
| | NPS | 2,146 | 1,909 | 237 | 13 | 76 | 65 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 4 |
| | BOR | 169 | 136 | 33 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| | BIA | 301 | 211 | 90 | 0 | 74 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| | VA | 5,974 | 4,246 | 1,728 | 14 | 545 | 118 | 722 | 192 | 0 | 7 | 26 |
| | USCIS | 41,690 | 35,529 | 6,161 | 14 | 3,961 | 1,023 | 122 | 0 | 243 | 286 | 108 |
| | USCIS | 41,690 | 35,529 | 6,161 | 14 | 3,961 | 1,023 | 122 | 0 | 243 | 286 | 108 |
| E | DHS | 55,940 | 47,391 | 8,549 | 15 | 5,162 | 1,555 | 72 | 0 | 678 | 376 | 339 |
| | CG | 2,312 | 2,039 | 273 | 0 | 108 | 68 | 38 | 0 | 9 | 20 | 18 |
| | FEMA | 5,676 | 5,171 | 505 | 1 | 242 | 113 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 115 | 15 |
| | SS | 3,125 | 2,859 | 266 | 9 | 175 | 44 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| | TSA | 1,100 | 959 | 141 | 0 | 92 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 5 |
| | USCBP | 3,898 | 3,132 | 766 | 0 | 199 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 437 | 24 | 32 |
| | USCIS | 1,947 | 1,661 | 286 | 0 | 158 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 16 | 53 |
| | USICE | 5,070 | 4,487 | 583 | 2 | 358 | 43 | 2 | 0 | 43 | 44 | 80 |
| Total | | 134,980 | 112,661 | 22,319 | 172 | 13,004 | 3,816 | 1,000 | 192 | 921 | 1,418 | 574 |

Table 9: Porportion of articles belonging to each specialization category (Percent). Dropped general interest and non-policy sources (General Interest, College University, Lifestyle, Entertainment, and Shopper). Excluded other dropped articles and government websites. Gov+ includes Government, Legal, and Civil Service. Ethnic includes sources categorized as Ethnic and domestic non-English sources.

| Briefing | Agency | Total Articles | Specialized (Policy-related) | % | %Gov+ | %Business | %Military | %Health | %Immigration | %Energy/ Enviro | %Ethnic |
|----------|--------|----------------|------------------------------|------|-------|-----------|-----------|---------|--------------|-----------------|---------|
| DOI | DOI | 31,376 | 5,752 | 18.3 | 58.0 | 19.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 1.8 |
| DOI | BLM | 929 | 153 | 16.5 | 38.6 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.4 | 0.0 |
| DOI | FWS | 1,458 | 262 | 18.0 | 50.0 | 14.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.8 | 2.7 |
| DOI | GS | 436 | 83 | 19.0 | 14.5 | 19.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.3 | 2.4 |
| DOI | NPS | 2,146 | 224 | 10.4 | 33.9 | 29.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.8 | 1.8 |
| DOI | BOR | 169 | 33 | 19.5 | 30.3 | 12.1 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 27.3 | 0.0 |
| DOI | BIA | 301 | 90 | 29.9 | 82.2 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.2 |
| VA | VA | 5,974 | 1,714 | 28.7 | 31.8 | 6.9 | 42.1 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.5 |
| USCIS | USCIS | 41,690 | 6,147 | 14.7 | 64.4 | 16.6 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 1.8 |
| USCIS | USCIS | 41,690 | 6,147 | 14.7 | 64.4 | 16.6 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 1.8 |
| DHS | DHS | 55,940 | 8,534 | 15.3 | 60.5 | 18.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| DHS | CG | 2,312 | 273 | 11.8 | 39.6 | 24.9 | 13.9 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 7.3 | 6.6 |
| DHS | FEMA | 5,676 | 504 | 8.9 | 48.0 | 22.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 22.8 | 3.0 |
| DHS | SS | 3,125 | 257 | 8.2 | 68.1 | 17.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| DHS | TSA | 1,100 | 141 | 12.8 | 65.2 | 19.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 3.5 |
| DHS | USCBP | 3,898 | 766 | 19.7 | 26.0 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 57.0 | 3.1 | 4.2 |
| DHS | USCIS | 1,947 | 286 | 14.7 | 55.2 | 14.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 18.5 |
| DHS | USICE | 5,070 | 581 | 11.5 | 61.6 | 7.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 13.8 |
| Total | | 134,980 | 22,147 | 16.4 | 58.7 | 17.2 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 2.6 |

A.4. MediaBias/FactCheck (MBFC)

A.4.1. Collection and Cleaning

According to the MBFC website⁵, Media Bias/Fact Check (MBFC) was founded in 2015 to provide ratings of political bias, factual accuracy, and credibility for news sources. It uses paid and volunteer human coders to construct ratings.

To determine partisan slant, MBFC uses a weighted scoring system that evaluates four dimensions of political and journalistic orientation: economic ideology (35%), social liberalism vs. conservatism (35%), balance in straight news reporting (15%), and editorial bias (15%). Each media outlet is reviewed based on at least 10 headlines and 5 full articles, with manual analysis of framing, sourcing, tone, and omission. Scores on these dimensions are aggregated to position the source on a -10 to +10 political bias scale, which ranges from “Extreme Left” to “Extreme Right.”

To assess factual reliability, articles are scored independently across four dimensions: failed fact checks (40%), source transparency (25%), sourcing practices (25%), and one-sidedness or omission (10%). Reviewers draw on third-party fact-checking organizations, ownership disclosures, and sourcing depth to calculate a weighted score from 0 (very high factuality) to 10 (very low). A final “credibility rating” is then generated using a point-based system incorporating factuality, bias level, website traffic, longevity, and press freedom in the country of origin.

On June 2, 2025, I downloaded MBFC scores using the MBFC API (<https://rapidapi.com/mbfcnews/api/media-bias-fact-check-ratings-api2>). However, I needed to merge the API data with additional information because MBFC combines its scores for partisan slant and factual accuracy. For sources that have been deemed factually questionable, the partisan slant score is replaced by ‘Questionable’. Thus, to obtain partisan slant scores for all sources, I also scraped the MBFC website using the MBFC page URLs provided by the API. I identified several places where partisan slant data could be found on the website (a table in the text and the filename of an image).

To construct a bias variable from these three sources of information, I first created flag variables for each category. I created a variable called **right**, which was 1 if the source was categorized as ‘right’ by the API, webpage text, or webpage image filename. I also created a variable called **left**, which would be 1 if the source was categorized as ‘left’ by the API, webpage text, or webpage image filename. Lastly, I created a variable called **center**, which would be 1 if the source was categorized as ‘least biased’ by the API, webpage text, or webpage image filename. I created a variable called **other**, which was equal to 1 if the source was categorized as a ‘satire’ by the API, webpage text, or webpage image filename. Lastly, I created a variable called **notrated**, which was 1 if the webpage text categorized it as “not rated”, “na”, “unrated”, “pro-science”, “pseudoscience”, or “junk news”. **notrated** was also 1 if the source could not be placed into

To construct a final partisan bias variable, I used the following rules to determine whether a source was categorized as left, right, center, other, or not categorized:

- Right-leaning: (**right**=1) and (**left**=0)
- Left-leaning: (**left**=1) and (**right**=0)
- Center: (**center**=1) and (**right**=**left**=0)
- Other: (**other**=1) and (**center**=**right**=**left**=0)
- Not Categorized: ((**notrated**=1) and (**other**=**center**=**right**=**left**=0)) OR (**right**=**left**=1)

Some webpages also provided the numeric score for partisan bias as well. However, most of them were missing the negative sign (-) if they were liberal. Thus, I recalculated the numeric scores by multiplying the number by -1 if the score was from a liberal-leaning website. These continuous scores are available for only part of the sample. They are only used in the Appendix (see A.4.6).

⁵See <https://mediabiasfactcheck.com/about/>.

Table 10: Total articles from sources in partisan slant categories (MBFC). Excluded local general interest, other dropped articles and government websites.

| Briefing | Agency | Total Articles | Left-lean | % | Center | % | Right-lean | % | Not Catego- rized | % |
|----------|--------|----------------|-----------|------|--------|------|------------|------|----------------------|------|
| DOI | DOI | 26,196 | 15,989 | 61.0 | 3,893 | 14.9 | 4,856 | 18.5 | 1,458 | 5.6 |
| DOI | BLM | 527 | 327 | 62.0 | 60 | 11.4 | 81 | 15.4 | 59 | 11.2 |
| DOI | FWS | 988 | 597 | 60.4 | 187 | 18.9 | 117 | 11.8 | 87 | 8.8 |
| DOI | GS | 308 | 162 | 52.6 | 67 | 21.8 | 45 | 14.6 | 34 | 11.0 |
| DOI | NPS | 1,406 | 979 | 69.6 | 139 | 9.9 | 183 | 13.0 | 105 | 7.5 |
| DOI | BOR | 95 | 43 | 45.3 | 25 | 26.3 | 11 | 11.6 | 16 | 16.8 |
| DOI | BIA | 219 | 121 | 55.3 | 73 | 33.3 | 9 | 4.1 | 16 | 7.3 |
| VA | VA | 2,391 | 625 | 26.1 | 855 | 35.8 | 211 | 8.8 | 700 | 29.3 |
| USCIS | USCIS | 25,222 | 10,549 | 41.8 | 4,789 | 19.0 | 8,454 | 33.5 | 1,430 | 5.7 |
| USCIS | USCIS | 25,222 | 10,549 | 41.8 | 4,789 | 19.0 | 8,454 | 33.5 | 1,430 | 5.7 |
| DHS | DHS | 48,575 | 26,290 | 54.1 | 7,176 | 14.8 | 13,174 | 27.1 | 1,935 | 4.0 |
| DHS | CG | 1,634 | 1,088 | 66.6 | 154 | 9.4 | 247 | 15.1 | 145 | 8.9 |
| DHS | FEMA | 4,713 | 3,672 | 77.9 | 456 | 9.7 | 521 | 11.1 | 64 | 1.4 |
| DHS | SS | 1,646 | 839 | 51.0 | 179 | 10.9 | 575 | 34.9 | 53 | 3.2 |
| DHS | TSA | 893 | 611 | 68.4 | 88 | 9.9 | 174 | 19.5 | 20 | 2.2 |
| DHS | USCBP | 3,164 | 1,319 | 41.7 | 262 | 8.3 | 1,060 | 33.5 | 523 | 16.5 |
| DHS | USCIS | 1,712 | 965 | 56.4 | 189 | 11.0 | 431 | 25.2 | 127 | 7.4 |
| DHS | USICE | 4,256 | 2,205 | 51.8 | 367 | 8.6 | 1,521 | 35.7 | 163 | 3.8 |
| Total | | 102,384 | 53,453 | 52.2 | 16,713 | 16.3 | 26,695 | 26.1 | 5,523 | 5.4 |

Table 11: Total unique sources in partisan slant categories (MBFC). Excluded local general interest, other dropped articles and government websites.

| Briefing | Agency | Total Sources | Left-lean | Center | Right-lean | Other | Not Categorized |
|----------|--------|---------------|-----------|--------|------------|-------|-----------------|
| DHS | DHS | 730 | 265 | 104 | 155 | 0 | 206 |
| DOI | DOI | 864 | 293 | 126 | 130 | 0 | 315 |
| USCIS | USCIS | 386 | 133 | 40 | 59 | 0 | 154 |
| VA | VA | 398 | 75 | 44 | 41 | 0 | 238 |
| DHS | CG | 96 | 25 | 16 | 15 | 0 | 40 |
| DHS | FEMA | 84 | 44 | 10 | 12 | 0 | 18 |
| DHS | SS | 123 | 34 | 19 | 26 | 0 | 44 |
| DHS | TSA | 53 | 24 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 9 |
| DHS | USCBP | 73 | 30 | 10 | 16 | 0 | 17 |
| DHS | USCIS | 78 | 32 | 10 | 22 | 0 | 14 |
| DHS | USICE | 78 | 31 | 11 | 23 | 0 | 13 |
| DOI | BIA | 36 | 17 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| DOI | BLM | 65 | 24 | 10 | 14 | 0 | 17 |
| DOI | BOR | 32 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 8 |
| DOI | FWS | 121 | 47 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 34 |
| DOI | GS | 70 | 32 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 20 |
| DOI | NPS | 124 | 47 | 20 | 19 | 0 | 38 |
| USCIS | USCIS | 386 | 133 | 40 | 59 | 0 | 154 |
| Total | | 2,378 | 766 | 314 | 385 | 0 | 913 |

A.4.2. Compare MBFC, Allsides, and Guess (2021)

In this section, I compare the MBFC scores with less comprehensive sets of scores from Guess (2021) and Allsides. Upon request, Allsides provided me with a dataset of its partisan slant scores in June 2025. The Guess (2021) scores can be found in the paper's replication files.

Allsides sorts news outlets into the following categories: Right, Lean Right, Center, Mixed, Lean Left, and Left. Only one source cited in a briefing is labeled 'Mixed,' and it's a local general interest news source. Guess (2021) scores the most common news sites based on the partisanship of each outlet's audience.

Table 12: Agreement between MBFC and Allsides Scores

| Source Type | Total Sources | Total Agree | Percent Agreement |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Excluded (local) | 549 | 319 | 58.1 |
| Included | 236 | 181 | 76.7 |

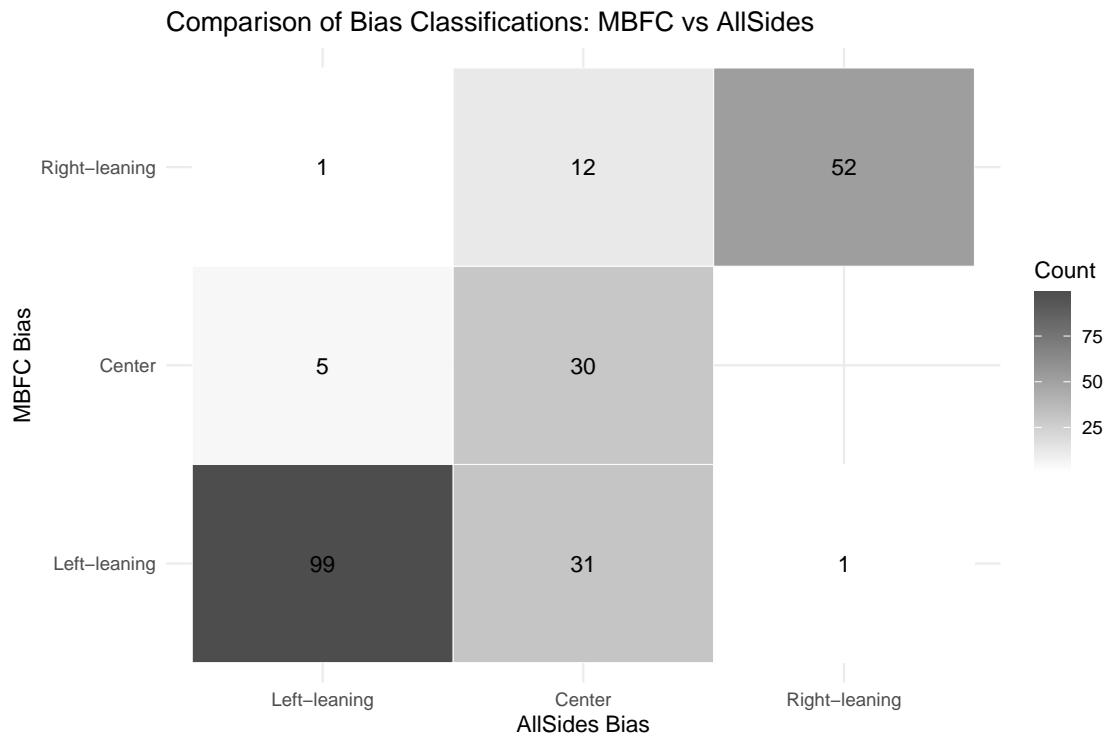


Figure A9: Comparison of MBFC and Allsides scores. Limited to sources cited in briefings and scored by both Allsides and MBFC. Plot shows total sources cited in briefings according to its MBFC and Allsides partisan slant category. Excludes local general interest sources and government websites.

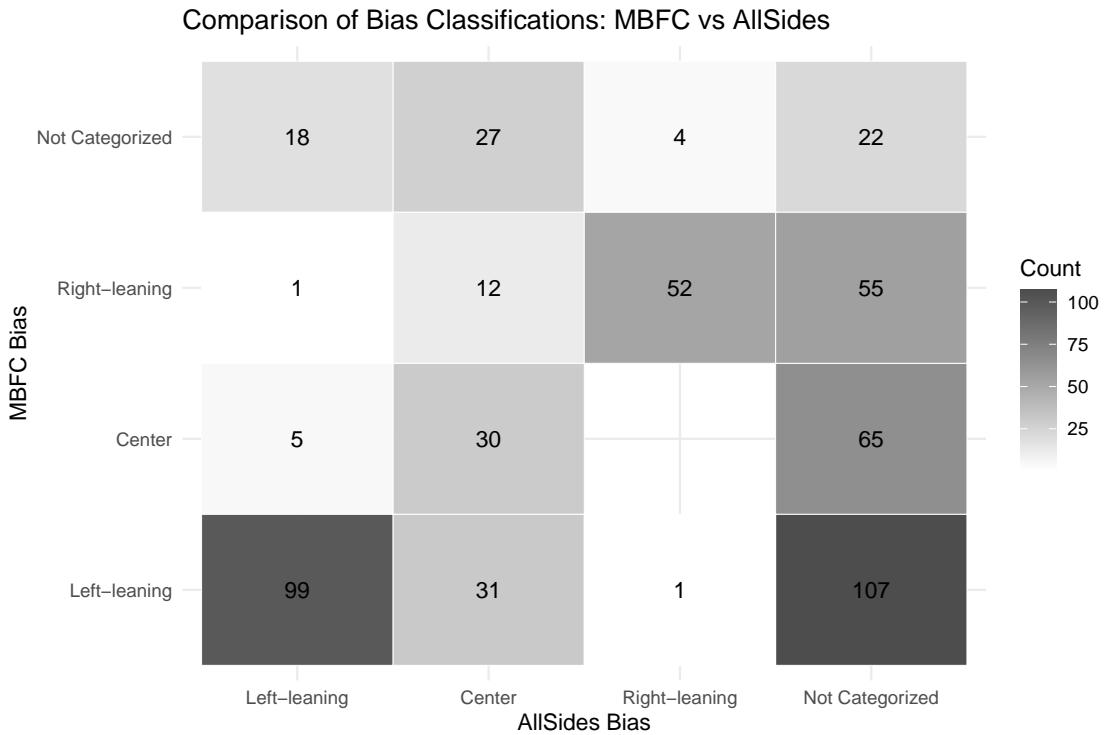


Figure A10: Comparison of MBFC and Allsides scores. Limited to sources cited in briefings. Plot shows total sources cited in briefings according to its MBFC and Allsides partisan slant category. Excludes local general interest sources and government websites.

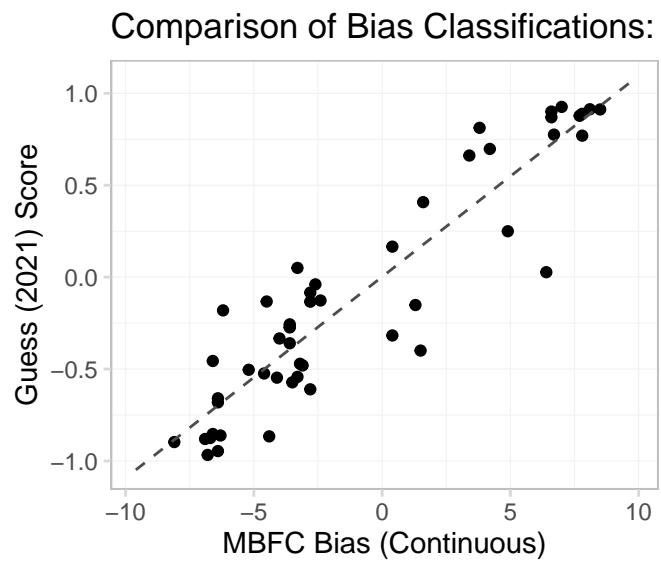


Figure A11: Comparison of MBFC and Guess (2021) scores. Limited to sources cited in briefings and scored by both Allsides and Guess (2021). Excludes local general interest sources and government websites.

A.4.3. Over time changes (line plots)

Partisan Bias Scores (MBFC) for DOI News Briefings

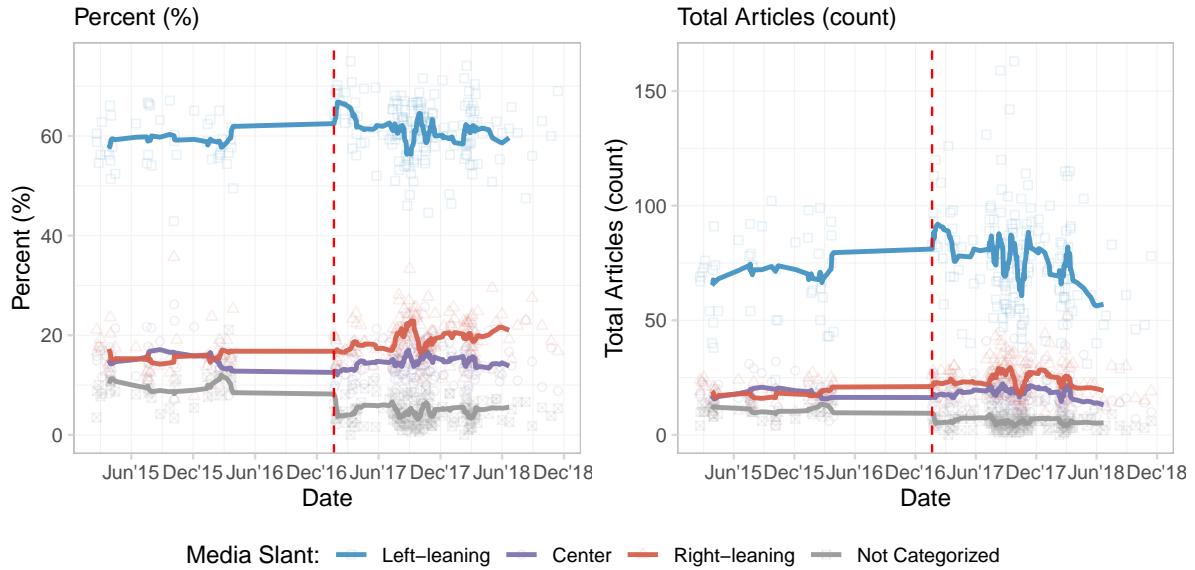


Figure A12: Over-time coverage from partisan sources in the DOI news briefings. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dotted line at Trump's 2017 inauguration. Lines are 14-day rolling averages.

Partisan Bias Scores (MBFC) for VA News Briefings

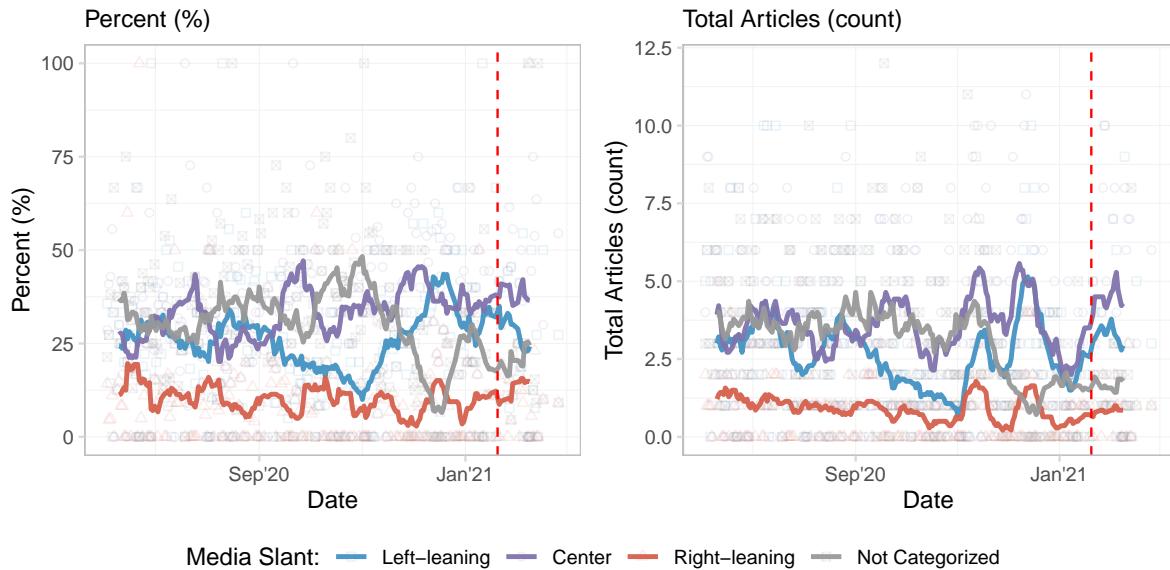


Figure A13: Over-time coverage from partisan sources in the VA news briefings. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dotted line at Biden's 2021 inauguration. Lines are 14-day rolling averages.

Partisan Bias Scores (MBFC) for USCIS News Briefings

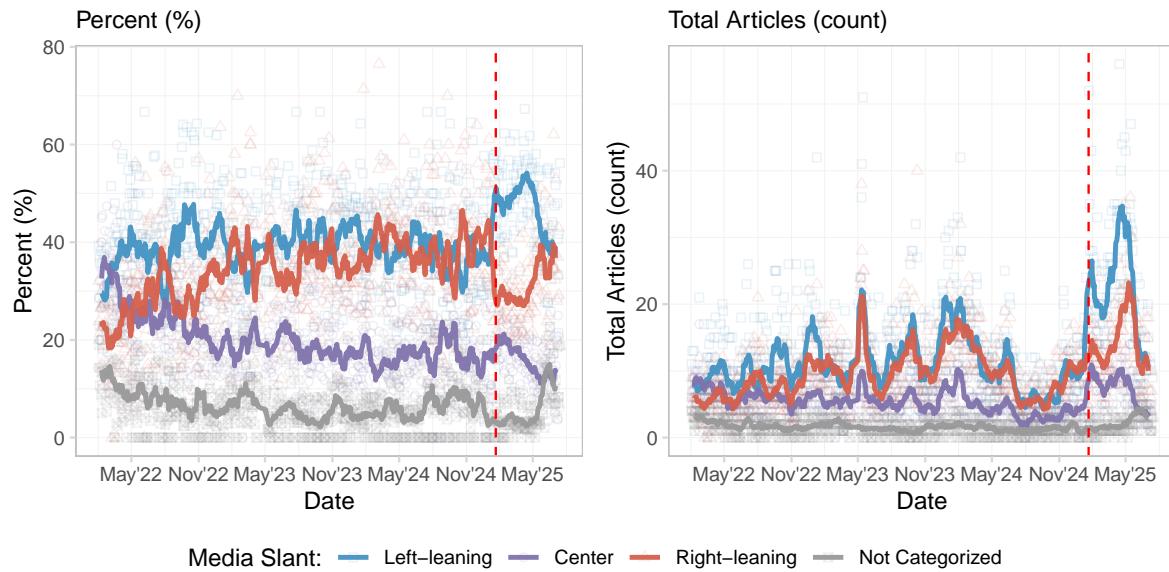


Figure A14: Over-time coverage from partisan sources in the USCIS news briefings. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dotted line at Biden's 2011 inauguration. Lines are 14-day rolling averages.

Partisan Bias Scores (MBFC) for DHS News Briefings

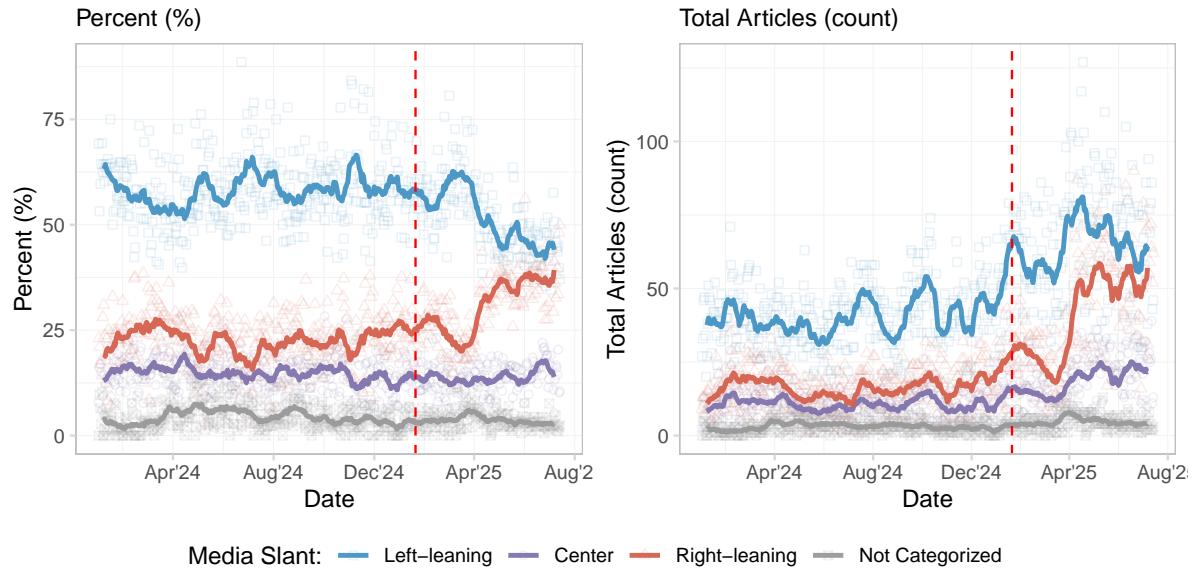


Figure A15: Over-time coverage from partisan sources in the DHS news briefings. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dotted line at Trump's 2020 inauguration. Lines are 14-day rolling averages.

USCIS vs DHS (2024-25): In the USCIS plot below, I subset to only 2024-2025 so that the DHS and USCIS plots are easier to compare. Below it, I also reproduce the DHS plot for easy comparison.

Partisan Bias Scores (MBFC) for USCIS (2024–25) News Briefings

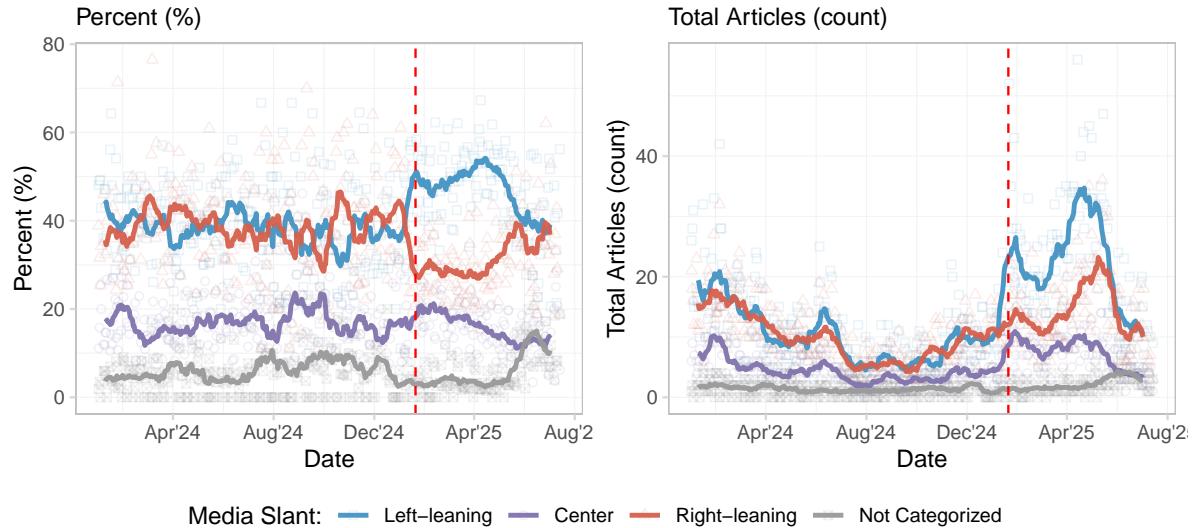


Figure A16: Over-time coverage from partisan sources in the USCIS news briefings from 2024-2025. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dotted line at Biden's 2011 inauguration. Lines are 14-day rolling averages.

Partisan Bias Scores (MBFC) for DHS News Briefings

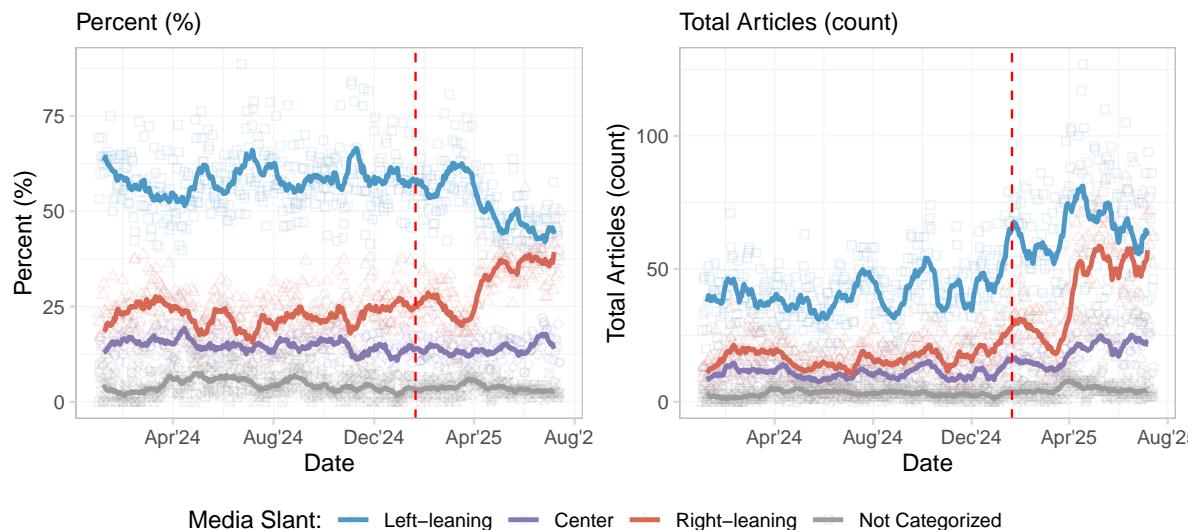


Figure A17: Over-time coverage from partisan sources in the DHS news briefings. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dotted line at Trump's 2020 inauguration. Lines are 14-day rolling averages.

A.4.4. Over time changes by heading

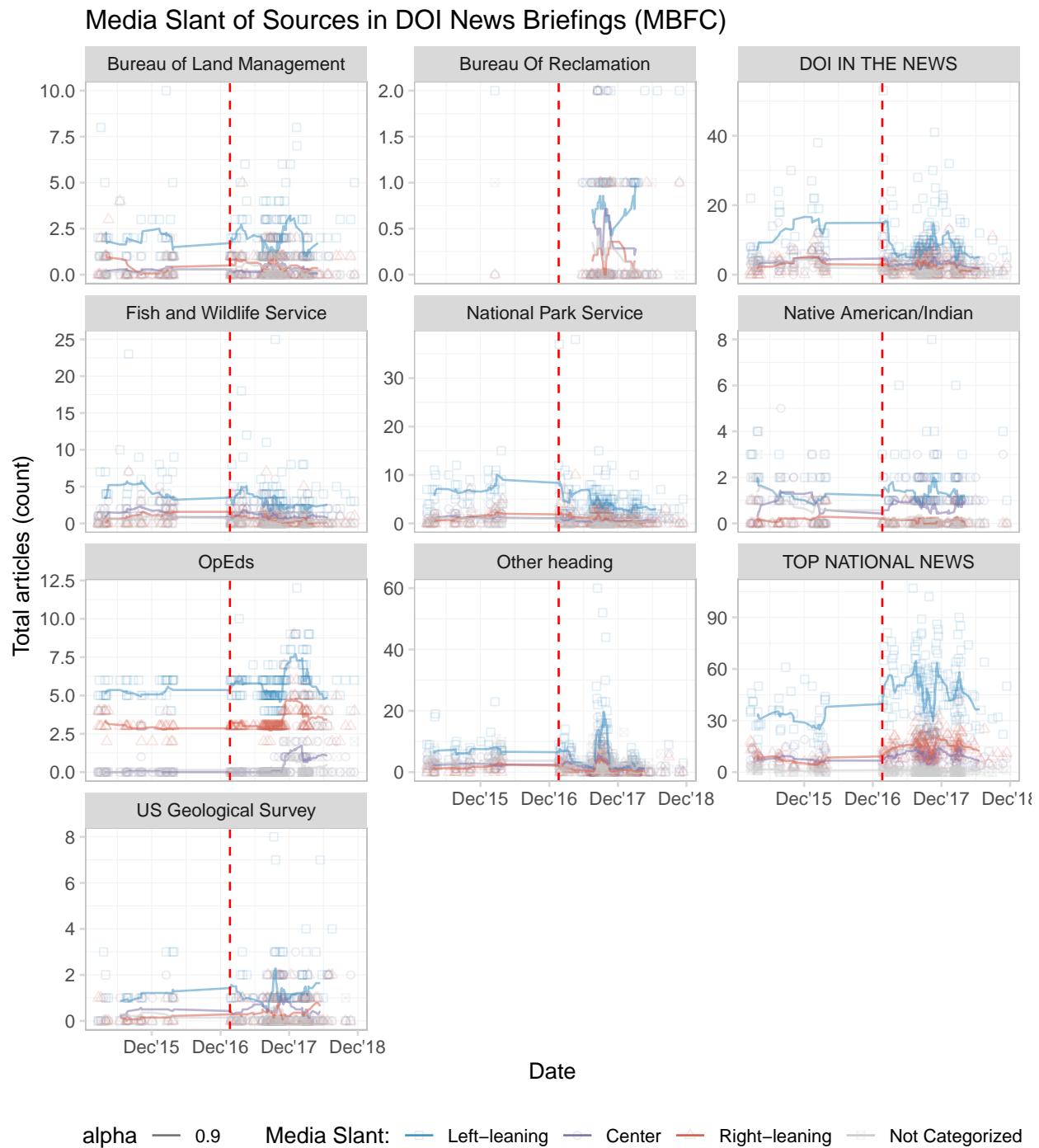


Figure A18: Over-time coverage from partisan sources in the DOI news briefings by heading. Total articles in each section. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dotted line at Trump's 2017 inauguration. Lines are 14-day rolling averages.

Media Slant of Sources in DOI News Briefings (MBFC)

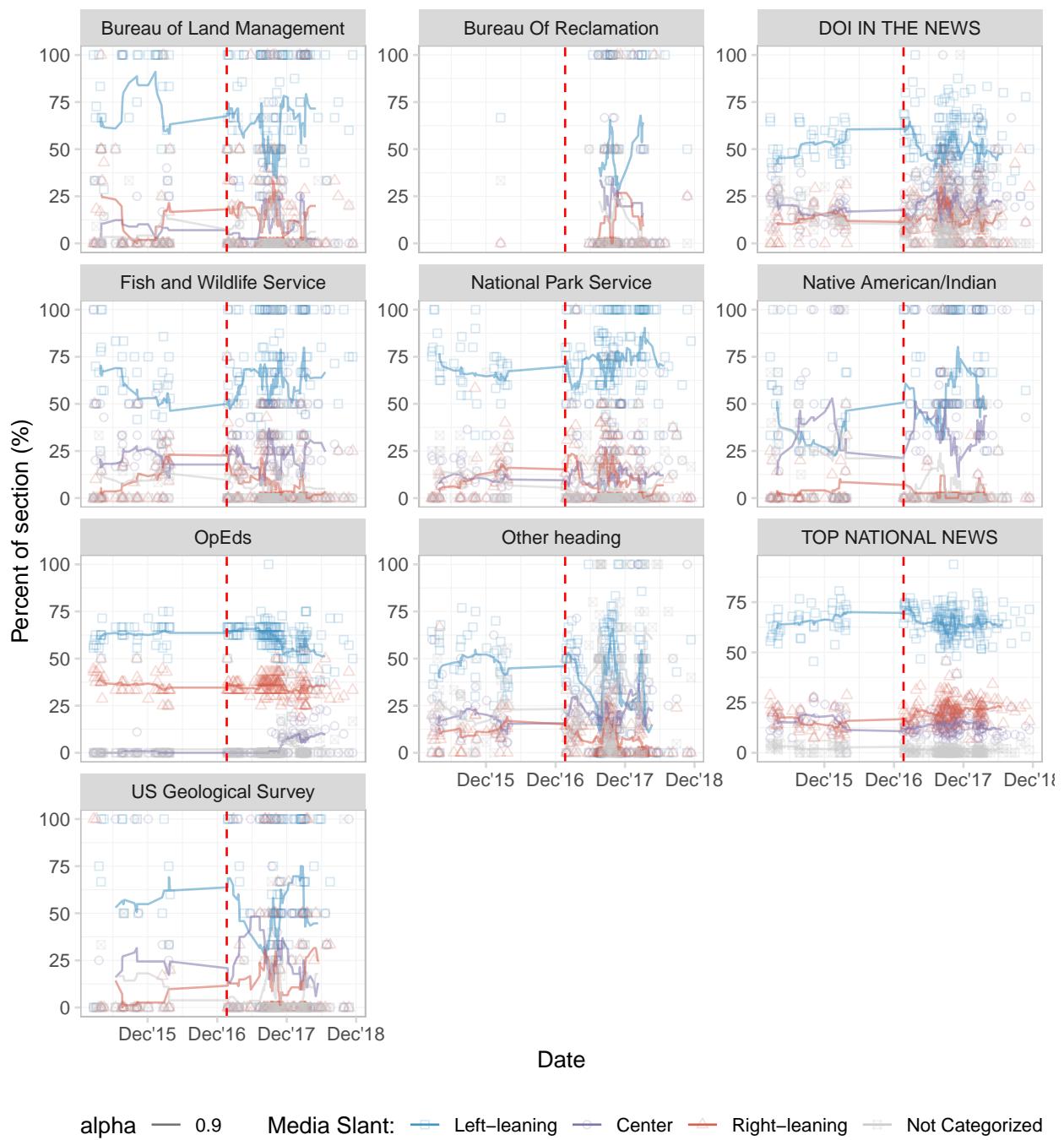


Figure A19: Over-time coverage from partisan sources in the DOI news briefings by heading. Each partisan slant category plotted as a percentage of total articles in the section. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dotted line at Trump's 2017 inauguration. Lines are 14-day rolling averages.

Media Slant of Sources in DHS News Briefings (MBFC)

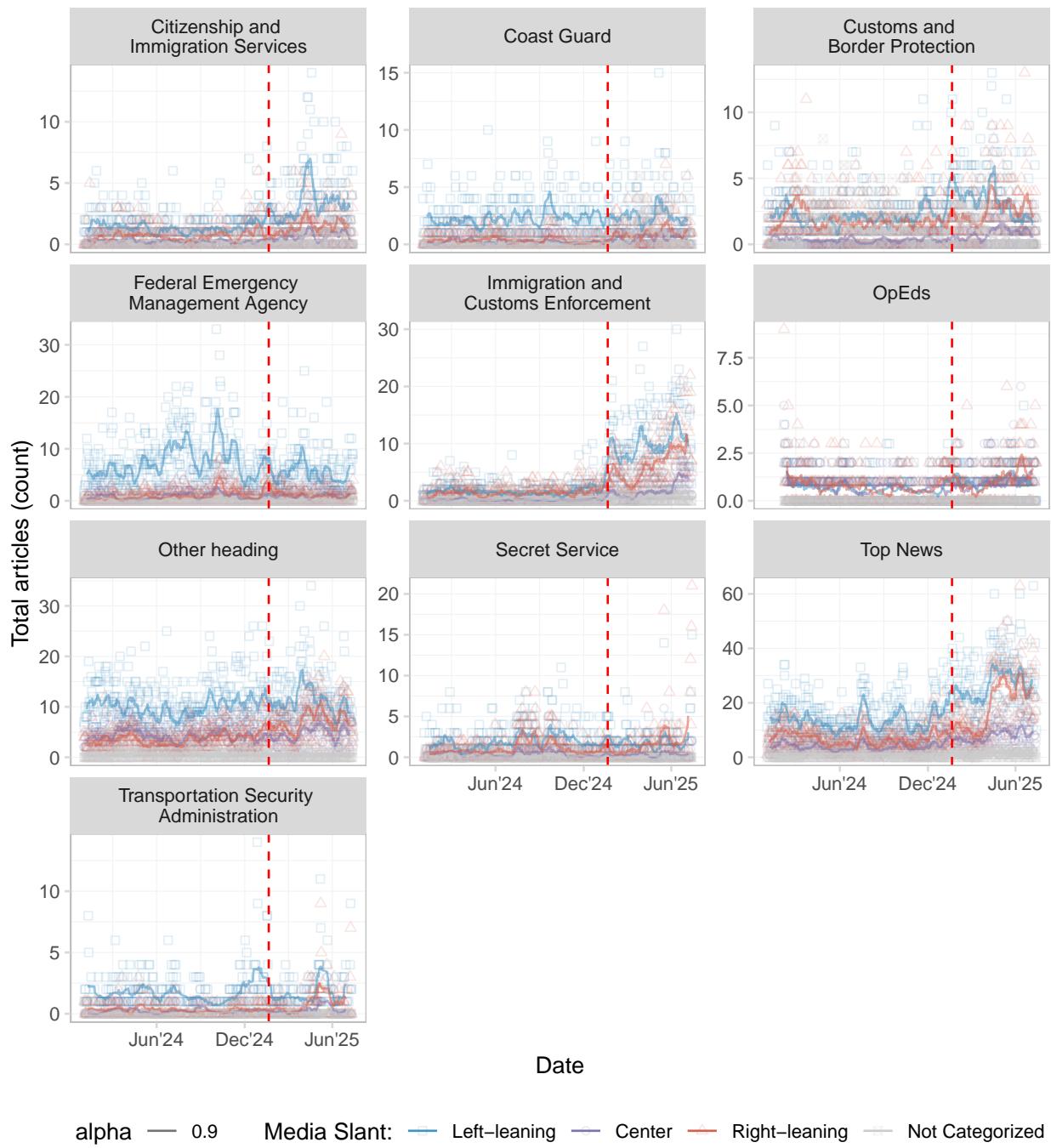


Figure A20: Over-time coverage from partisan sources in the DHS news briefings by heading. Total articles in each section. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dotted line at Trump's 2025 inauguration. Lines are 14-day rolling averages.

Media Slant of Sources in DHS News Briefings (MBFC)

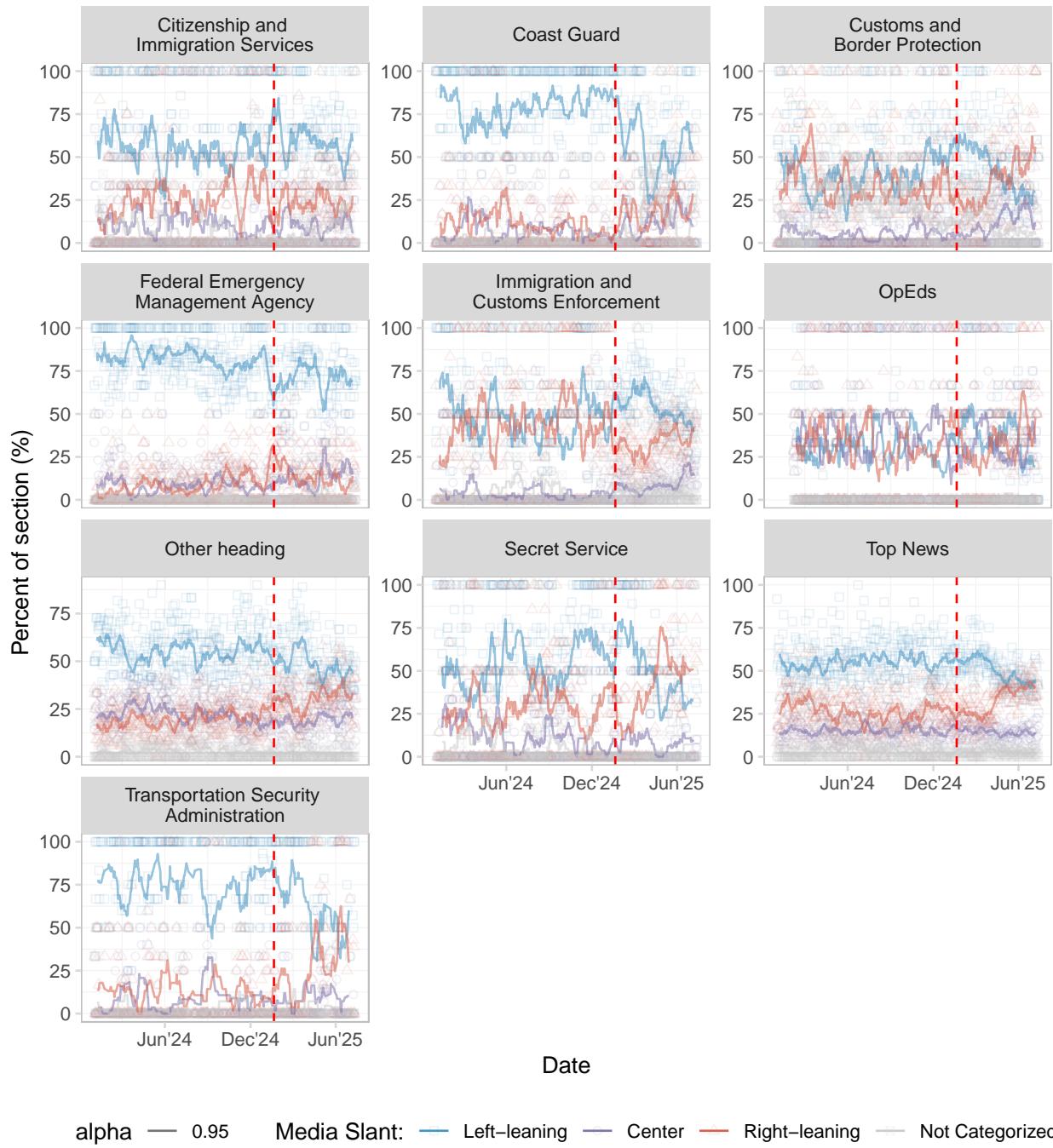


Figure A21: Over-time coverage from partisan sources in the DHS news briefings by heading. Each partisan slant category plotted as a percentage of total articles in the section. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dotted line at Trump's 2025 inauguration. Lines are 14-day rolling averages.

A.4.5. USCIS and DHS Top News

In the plots below, I show how the composition of the news briefings changes when we look at only the beginning of the news summary. This is done in two ways. First, I subset to the ‘Top news’ section, which is the first and most important section of the briefing. Second, I subset to only the top 10 stories (note: each story can and usually does cite multiple articles).

Partisan Bias Scores (MBFC) for DHS News Briefings

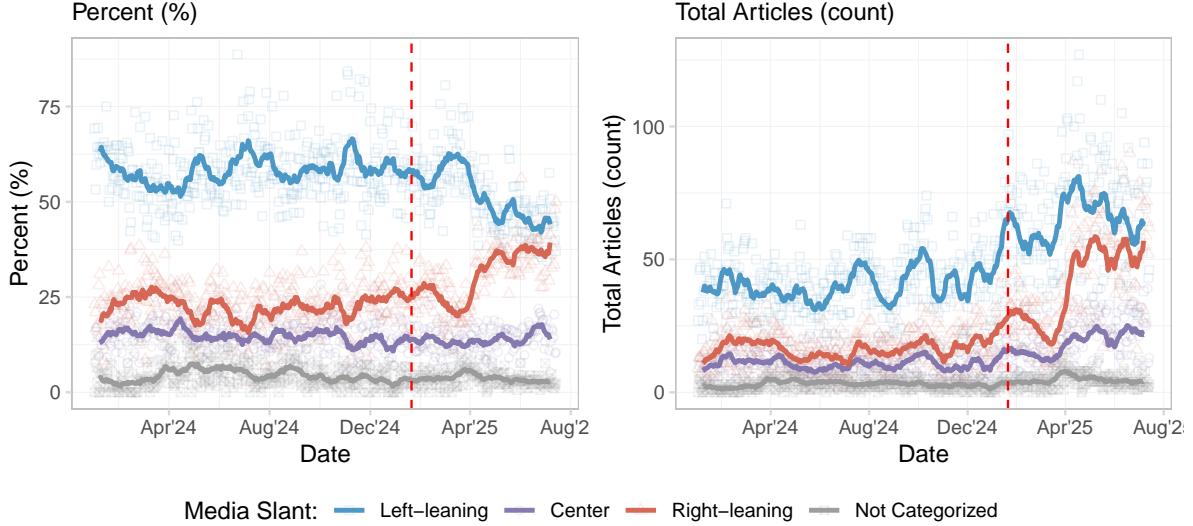


Figure A22: Over-time coverage from partisan sources in the DHS news briefings. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dotted line at Trump’s 2020 inauguration. Lines are 2-week rolling averages.

Partisan Bias Scores (MBFC) for DHS News Briefings ('Top News')

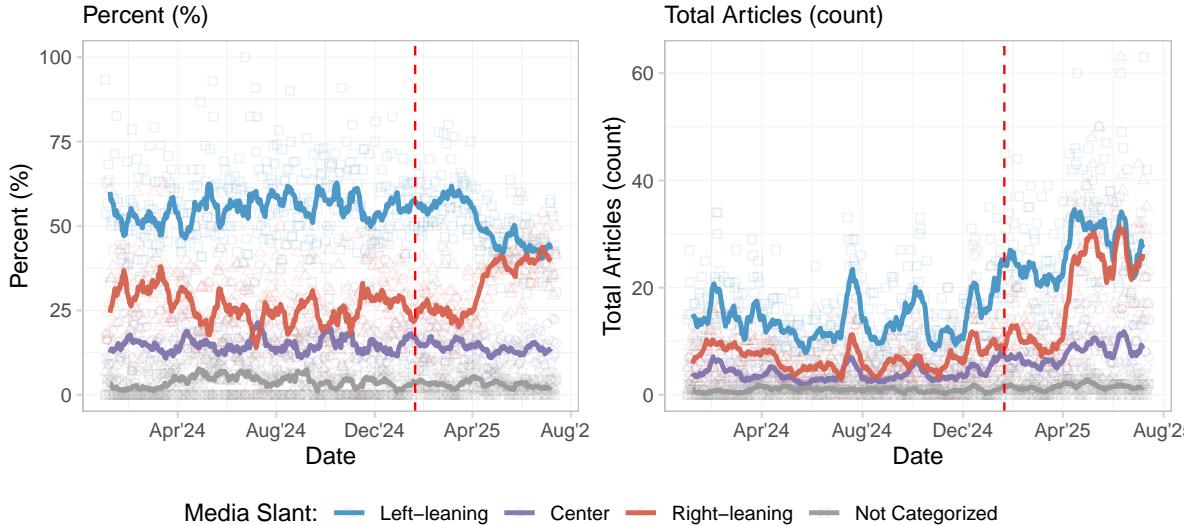


Figure A23: Over-time coverage from partisan sources in the ‘Top News’ section of the DHS news briefings. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dotted line at Trump’s 2020 inauguration. Lines are 2-week rolling averages.

Partisan Bias Scores (MBFC) for DHS News Briefings (First 10 Stories)

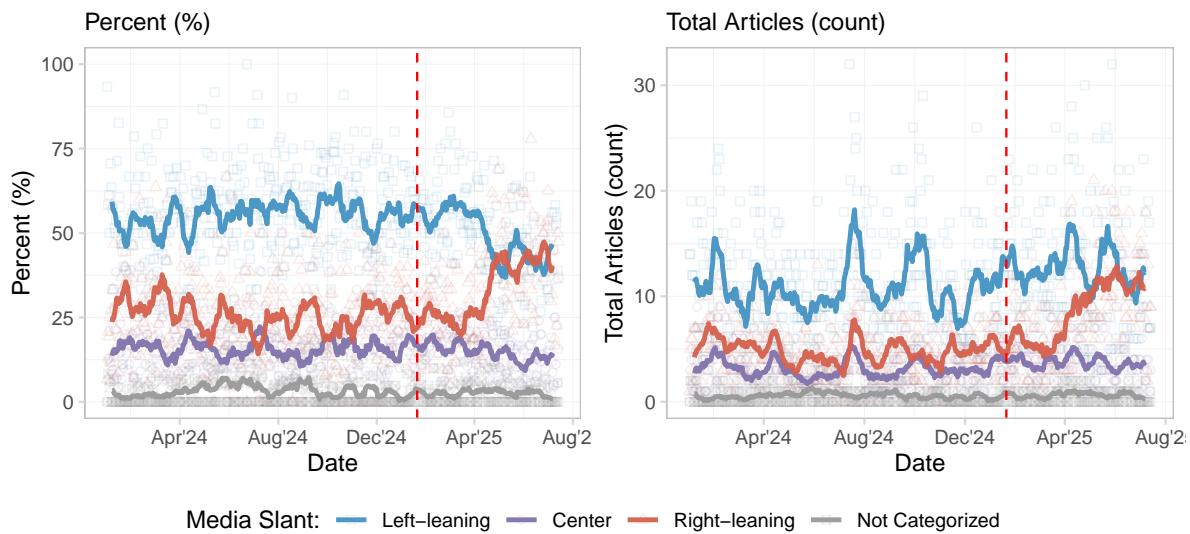


Figure A24: Over-time coverage from partisan sources in the first 10 stories of the DHS news briefings. Multiple articles/sources can be cited in each story. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dotted line at Trump's 2020 inauguration. Lines are 2-week rolling averages.

Partisan Bias Scores (MBFC) for USCIS News Briefings

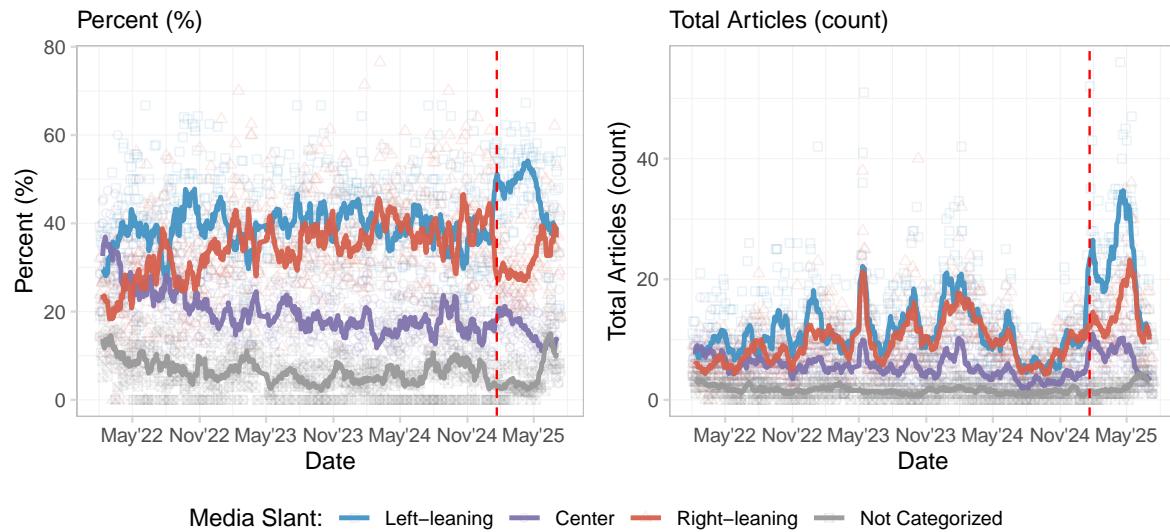


Figure A25: Over-time coverage from partisan sources in the USCIS news briefings. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dotted line at Trump's 2020 inauguration. Lines are 2-week rolling averages.

Partisan Bias Scores (MBFC) for USCIS News Briefings ('Top News')

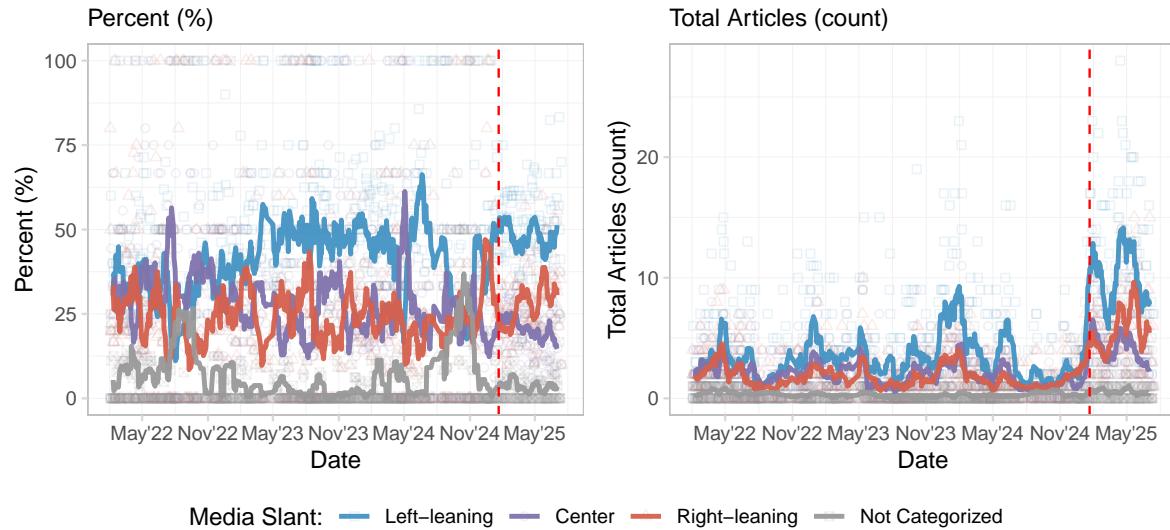


Figure A26: Over-time coverage from partisan sources in the 'Top News' section of the USCIS news briefings. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dotted line at Trump's 2020 inauguration. Lines are 2-week rolling averages.

Partisan Bias Scores (MBFC) for USCIS News Briefings (First 10 Stories)

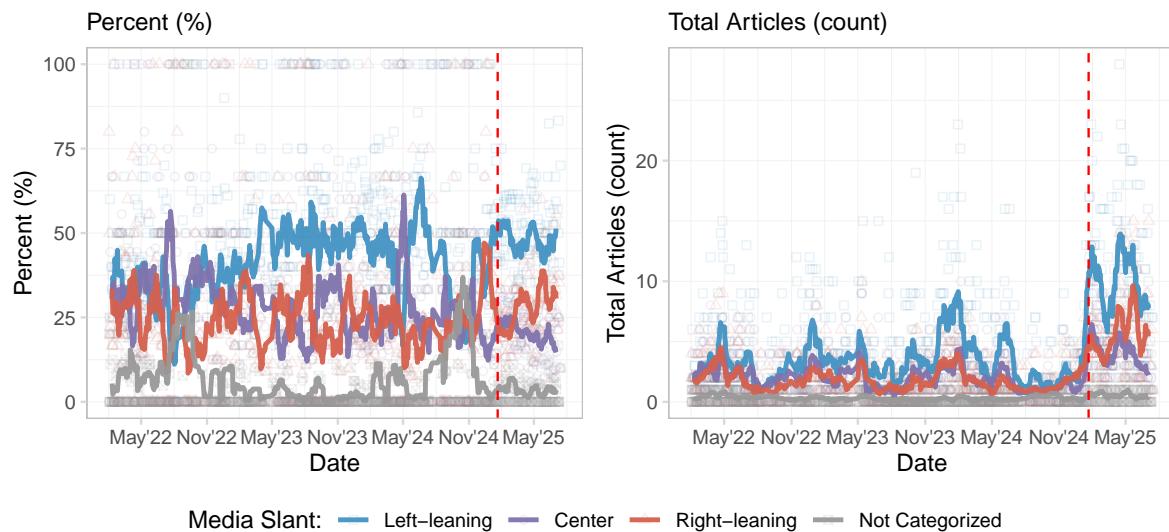


Figure A27: Over-time coverage from partisan sources in the first 10 stories of the USCIS news briefings. Multiple articles/sources can be cited in each story. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dotted line at Trump's 2020 inauguration. Lines are 2-week rolling averages.

```
arrange(ID) %>% group_by(date) %>% mutate(story_order = match(title, unique(title))) %>% ungroup() %>% filter(story_order <= 10) %>%
```

A.4.6. Continuous partisan media bias

-> [JBC FOLLOW UP] - VA distrib looks different for Guess vs MBFC. Is this b/c of missingness?

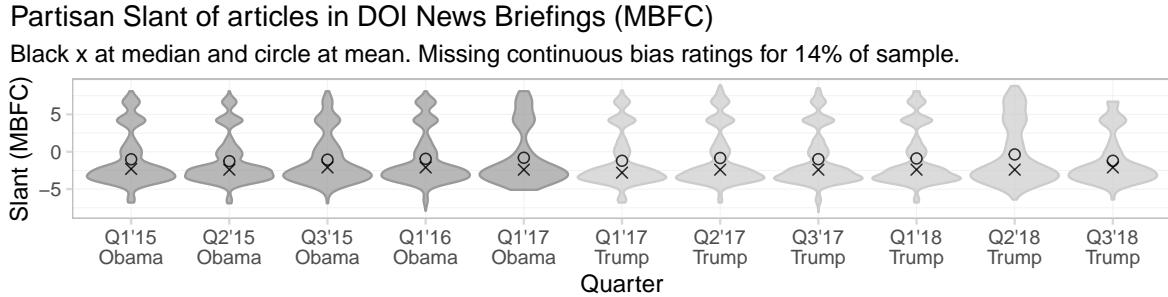


Figure A28: Over-time distribution of articles from partisan sources in the DOI news briefings. Continuous partisan media scores from MediaBiasFactCheck (MBFC). Continuous scores only available for some sources. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded.

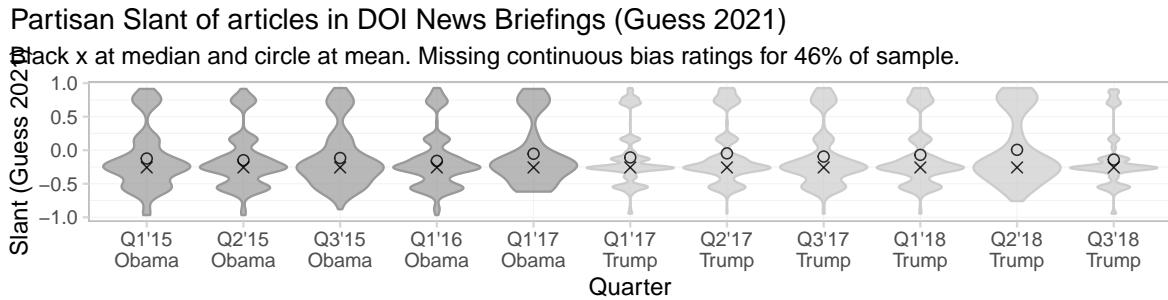


Figure A29: Over-time distribution of articles from partisan sources in the DOI news briefings. Continuous partisan media scores from Guess (2021). Continuous scores only available for some sources. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded.

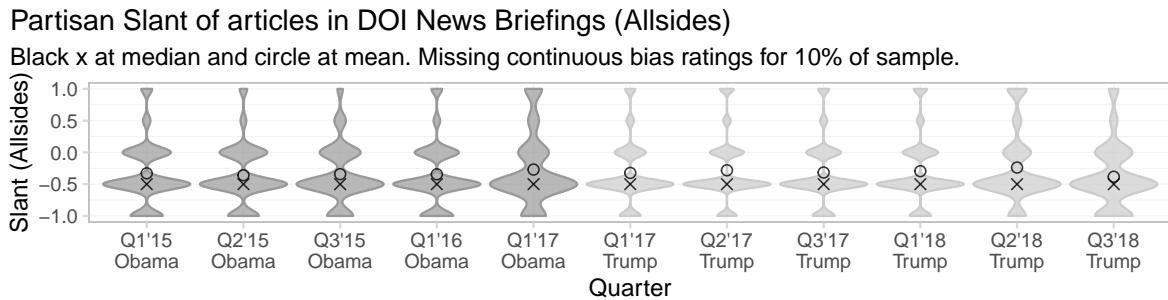


Figure A30: Over-time distribution of articles from partisan sources in the DOI news briefings. Allsides categories converted to continuous partisan media scores. Continuous scores only available for some sources. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded.

Partisan Slant of articles in VA News Briefings (MBFC)

Black x at median and circle at mean. Missing continuous bias ratings for 59% of sample.

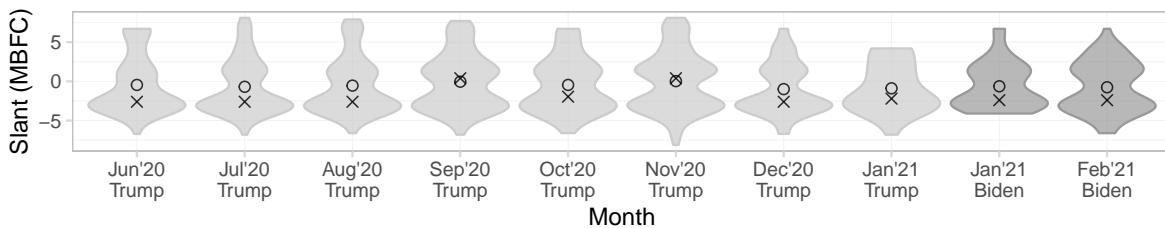


Figure A31: Over-time distribution of articles from partisan sources in the VA news briefings. Continuous partisan media scores from MediaBiasFactCheck (MBFC). Continuous scores only available for some sources. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded.

Partisan Slant of articles in VA News Briefings (Guess 2021)

Black x at median and circle at mean. Missing continuous bias ratings for 54% of sample.

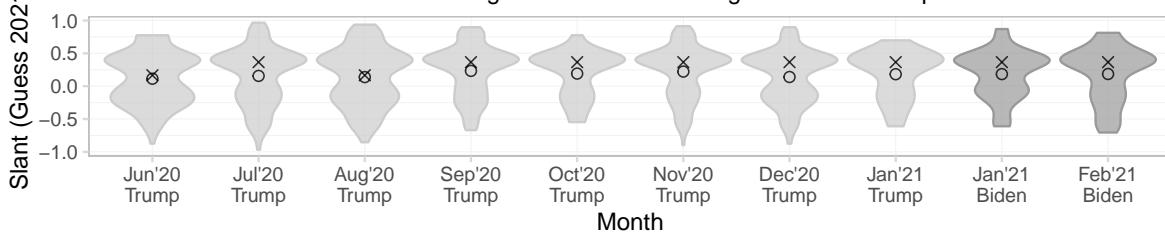


Figure A32: Over-time distribution of articles from partisan sources in the VA news briefings. Continuous partisan media scores from Guess (2021). Continuous scores only available for some sources. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded.

Partisan Slant of articles in VA News Briefings (Allsides)

Black x at median and circle at mean. Missing continuous bias ratings for 43% of sample.

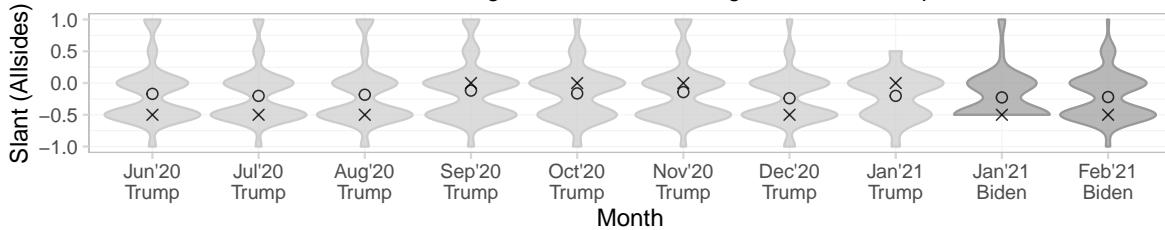


Figure A33: Over-time distribution of articles from partisan sources in the VA news briefings. Allsides categories converted to continuous partisan media scores. Continuous scores only available for some sources. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded.

Partisan Slant of articles in USCIS News Briefings (MBFC)

Black x at median and circle at mean. Missing continuous bias ratings for 17% of sample.

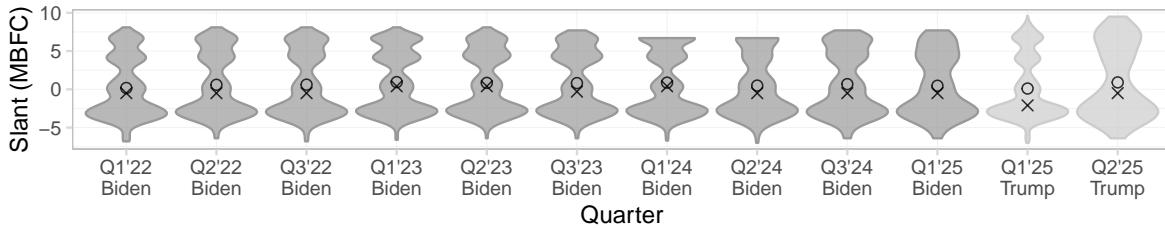


Figure A34: Over-time distribution of articles from partisan sources in the USCIS news briefings. Continuous partisan media scores from MediaBiasFactCheck (MBFC). Continuous scores only available for some sources. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded.

Partisan Slant of articles in USCIS News Briefings (Guess 2021)

Black x at median and circle at mean. Missing continuous bias ratings for 37% of sample.

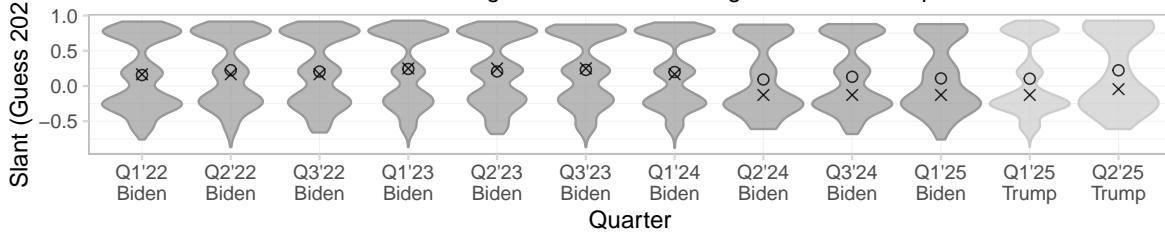


Figure A35: Over-time distribution of articles from partisan sources in the USCIS news briefings. Continuous partisan media scores from Guess (2021). Continuous scores only available for some sources. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded.

Partisan Slant of articles in uscis News Briefings (Allsides)

Black x at median and circle at mean. Missing continuous bias ratings for 8% of sample.

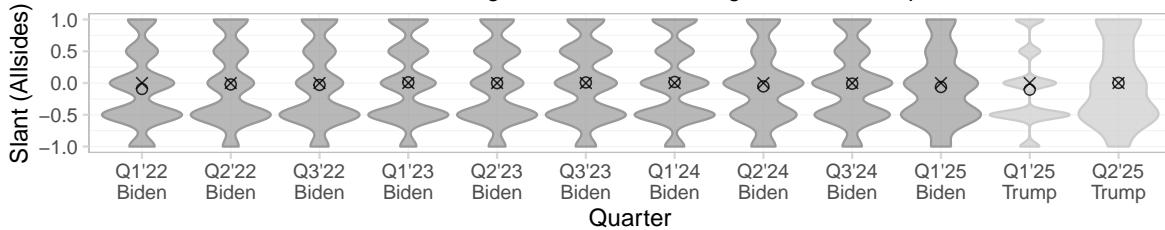


Figure A36: Over-time distribution of articles from partisan sources in the USCIS news briefings. Allsides categories converted to continuous partisan media scores. Continuous scores only available for some sources. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded.

Partisan Slant of articles in DHS News Briefings (MBFC)

Black x at median and circle at mean. Missing continuous bias ratings for 14% of sample.

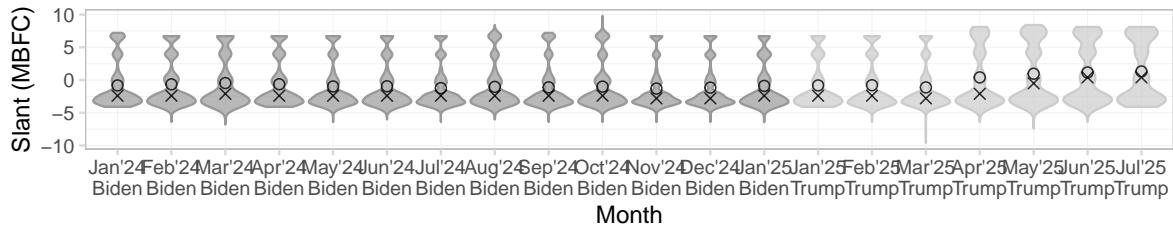


Figure A37: Over-time distribution of articles from partisan sources in the DHS news briefings. Continuous partisan media scores from MediaBiasFactCheck (MBFC). Continuous scores only available for some sources. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded.

Partisan Slant of articles in DHS News Briefings (Guess 2021)

Black x at median and circle at mean. Missing continuous bias ratings for 43% of sample.

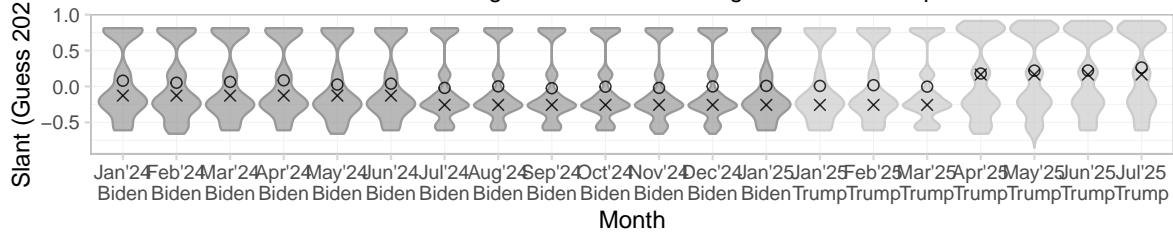


Figure A38: Over-time distribution of articles from partisan sources in the DHS news briefings. Continuous partisan media scores from Guess (2021). Continuous scores only available for some sources. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded.

Partisan Slant of articles in DHS News Briefings (Allsides)

Black x at median and circle at mean. Missing continuous bias ratings for 5% of sample.

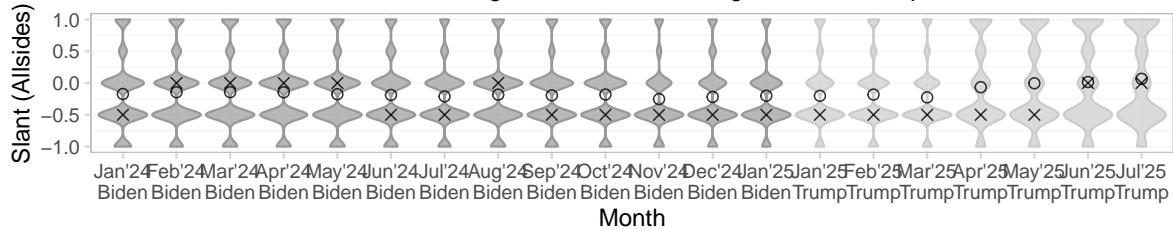


Figure A39: Over-time distribution of articles from partisan sources in the DHS news briefings. Allsides categories converted to continuous partisan media scores. Continuous scores only available for some sources. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded.

Partisan Slant of articles in USCIS (2024–2025) News Briefings (MBFC)
 Black x at median and circle at mean. Missing continuous bias ratings for 19% of sample.

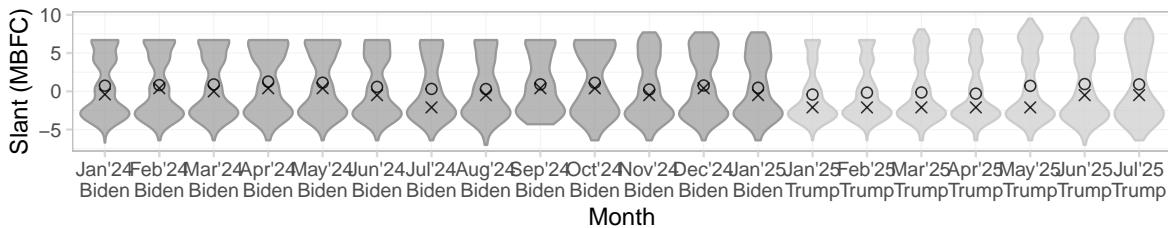


Figure A40: Over-time distribution of articles from partisan sources in the USCIS news briefings (2024–2025). Continuous partisan media scores from MediaBiasFactCheck (MBFC). Continuous scores only available for some sources. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded.

Partisan Slant of articles in USCIS News Briefings (Guess 2021)
 Black x at median and circle at mean. Missing continuous bias ratings for 36% of sample.

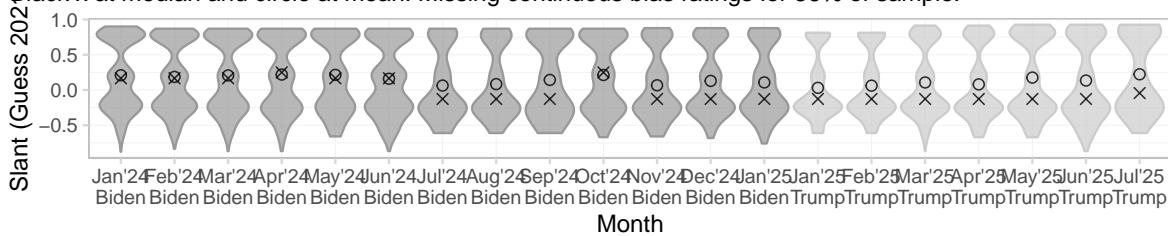


Figure A41: Over-time distribution of articles from partisan sources in the USCIS news briefings. Continuous partisan media scores from Guess (2021). Continuous scores only available for some sources. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded.

Partisan Slant of articles in VA News Briefings (Allsides)
 Black x at median and circle at mean. Missing continuous bias ratings for 7% of sample.

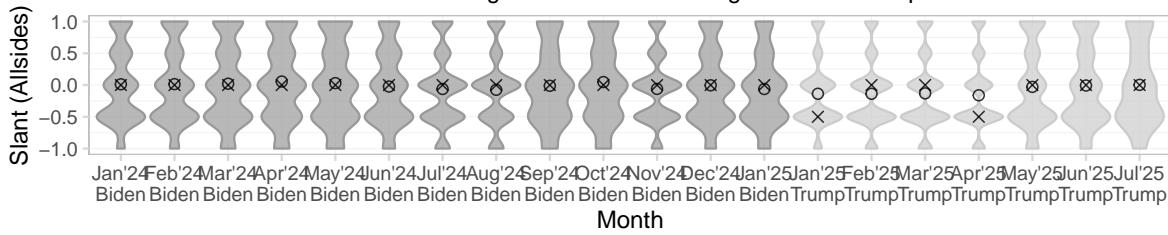


Figure A42: Over-time distribution of articles from partisan sources in the USCIS news briefings. Allsides categories converted to continuous partisan media scores. Continuous scores only available for some sources. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded.

A.4.7. Top Sources

Top Sources in News Briefings DOI (2015–2018)

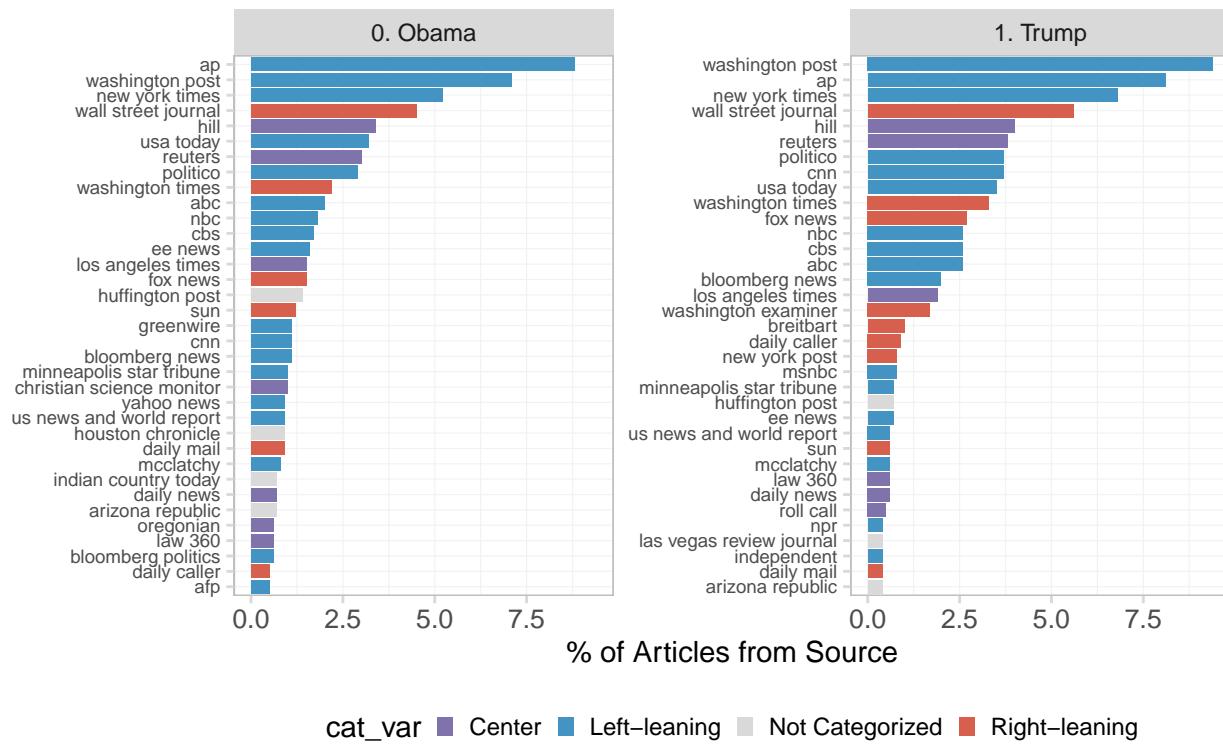


Figure A43: Top sources in DOI briefings.

Top Sources in News Briefings VA (2020–2021)

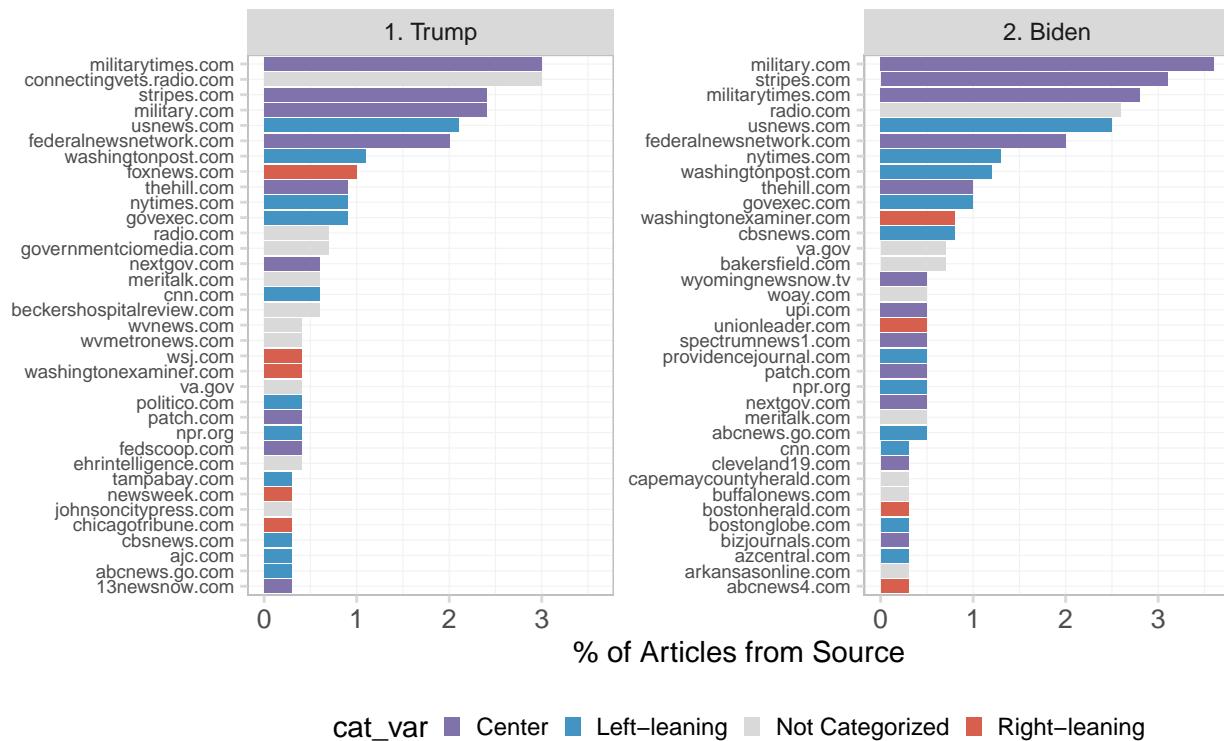


Figure A44: Top sources in VA briefings.

Top Sources in News Briefings USCIS (2022–2025)

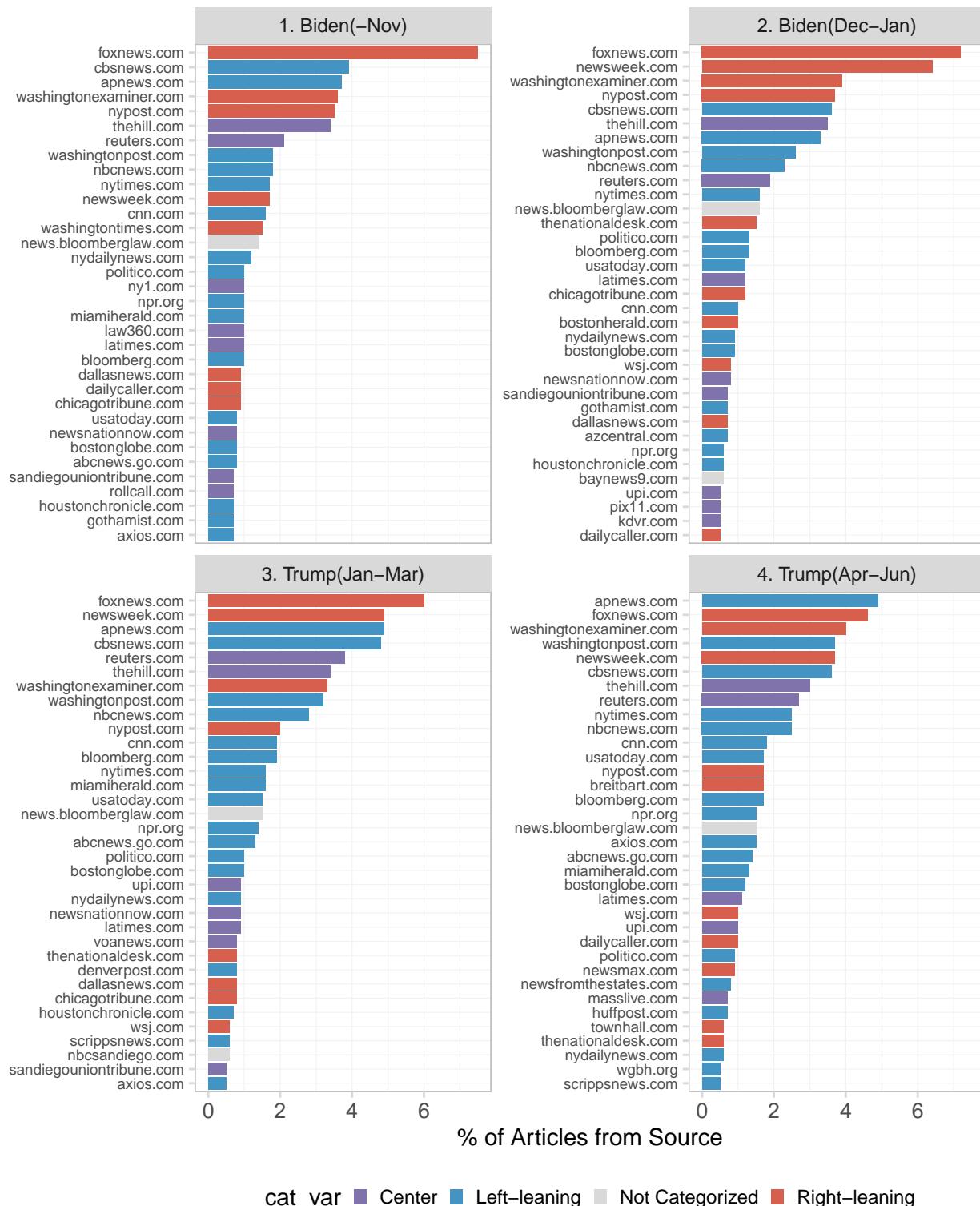


Figure A45: Top sources in USCIS briefings.

Top Sources in News Briefings DHS (2024–2025)

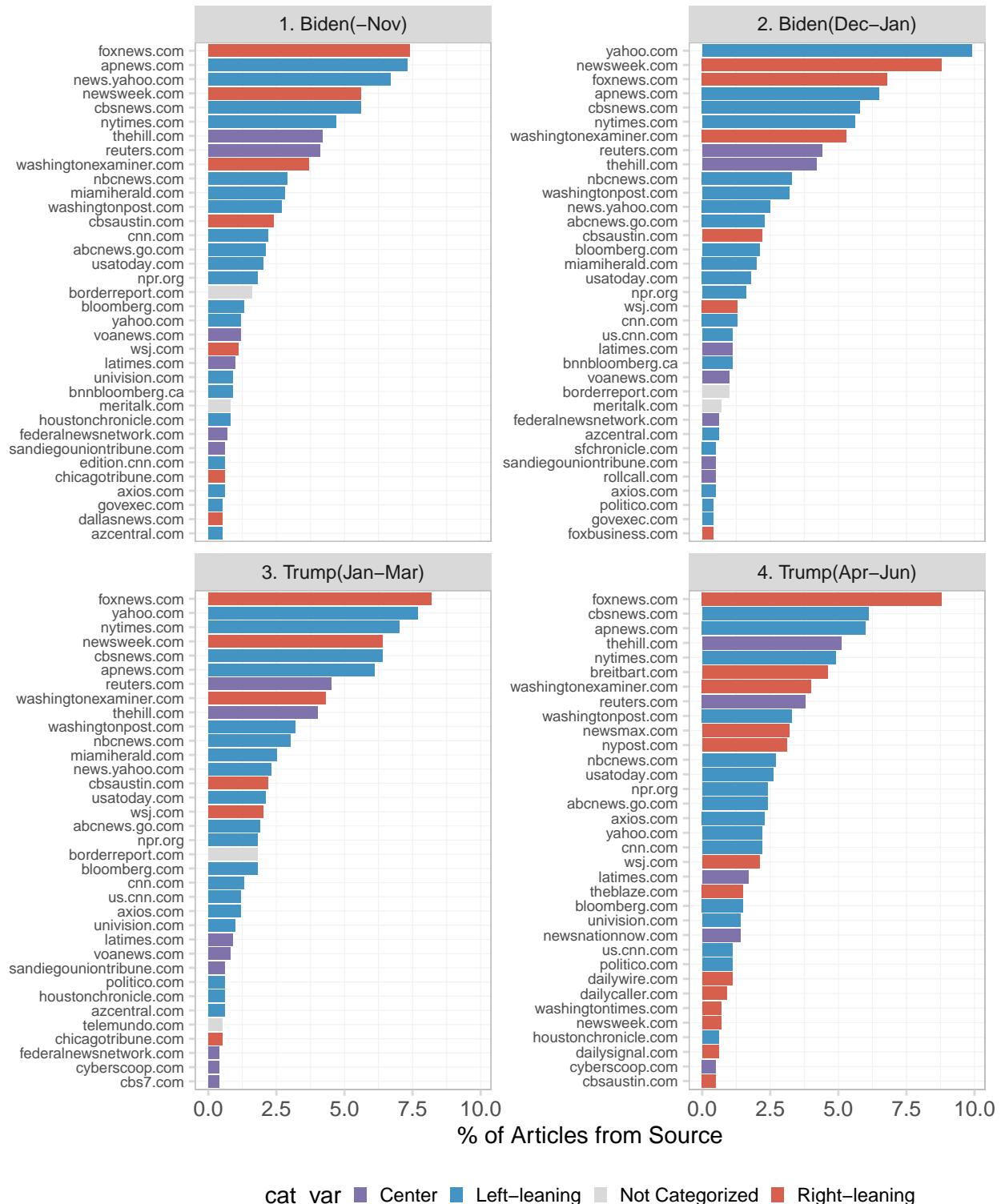


Figure A46: Top sources in DHS briefings.

A.4.8. Sources in DHS Briefings

The following tables show how the composition of the DHS briefings changed after March 31, 2025. Results are broken down by source. The first table shows the number of articles before and after this cutpoint for the most common sources, ranked using their popularity after March 2025. The second table, shows the number of articles from all right-leaning sources before and after March 31, 2025. The third table shows the number of articles in the Top News section of the DHS briefing before and after March 31, 2025.

Table 13: Top Sources in DHS Briefings. Splits briefings into before April 1, 2025 (Pre-April) and after April 1, 2025 (Post-April). Percentages are based on the total number of articles in DHS briefings during each time period. Excludes local general interest sources and government websites.

| Source | Slant (MBFC) | Factual Rating (MBFC) | Rank (Pre-April) | Rank (Post-April) | Total Articles (Pre-April) | Total Articles (Post-April) |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| foxnews.com | Right-leaning | Mixed | 2 | 1 | 3,016 | 1,423 |
| cbsnews.com | Left-leaning | High | 5 | 2 | 2,323 | 989 |
| apnews.com | Left-leaning | High | 3 | 3 | 2,790 | 967 |
| thehill.com | Center | Mostly Factual | 8 | 4 | 1,672 | 827 |
| nytimes.com | Left-leaning | High | 6 | 5 | 2,119 | 788 |
| breitbart.com | Right-leaning | Mixed | - | 6 | - | 739 |
| washingtonexaminer.com | Right-leaning | Mostly Factual | 9 | 7 | 1,611 | 642 |
| reuters.com | Center | Very High | 7 | 8 | 1,698 | 605 |
| cnn.com | Left-leaning | Mostly Factual | 10 | 9 | 1,212 | 548 |
| washingtonpost.com | Left-leaning | Mostly Factual | 12 | 10 | 1,151 | 526 |
| newsmax.com | Right-leaning | Low | - | 11 | - | 512 |
| nypost.com | Right-leaning | Mixed | 50 | 12 | 13 | 492 |
| nbcnews.com | Left-leaning | High | 11 | 13 | 1,186 | 430 |
| usatoday.com | Left-leaning | Mostly Factual | 14 | 14 | 836 | 417 |
| go.com | Left-leaning | High | 13 | 15 | 850 | 389 |
| yahoo.com | Left-leaning | High | 1 | 16 | 3,554 | 389 |
| npr.org | Left-leaning | High | 15 | 17 | 704 | 385 |
| axios.com | Left-leaning | High | 23 | 18 | 283 | 363 |
| wsj.com | Right-leaning | Mostly Factual | 18 | 19 | 538 | 349 |
| latimes.com | Center | High | 20 | 20 | 383 | 273 |
| bloomberg.com | Left-leaning | High | 17 | 21 | 601 | 241 |
| theblaze.com | Right-leaning | Mixed | - | 22 | - | 235 |
| univision.com | Left-leaning | High | 21 | 23 | 342 | 230 |
| newsnationnow.com | Center | High | 53 | 24 | 9 | 221 |
| politico.com | Left-leaning | High | 27 | 25 | 203 | 185 |
| dailywire.com | Right-leaning | Mixed | 77 | 26 | 3 | 173 |
| dailycaller.com | Right-leaning | Mixed | - | 27 | - | 151 |
| washingtontimes.com | Right-leaning | Mixed | 31 | 28 | 139 | 118 |
| newsweek.com | Right-leaning | Mostly Factual | 4 | 29 | 2,463 | 111 |
| dailysignal.com | Right-leaning | Mixed | - | 30 | - | 99 |
| houstonchronicle.com | Left-leaning | High | 24 | 31 | 280 | 94 |
| cyberscoop.com | Center | High | 32 | 32 | 135 | 86 |
| thefederalist.com | Right-leaning | Mixed | - | 33 | - | 79 |
| foxbusiness.com | Right-leaning | Mixed | 35 | 34 | 91 | 73 |
| telemundo.com | Not Categorized | - | 29 | 35 | 163 | 66 |
| federalnewsnetwork.com | Center | High | 26 | 36 | 257 | 64 |
| telemundo51.com | Not Categorized | - | 34 | 37 | 92 | 60 |
| rollcall.com | Center | Very High | 30 | 38 | 158 | 52 |

Table 13: Top Sources in DHS Briefings. Splits briefings into before April 1, 2025 (Pre-April) and after April 1, 2025 (Post-April). Percentages are based on the total number of articles in DHS briefings during each time period. Excludes local general interest sources and government websites. (continued)

| Source | Slant (MBFC) | Factual Rating (MBFC) | Rank (Pre-April) | Rank (Post-April) | Total Articles (Pre-April) | Total Articles (Post-April) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| bloomberglaw.com | Not Categorized | - | 57 | 39 | 7 | 49 |
| telemundo52.com | Not Categorized | - | 41 | 40 | 31 | 48 |
| bloombergtax.com | Not Categorized | - | - | 41 | - | 46 |
| hstoday.us | Not Categorized | - | 43 | 42 | 26 | 41 |
| borderreport.com | Not Categorized | - | 16 | 43 | 648 | 30 |
| upi.com | Center | High | 36 | 44 | 66 | 27 |
| maritime-executive.com | Not Categorized | - | 80 | 45 | 3 | 23 |
| freebeacon.com | Right-leaning | Mixed | - | 46 | - | 19 |
| bgov.com | Not Categorized | - | 73 | 47 | 3 | 17 |
| nbc.com | Not Categorized | - | 40 | 48 | 34 | 14 |
| usnews.com | Left-leaning | High | 37 | 49 | 54 | 14 |
| defensescoop.com | Center | High | 46 | 50 | 15 | 13 |
| fedscoop.com | Center | High | 38 | 51 | 43 | 10 |
| latintimes.com | Left-leaning | High | - | 52 | - | 10 |
| marinelink.com | Not Categorized | - | 79 | 53 | 3 | 10 |
| telemundo47.com | Not Categorized | - | 47 | 54 | 15 | 10 |
| telemundoareadelabahia.com | Not Categorized | - | 44 | 55 | 23 | 10 |
| nationalreview.com | Right-leaning | Mostly Factual | - | 56 | - | 9 |
| dailymail.co.uk | Right-leaning | Low | - | 57 | - | 8 |
| cnbc.com | Left-leaning | Mostly Factual | 33 | 58 | 122 | 7 |
| justthenews.com | Right-leaning | Mixed | - | 59 | - | 7 |
| statescoop.com | Center | High | 45 | 60 | 22 | 7 |
| stripes.com | Center | High | 166 | 61 | 1 | 7 |
| msnbc.com | Left-leaning | Mixed | 51 | 62 | 12 | 6 |
| meritalk.com | Not Categorized | - | 25 | 63 | 268 | 5 |
| newsmaxtv.com | Not Categorized | - | - | 64 | - | 5 |
| outkick.com | Right-leaning | Mixed | - | 65 | - | 5 |
| pbs.org | Left-leaning | High | 39 | 66 | 37 | 5 |
| seapowermagazine.org | Not Categorized | - | 61 | 67 | 6 | 5 |
| youtu.be | Not Categorized | - | 72 | 68 | 4 | 5 |
| aol.com | Left-leaning | High | 84 | 69 | 2 | 4 |
| caribbeannationalweekly.com | Not Categorized | - | 86 | 70 | 2 | 4 |
| foxweather.com | Not Categorized | - | 52 | 71 | 10 | 4 |
| rollingstone.com | Left-leaning | High | 160 | 72 | 1 | 4 |
| theguardian.com | Left-leaning | Mixed | - | 73 | - | 4 |
| breakingdefense.com | Right-leaning | High | 114 | 74 | 1 | 3 |
| cubaheadlines.com | Not Categorized | - | - | 75 | - | 3 |

Table 14: Right-leaning Sources in DHS Briefings. Splits briefings into before April 1, 2025 (Pre-April) and after April 1, 2025 (Post-April). Percentages are based on the total number of articles in DHS briefings during each time period. Excludes local general interest sources and government websites.

| Source | MBFC Factual-Reporting Rating | Days Pre-April | Days Post-April | Articles Pre-April | Articles Post-April | Articles/day Pre-April | Articles/day Post-April | Diff (Articles/day) | %Articles Pre-April | %Articles Post-April | Diff(%) |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------|
| breitbart.com | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 0 | 739 | 0.000 | 7.245 | 7.245 | 0.000 | 4.923 | 4.923 |
| foxnews.com | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 3,016 | 1,423 | 6.839 | 13.951 | 7.112 | 8.986 | 9.480 | 0.494 |
| newmax.com | Low | 441 | 102 | 0 | 512 | 0.000 | 5.020 | 5.020 | 0.000 | 3.411 | 3.411 |
| nypost.com | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 13 | 492 | 0.029 | 4.824 | 4.794 | 0.039 | 3.278 | 3.239 |
| washingtonexaminer.com | Mostly Factual | 441 | 102 | 1,611 | 642 | 3.653 | 6.294 | 2.641 | 4.800 | 4.277 | -0.523 |
| theblaze.com | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 0 | 235 | 0.000 | 2.304 | 2.304 | 0.000 | 1.566 | 1.566 |
| wsj.com | Mostly Factual | 441 | 102 | 538 | 349 | 1.220 | 3.422 | 2.202 | 1.603 | 2.325 | 0.722 |
| dailywire.com | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 3 | 173 | 0.007 | 1.696 | 1.689 | 0.009 | 1.152 | 1.144 |
| dailycaller.com | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 0 | 151 | 0.000 | 1.480 | 1.480 | 0.000 | 1.006 | 1.006 |
| dailysignal.com | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 0 | 99 | 0.000 | 0.971 | 0.971 | 0.000 | 0.660 | 0.660 |
| washingontimes.com | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 139 | 118 | 0.315 | 1.157 | 0.842 | 0.414 | 0.786 | 0.372 |
| thefederalist.com | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 0 | 79 | 0.000 | 0.775 | 0.775 | 0.000 | 0.526 | 0.526 |
| foxbusiness.com | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 91 | 73 | 0.206 | 0.716 | 0.509 | 0.271 | 0.486 | 0.215 |
| freebeacon.com | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 0 | 19 | 0.000 | 0.186 | 0.186 | 0.000 | 0.127 | 0.127 |
| nationalreview.com | Mostly Factual | 441 | 102 | 0 | 9 | 0.000 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.000 | 0.060 | 0.060 |
| dailymail.co.uk | Low | 441 | 102 | 0 | 8 | 0.000 | 0.078 | 0.078 | 0.000 | 0.053 | 0.053 |
| justthene.ws.com | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 0 | 7 | 0.000 | 0.069 | 0.069 | 0.000 | 0.047 | 0.047 |
| outkick.com | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 0 | 5 | 0.000 | 0.049 | 0.049 | 0.000 | 0.033 | 0.033 |
| breakingdefense.com | High | 441 | 102 | 1 | 3 | 0.002 | 0.029 | 0.027 | 0.003 | 0.020 | 0.017 |
| fortune.com | High | 441 | 102 | 0 | 2 | 0.000 | 0.020 | 0.020 | 0.000 | 0.013 | 0.013 |
| thepostmillennial.com | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 0 | 2 | 0.000 | 0.020 | 0.020 | 0.000 | 0.013 | 0.013 |
| americanmilitarynews.com | Mostly Factual | 441 | 102 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 0.007 |
| bizpacreview.com | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 0.007 |
| business-standard.com | Mostly Factual | 441 | 102 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 0.007 |
| express.co.uk | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 0.007 |
| financialexpress.com | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 0.007 |
| mrctv.org | Low | 441 | 102 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 0.007 |
| newsbusters.org | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 0.007 |
| tennesseeconservativewnews.com | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 0.007 |
| themainewire.com | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 0.007 |
| thestreet.com | High | 441 | 102 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 0.007 |
| timesnownews.com | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 0.007 |
| voz.us | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 0.007 |
| lawenforcementtoday.com | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 1 | 1 | 0.002 | 0.010 | 0.008 | 0.003 | 0.007 | 0.004 |
| ntd.com | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 1 | 1 | 0.002 | 0.010 | 0.008 | 0.003 | 0.007 | 0.004 |
| thedispatch.com | High | 441 | 102 | 1 | 1 | 0.002 | 0.010 | 0.008 | 0.003 | 0.007 | 0.004 |
| thedefensepost.com | Mostly Factual | 441 | 102 | 2 | 1 | 0.005 | 0.010 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 0.007 | 0.001 |
| the-sun.com | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 4 | 1 | 0.009 | 0.010 | 0.001 | 0.012 | 0.007 | -0.005 |
| citizen.co.za | High | 441 | 102 | 1 | 0 | 0.002 | 0.000 | -0.002 | 0.003 | 0.000 | -0.003 |
| slaynews.com | Very Low | 441 | 102 | 1 | 0 | 0.002 | 0.000 | -0.002 | 0.003 | 0.000 | -0.003 |
| standardmedia.co.ke | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 1 | 0 | 0.002 | 0.000 | -0.002 | 0.003 | 0.000 | -0.003 |
| the-express.com | Mixed | 441 | 102 | 1 | 0 | 0.002 | 0.000 | -0.002 | 0.003 | 0.000 | -0.003 |
| tj.news | High | 441 | 102 | 1 | 0 | 0.002 | 0.000 | -0.002 | 0.003 | 0.000 | -0.003 |
| thecentersquare.com | Mostly Factual | 441 | 102 | 14 | 3 | 0.032 | 0.029 | -0.002 | 0.042 | 0.020 | -0.022 |
| newsweek.com | Mostly Factual | 441 | 102 | 2,463 | 111 | 5.585 | 1.088 | -4.497 | 7.338 | 0.739 | -6.599 |

Table 15: Right-leaning Sources in DHS Top News Section. Splits briefings into before April 1, 2025 (Pre-April) and after April 1, 2025 (Post-April). Percentages are based on the total number of articles in the Top News sections of the DHS briefings during each time period. Excludes local general interest sources and government websites.

| Source | MBFC Factual-Reporting Rating | Articles | Articles | Articles/day | Articles/day | Diff (Articles/day) | %Articles | %Articles | Diff(%) | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------|
| | | Pre-April | Post-April | Pre-April | Post-April | Pre-April | Post-April | Pre-April | Post-April | |
| breitbart.com | Mixed | 0 | 354 | 0.000 | 3.471 | 3.471 | 0.000 | 5.355 | 5.355 | |
| foxnews.com | Mixed | 1,328 | 645 | 3.011 | 6.324 | 3.312 | 10.981 | 9.756 | -1.224 | |
| newsmax.com | Low | 0 | 244 | 0.000 | 2.392 | 2.392 | 0.000 | 3.691 | 3.691 | |
| nypost.com | Mixed | 3 | 206 | 0.007 | 2.020 | 2.013 | 0.025 | 3.116 | 3.091 | |
| washingtonexaminer.com | Mostly Factual | 808 | 342 | 1.832 | 3.353 | 1.521 | 6.681 | 5.173 | -1.508 | |
| theblaze.com | Mixed | 0 | 138 | 0.000 | 1.353 | 1.353 | 0.000 | 2.087 | 2.087 | |
| wsj.com | Mostly Factual | 156 | 151 | 0.354 | 1.480 | 1.127 | 1.290 | 2.284 | 0.994 | |
| dailywire.com | Mixed | 0 | 106 | 0.000 | 1.039 | 1.039 | 0.000 | 1.603 | 1.603 | |
| dailycaller.com | Mixed | 0 | 85 | 0.000 | 0.833 | 0.833 | 0.000 | 1.286 | 1.286 | |
| dailysignal.com | Mixed | 0 | 68 | 0.000 | 0.667 | 0.667 | 0.000 | 1.029 | 1.029 | |
| % | washingtontimes.com | Mixed | 67 | 68 | 0.152 | 0.667 | 0.515 | 0.554 | 1.029 | 0.475 |
| | thefederalist.com | Mixed | 0 | 39 | 0.000 | 0.382 | 0.382 | 0.000 | 0.590 | 0.590 |
| | foxbusiness.com | Mixed | 28 | 27 | 0.063 | 0.265 | 0.201 | 0.232 | 0.408 | 0.177 |
| | dailymail.co.uk | Low | 0 | 7 | 0.000 | 0.069 | 0.069 | 0.000 | 0.106 | 0.106 |
| | freebeacon.com | Mixed | 0 | 5 | 0.000 | 0.049 | 0.049 | 0.000 | 0.076 | 0.076 |
| | nationalreview.com | Mostly Factual | 0 | 5 | 0.000 | 0.049 | 0.049 | 0.000 | 0.076 | 0.076 |
| | justthenews.com | Mixed | 0 | 3 | 0.000 | 0.029 | 0.029 | 0.000 | 0.045 | 0.045 |
| | outkick.com | Mixed | 0 | 3 | 0.000 | 0.029 | 0.029 | 0.000 | 0.045 | 0.045 |
| | thepostmillennial.com | Mixed | 0 | 2 | 0.000 | 0.020 | 0.020 | 0.000 | 0.030 | 0.030 |
| | thecentersquare.com | Mostly Factual | 2 | 2 | 0.005 | 0.020 | 0.015 | 0.017 | 0.030 | 0.014 |
| express.co.uk | Mixed | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.000 | 0.015 | 0.015 | |
| fortune.com | High | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.000 | 0.015 | 0.015 | |
| lawenforcementtoday.com | Mixed | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.000 | 0.015 | 0.015 | |
| voz.us | Mixed | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.000 | 0.015 | 0.015 | |
| thedispatch.com | High | 1 | 1 | 0.002 | 0.010 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.015 | 0.007 | |
| newsweek.com | Mostly Factual | 778 | 33 | 1.764 | 0.324 | -1.441 | 6.433 | 0.499 | -5.934 | |

A.4.9. Sources in USCIS Briefings

Table 16: Top Sources in DHS Briefings. Splits briefings into before April 1, 2025 (Pre-April) and after April 1, 2025 (Post-April). Percentages are based on the total number of articles in DHS briefings during each time period. Excludes local general interest sources and government websites.

| Source | Slant (MBFC) | Factual Rating (MBFC) | Rank (Pre-April) | Rank (Post-April) | Total Articles (Pre-April) | Total Articles (Post-April) |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| apnews.com | Left-leaning | High | 3 | 1 | 1,391 | 240 |
| foxnews.com | Right-leaning | Mixed | 1 | 2 | 2,717 | 222 |
| washingtonexaminer.com | Right-leaning | Mostly Factual | 4 | 3 | 1,322 | 194 |
| washingtonpost.com | Left-leaning | Mostly Factual | 9 | 4 | 731 | 181 |
| newsweek.com | Right-leaning | Mostly Factual | 8 | 5 | 816 | 178 |
| cbsnews.com | Left-leaning | High | 2 | 6 | 1,450 | 174 |
| thehill.com | Center | Mostly Factual | 5 | 7 | 1,253 | 147 |
| reuters.com | Center | Very High | 7 | 8 | 832 | 132 |
| nbcnews.com | Left-leaning | High | 10 | 9 | 694 | 121 |
| nytimes.com | Left-leaning | High | 12 | 10 | 613 | 119 |
| cnn.com | Left-leaning | Mostly Factual | 11 | 11 | 682 | 101 |
| nypost.com | Right-leaning | Mixed | 6 | 12 | 1,250 | 84 |
| bloomberg.com | Left-leaning | High | 15 | 13 | 394 | 83 |
| usatoday.com | Left-leaning | Mostly Factual | 19 | 14 | 338 | 82 |
| breitbart.com | Right-leaning | Mixed | 53 | 15 | 25 | 81 |
| axios.com | Left-leaning | High | 27 | 16 | 247 | 75 |
| npr.org | Left-leaning | High | 17 | 17 | 378 | 72 |
| bloomberglaw.com | Not Categorized | - | 13 | 18 | 519 | 71 |
| go.com | Left-leaning | High | 20 | 19 | 321 | 70 |
| latimes.com | Center | High | 18 | 20 | 374 | 53 |
| dailycaller.com | Right-leaning | Mixed | 21 | 21 | 305 | 49 |
| UPI.com | Center | High | 29 | 22 | 220 | 49 |
| wsj.com | Right-leaning | Mostly Factual | 26 | 23 | 264 | 47 |
| politico.com | Left-leaning | High | 16 | 24 | 390 | 46 |
| newsmax.com | Right-leaning | Low | - | 25 | - | 42 |
| newsfromthestates.com | Left-leaning | High | 68 | 26 | 16 | 39 |
| huffpost.com | Left-leaning | Mixed | 37 | 27 | 58 | 34 |
| townhall.com | Right-leaning | Mixed | 301 | 28 | 1 | 27 |
| scrippsnews.com | Left-leaning | High | 32 | 29 | 143 | 23 |
| rollcall.com | Center | Very High | 28 | 30 | 233 | 21 |
| thecentersquare.com | Right-leaning | Mostly Factual | 88 | 31 | 8 | 20 |
| washingtontimes.com | Right-leaning | Mixed | 14 | 32 | 479 | 20 |
| forbes.com | Center | Mostly Factual | 30 | 33 | 194 | 19 |
| newsnationnow.com | Center | High | 23 | 34 | 298 | 18 |
| dailysignal.com | Right-leaning | Mixed | 164 | 35 | 2 | 17 |
| houstonchronicle.com | Left-leaning | High | 25 | 36 | 269 | 17 |
| theblaze.com | Right-leaning | Mixed | - | 37 | - | 17 |
| theepochtimes.com | Right-leaning | Mixed | 111 | 38 | 6 | 16 |
| dailywire.com | Right-leaning | Mixed | 136 | 39 | 3 | 14 |
| cibercuba.com | Not Categorized | - | 161 | 40 | 2 | 12 |
| elnuevoherald.com | Not Categorized | - | - | 41 | - | 11 |
| borderreport.com | Not Categorized | - | 205 | 42 | 1 | 10 |
| oann.com | Right-leaning | Low | - | 43 | - | 10 |

Table 16: Top Sources in DHS Briefings. Splits briefings into before April 1, 2025 (Pre-April) and after April 1, 2025 (Post-April). Percentages are based on the total number of articles in DHS briefings during each time period. Excludes local general interest sources and government websites. (continued)

| Source | Slant (MBFC) | Factual Rating (MBFC) | Rank (Pre-April) | Rank (Post-April) | Total Articles (Pre-April) | Total Articles (Post-April) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| x.com | Not Categorized | - | - | 44 | - | 10 |
| latintimes.com | Left-leaning | High | 142 | 45 | 3 | 9 |
| msnbc.com | Left-leaning | Mixed | 34 | 46 | 82 | 8 |
| reason.com | Right-leaning | High | 41 | 47 | 49 | 8 |
| the-independent.com | Not Categorized | - | 98 | 48 | 7 | 8 |
| cubaenmiami.com | Not Categorized | - | - | 49 | - | 7 |
| indiatimes.com | Right-leaning | Mixed | 67 | 50 | 16 | 6 |
| newrepublic.com | Left-leaning | High | 109 | 51 | 6 | 6 |
| san.com | Center | Mostly Factual | 71 | 52 | 15 | 6 |
| thefederalist.com | Right-leaning | Mixed | - | 53 | - | 6 |
| caribbeannationalweekly.com | Not Categorized | - | - | 54 | - | 5 |
| cnbc.com | Left-leaning | Mostly Factual | 52 | 55 | 28 | 5 |
| dailymail.co.uk | Right-leaning | Low | 135 | 56 | 3 | 5 |
| elpasomatters.org | Not Categorized | - | 54 | 57 | 25 | 5 |
| mvariety.com | Not Categorized | - | 50 | 58 | 29 | 5 |
| calmatters.org | Left-leaning | High | 62 | 59 | 19 | 4 |
| nationalreview.com | Right-leaning | Mostly Factual | 74 | 60 | 13 | 4 |
| pbs.org | Left-leaning | High | 44 | 61 | 43 | 4 |
| tennesseelookout.com | Left-leaning | High | 81 | 62 | 10 | 4 |
| time.com | Left-leaning | High | 39 | 63 | 57 | 4 |
| usnews.com | Left-leaning | High | 64 | 64 | 18 | 4 |
| bloombergtax.com | Not Categorized | - | 79 | 65 | 11 | 3 |
| brownfieldagnews.com | Not Categorized | - | 56 | 66 | 22 | 3 |
| c-span.org | Center | High | 102 | 67 | 6 | 3 |
| hindustantimes.com | Left-leaning | Mixed | 125 | 68 | 4 | 3 |
| iowacapitaldispatch.com | Left-leaning | Mostly Factual | 75 | 69 | 12 | 3 |
| military.com | Center | High | 55 | 70 | 25 | 3 |
| militarytimes.com | Center | High | 58 | 71 | 21 | 3 |
| texasborderbusiness.com | Not Categorized | - | 48 | 72 | 34 | 3 |
| westernjournal.com | Right-leaning | Mixed | - | 73 | - | 3 |
| americasvoice.org | Left-leaning | Mostly Factual | - | 74 | - | 2 |
| bgov.com | Not Categorized | - | 43 | 75 | 44 | 2 |

Table 17: Right-leaning Sources in USCIS Briefings. Splits briefings into before April 1, 2025 (Pre-April) and after April 1, 2025 (Post-April). Percentages are based on the total number of articles in USCIS briefings during each time period. Excludes local general interest sources and government websites.

| Source | MBFC Factual-Reporting Rating | Days Pre-April | Days Post-April | Articles Pre-April | Articles Post-April | Articles/day Pre-April | Articles/day Post-April | Diff (Articles/day) | %Articles Pre-April | %Articles Post-April | Diff(%) |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------|
| newsweek.com | Mostly Factual | 770 | 72 | 816 | 178 | 1.060 | 2.472 | 1.412 | 3.729 | 5.334 | 1.606 |
| breitbart.com | Mixed | 770 | 72 | 25 | 81 | 0.032 | 1.125 | 1.093 | 0.114 | 2.427 | 2.313 |
| washingtonexaminer.com | Mostly Factual | 770 | 72 | 1,322 | 194 | 1.717 | 2.694 | 0.978 | 6.041 | 5.814 | -0.227 |
| newsmax.com | Low | 770 | 72 | 0 | 42 | 0.000 | 0.583 | 0.583 | 0.000 | 1.259 | 1.259 |
| townhall.com | Mixed | 770 | 72 | 1 | 27 | 0.001 | 0.375 | 0.374 | 0.005 | 0.809 | 0.805 |
| wsj.com | Mostly Factual | 770 | 72 | 264 | 47 | 0.343 | 0.653 | 0.310 | 1.206 | 1.408 | 0.202 |
| dailycaller.com | Mixed | 770 | 72 | 305 | 49 | 0.396 | 0.681 | 0.284 | 1.394 | 1.468 | 0.075 |
| thecentersquare.com | Mostly Factual | 770 | 72 | 8 | 20 | 0.010 | 0.278 | 0.267 | 0.037 | 0.599 | 0.563 |
| theblaze.com | Mixed | 770 | 72 | 0 | 17 | 0.000 | 0.236 | 0.236 | 0.000 | 0.509 | 0.509 |
| dailysignal.com | Mixed | 770 | 72 | 2 | 17 | 0.003 | 0.236 | 0.234 | 0.009 | 0.509 | 0.500 |
| theepochtimes.com | Mixed | 770 | 72 | 6 | 16 | 0.008 | 0.222 | 0.214 | 0.027 | 0.479 | 0.452 |
| dailywire.com | Mixed | 770 | 72 | 3 | 14 | 0.004 | 0.194 | 0.191 | 0.014 | 0.420 | 0.406 |
| oann.com | Low | 770 | 72 | 0 | 10 | 0.000 | 0.139 | 0.139 | 0.000 | 0.300 | 0.300 |
| thefederalist.com | Mixed | 770 | 72 | 0 | 6 | 0.000 | 0.083 | 0.083 | 0.000 | 0.180 | 0.180 |
| dailymail.co.uk | Low | 770 | 72 | 3 | 5 | 0.004 | 0.069 | 0.066 | 0.014 | 0.150 | 0.136 |
| indiatimes.com | Mixed | 770 | 72 | 16 | 6 | 0.021 | 0.083 | 0.063 | 0.073 | 0.180 | 0.107 |
| reason.com | High | 770 | 72 | 49 | 8 | 0.064 | 0.111 | 0.047 | 0.224 | 0.240 | 0.016 |
| westernjournal.com | Mixed | 770 | 72 | 0 | 3 | 0.000 | 0.042 | 0.042 | 0.000 | 0.090 | 0.090 |
| nationalreview.com | Mostly Factual | 770 | 72 | 13 | 4 | 0.017 | 0.056 | 0.039 | 0.059 | 0.120 | 0.060 |
| business-standard.com | Mostly Factual | 770 | 72 | 0 | 2 | 0.000 | 0.028 | 0.028 | 0.000 | 0.060 | 0.060 |
| fairus.org | Low | 770 | 72 | 0 | 2 | 0.000 | 0.028 | 0.028 | 0.000 | 0.060 | 0.060 |
| financialexpress.com | Mixed | 770 | 72 | 0 | 2 | 0.000 | 0.028 | 0.028 | 0.000 | 0.060 | 0.060 |
| cis.org | Low | 770 | 72 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.000 | 0.030 | 0.030 |
| city-journal.org | Mostly Factual | 770 | 72 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.000 | 0.030 | 0.030 |
| jewishinsider.com | High | 770 | 72 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.000 | 0.030 | 0.030 |
| judicialwatch.org | Low | 770 | 72 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.000 | 0.030 | 0.030 |
| lawenforcementtoday.com | Mixed | 770 | 72 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.000 | 0.030 | 0.030 |
| ntd.com | Mixed | 770 | 72 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.000 | 0.030 | 0.030 |
| osvnews.com | Mixed | 770 | 72 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.000 | 0.030 | 0.030 |
| pjmedia.com | Mixed | 770 | 72 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.000 | 0.030 | 0.030 |
| texasscorecard.com | Mixed | 770 | 72 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.000 | 0.030 | 0.030 |
| the-sun.com | Mixed | 770 | 72 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.000 | 0.030 | 0.030 |
| thefp.com | High | 770 | 72 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.000 | 0.030 | 0.030 |
| thepostmillennial.com | Mixed | 770 | 72 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.000 | 0.030 | 0.030 |
| thetimes.com | Mostly Factual | 770 | 72 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.000 | 0.030 | 0.030 |
| washingtonstand.com | Low | 770 | 72 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.000 | 0.030 | 0.030 |
| zerohedge.com | Low | 770 | 72 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.000 | 0.030 | 0.030 |
| christianpost.com | Mixed | 770 | 72 | 1 | 1 | 0.001 | 0.014 | 0.013 | 0.005 | 0.030 | 0.025 |

Table 18: Right-leaning Sources in USCIS Top News Section. Splits briefings into before April 1, 2025 (Pre-April) and after April 1, 2025 (Post-April). Percentages are based on the total number of articles in the Top News sections of the USCIS briefings during each time period. Excludes local general interest sources and government websites.

| Source | MBFC Factual-Reporting Rating | Articles Pre-April | Articles Post-April | Articles/day Pre-April | Articles/day Post-April | Diff (Articles/day) | %Articles Pre-April | %Articles Post-April | Diff(%) | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------|-------|
| washingtonexaminer.com | Mostly Factual | 297 | 109 | 0.45 | 1.51 | 1.06 | 5.31 | 7.08 | 1.77 | |
| foxnews.com | Mixed | 534 | 96 | 0.82 | 1.33 | 0.52 | 9.55 | 6.24 | -3.31 | |
| breitbart.com | Mixed | 3 | 34 | 0.00 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.05 | 2.21 | 2.16 | |
| newsweek.com | Mostly Factual | 129 | 42 | 0.20 | 0.58 | 0.39 | 2.31 | 2.73 | 0.42 | |
| newsmax.com | Low | 0 | 26 | 0.00 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.00 | 1.69 | 1.69 | |
| wsj.com | Mostly Factual | 107 | 34 | 0.16 | 0.47 | 0.31 | 1.91 | 2.21 | 0.30 | |
| townhall.com | Mixed | 0 | 14 | 0.00 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.00 | 0.91 | 0.91 | |
| dailycaller.com | Mixed | 27 | 15 | 0.04 | 0.21 | 0.17 | 0.48 | 0.97 | 0.49 | |
| nypost.com | Mixed | 124 | 25 | 0.19 | 0.35 | 0.16 | 2.22 | 1.62 | -0.59 | |
| theblaze.com | Mixed | 0 | 10 | 0.00 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.00 | 0.65 | 0.65 | |
| Q | theepochtimes.com | Mixed | 0 | 10 | 0.00 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.00 | 0.65 | 0.65 |
| | dailywire.com | Mixed | 2 | 8 | 0.00 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.04 | 0.52 | 0.48 |
| | oann.com | Low | 0 | 7 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.45 | 0.45 |
| | thecentersquare.com | Mostly Factual | 1 | 7 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.02 | 0.45 | 0.44 |
| | dailysignal.com | Mixed | 0 | 5 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.32 | 0.32 |
| | nationalreview.com | Mostly Factual | 1 | 3 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.19 | 0.18 |
| | thefederalist.com | Mixed | 0 | 2 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.13 | 0.13 |
| | dailymail.co.uk | Low | 0 | 1 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| | reason.com | High | 0 | 1 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| | westernjournal.com | Mixed | 0 | 1 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| | foxbusiness.com | Mixed | 3 | 1 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.01 |
| | washingtontimes.com | Mixed | 112 | 13 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.01 | 2.00 | 0.84 | -1.16 |
| | freebeacon.com | Mixed | 1 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.00 | -0.02 |
| | ijr.com | Mostly Factual | 1 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.00 | -0.02 |
| | telegraph.co.uk | Mixed | 2 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.00 | -0.04 |

Table 19: Right-leaning Sources in USCIS Top News Section by year. Excludes local general interest sources and government websites.

| Domain | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Total |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| foxnews.com | 615 | 936 | 919 | 469 | 3,859 |
| newsweek.com | 64 | 69 | 478 | 383 | 1,473 |
| washingtonexaminer.com | 280 | 514 | 387 | 335 | 1,904 |
| nypost.com | 240 | 523 | 396 | 175 | 1,731 |
| breitbart.com | 9 | 6 | - | 91 | 107 |
| wsj.com | 67 | 101 | 67 | 76 | 379 |
| dailycaller.com | 96 | 113 | 83 | 62 | 438 |
| newsmax.com | - | - | - | 42 | 43 |
| townhall.com | - | 1 | - | 27 | 29 |
| washingtontimes.com | 196 | 214 | 64 | 25 | 564 |
| thecentersquare.com | 8 | - | - | 20 | 29 |
| dailysignal.com | - | 1 | - | 18 | 20 |
| theblaze.com | - | - | - | 17 | 18 |
| theepochtimes.com | 6 | - | - | 16 | 23 |
| dailywire.com | 2 | 1 | - | 14 | 18 |
| reason.com | 9 | 23 | 11 | 14 | 69 |
| oann.com | - | - | - | 10 | 11 |
| indiatimes.com | 5 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 27 |
| thefederalist.com | - | - | - | 6 | 7 |
| dailymail.co.uk | 3 | - | - | 5 | 9 |
| nationalreview.com | 5 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 19 |
| foxbusiness.com | 9 | 15 | 11 | 3 | 50 |
| westernjournal.com | - | - | - | 3 | 4 |
| business-standard.com | - | - | - | 2 | 3 |
| fairus.org | - | - | - | 2 | 3 |
| financialexpress.com | - | - | - | 2 | 3 |
| freebeacon.com | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 13 |
| thedispatch.com | 2 | - | - | 2 | 5 |
| amnews.com | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| christianpost.com | - | - | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| cis.org | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| city-journal.org | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| fortune.com | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| jewishinsider.com | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| judicialwatch.org | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| lawenforcementtoday.com | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| manilatimes.net | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| ntd.com | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| osvnews.com | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| pjmedia.com | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| texasscorecard.com | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| the-sun.com | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| thefp.com | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| thepostmillennial.com | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| thetexan.news | 1 | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| thetimes.com | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| washingtonstand.com | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| zerohedge.com | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| americanmilitarynews.com | 1 | - | - | - | 2 |
| cato.org | - | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| express.co.uk | - | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| gulfnews.com | 2 | - | - | - | 3 |
| heritage.org | 1 | - | - | - | 2 |
| idahostatejournal.com | 3 | - | 1 | - | 6 |
| ijr.com | 2 | - | - | - | 3 |
| nationalinterest.org | 1 | - | - | - | 2 |
| telegraph.co.uk | 1 | - | 4 | - | 10 |
| thenationalnews.com | 2 | - | - | - | 3 |
| wng.org | 1 | - | - | - | 2 |

A.4.10. Partisan extremity

Partisan Extremity of Sources in Briefings

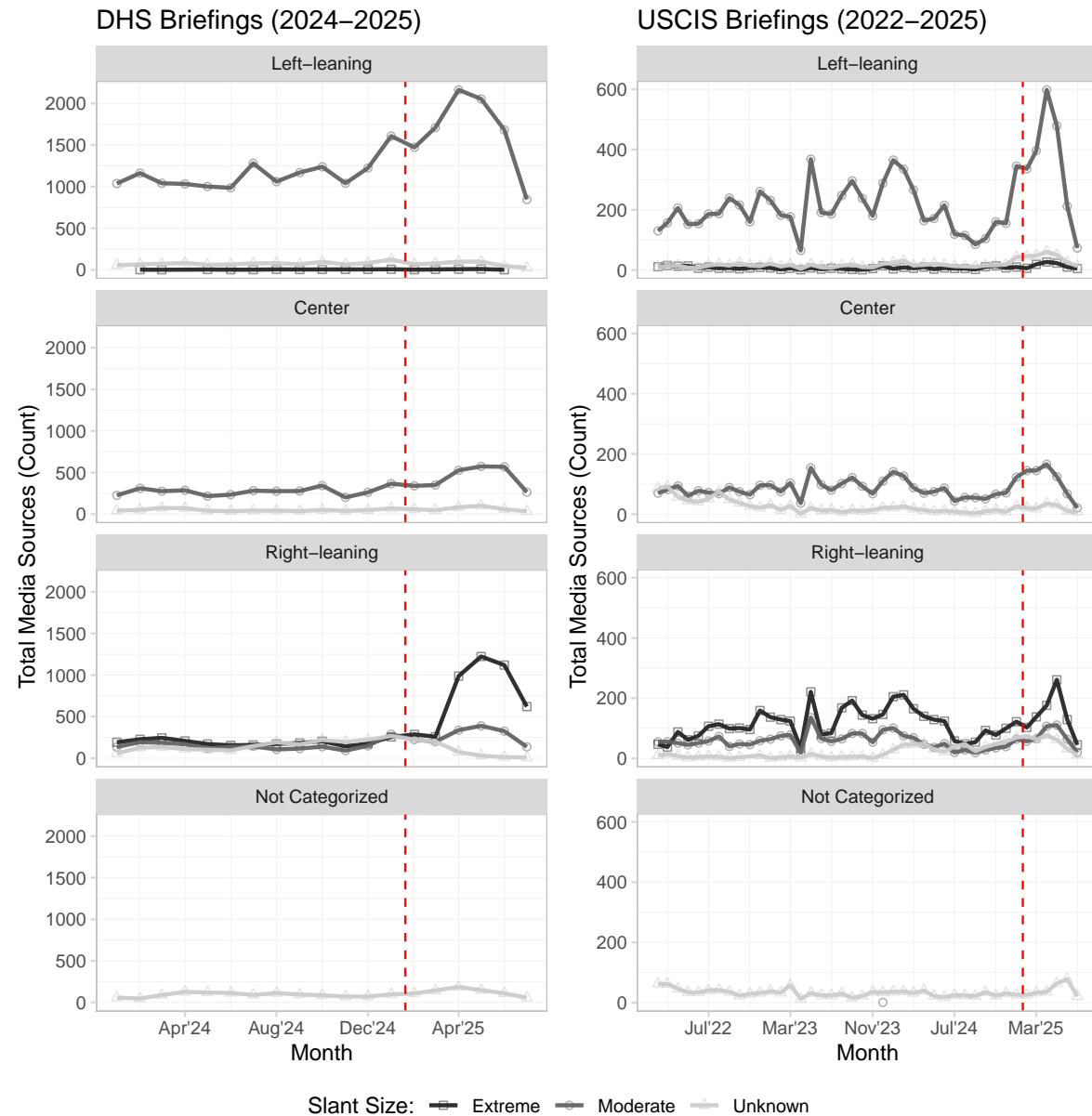
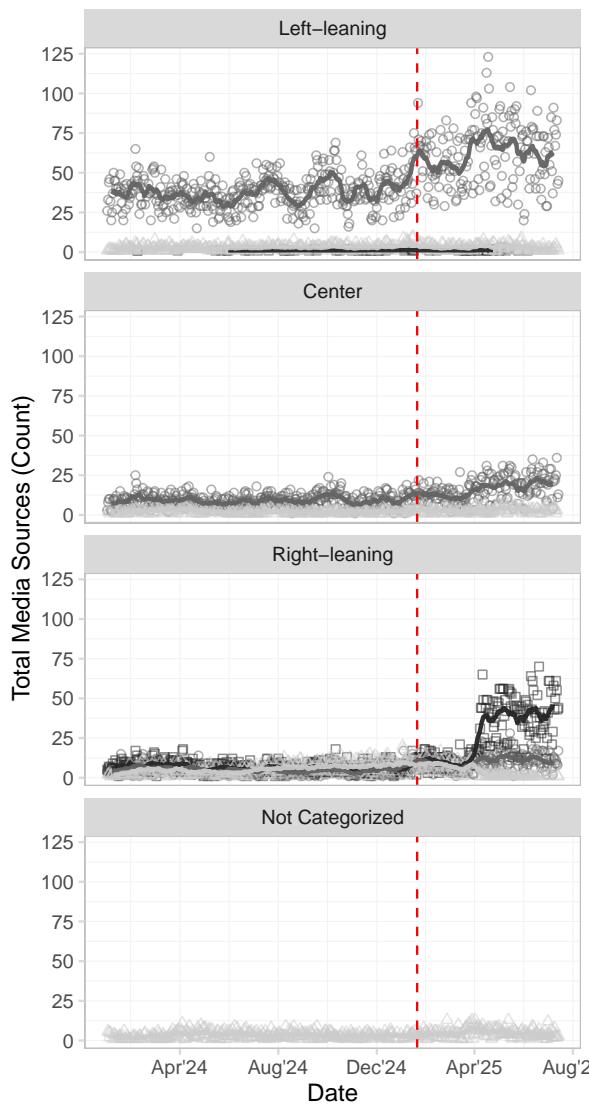


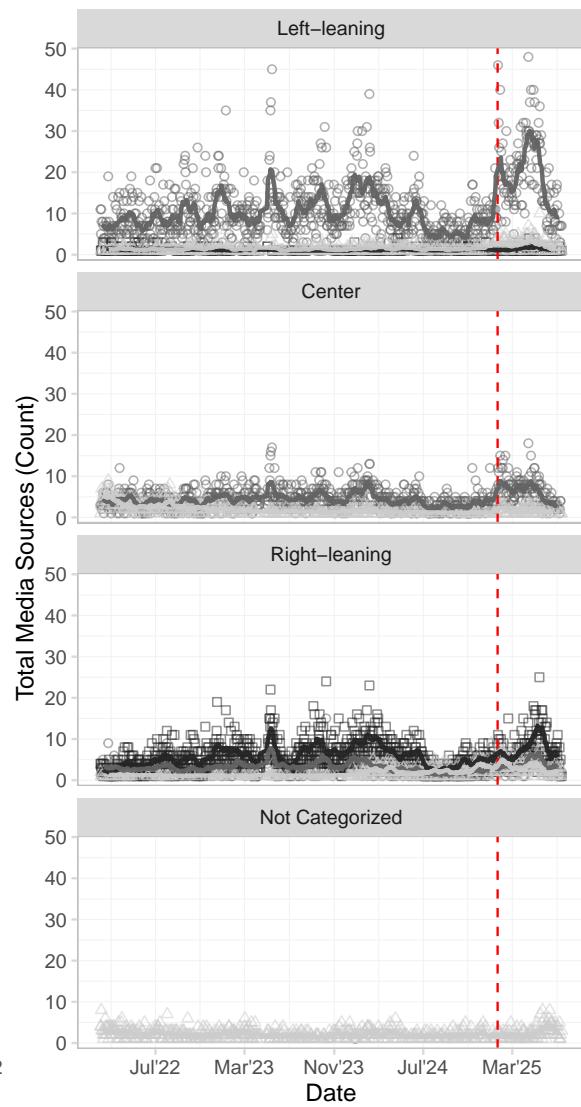
Figure A47: Total articles in USCIS and DHS news briefings by month. Partisan slant broken down by extremity. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Calculated source extremity using a continuous measure of source slant from MBFC. Sources considered extreme if they are above 5 or below -5. Dotted line at presidential inaugurations. Continuous MBFC scores are available for fewer news sources. Source extremity labeled as 'Unknown' if no continuous score is available.

Partisan Extremity of Sources in Briefings

DHS Briefings (2024–2025)



USCIS Briefings (2022–2025)

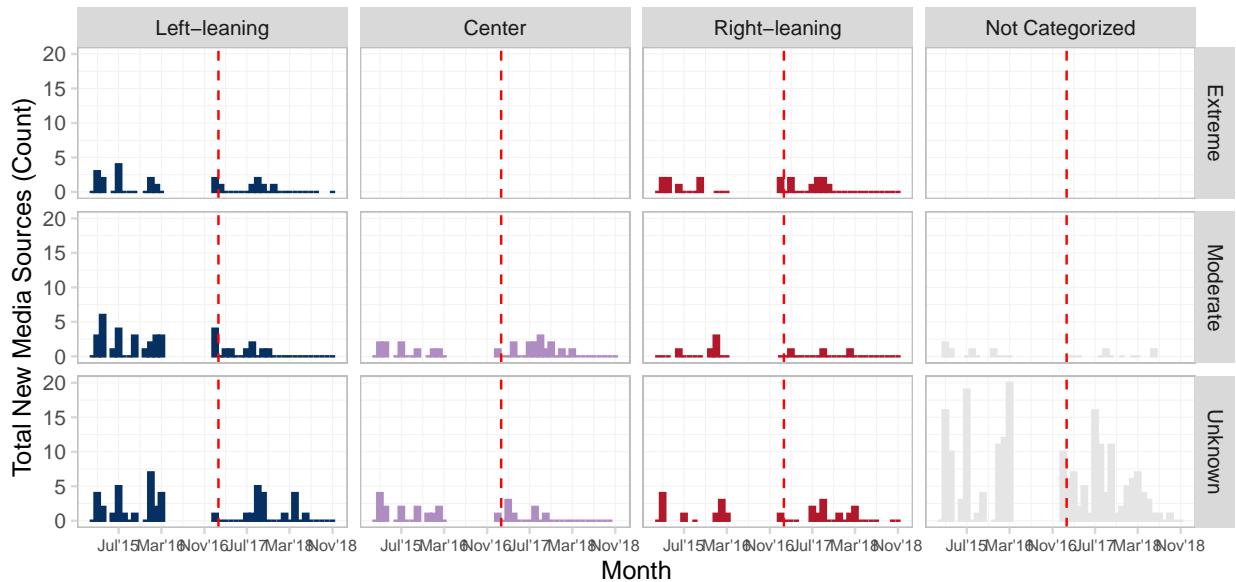


Slant Size: — Extreme — Moderate — Unknown

Figure A48: Total articles in USCIS and DHS news briefings. Partisan slant broken down by extremity. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Calculated source extremity using a continuous measure of source slant from MBFC. Sources considered extreme if they are above 5 or below -5. Dotted line at presidential inaugurations. Continuous MBFC scores are available for fewer news sources. Source extremity labeled as 'Unknown' if no continuous score is available.

Partisan Extremity of New Sources Added to Briefings Each Month

DOI Briefings (2015–2018)



VA Briefings (2020–2021)

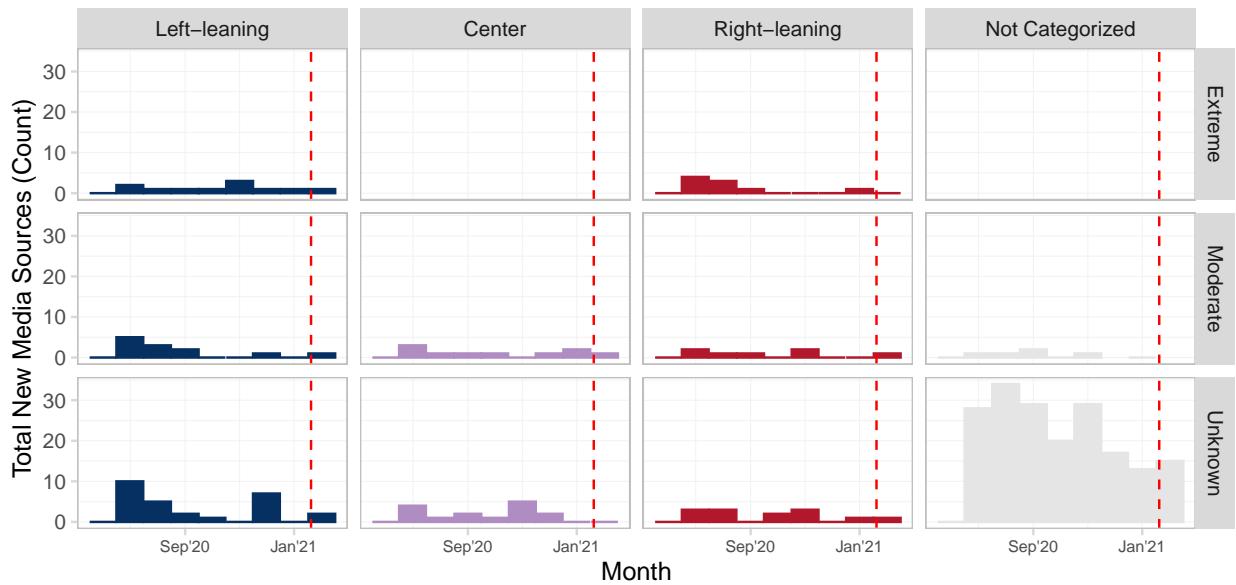


Figure A49: Number of new sources added to DOI and VA news briefings by month. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Calculated source extremity using a continuous measure of source slant from MBFC. Sources considered extreme if they are above 5 or below -5. Dotted line at presidential inaugurations. Continuous MBFC scores are available for fewer news sources. Source extremity labeled as 'Unknown' if no continuous score is available.

Partisan Extremity of Sources in Briefings

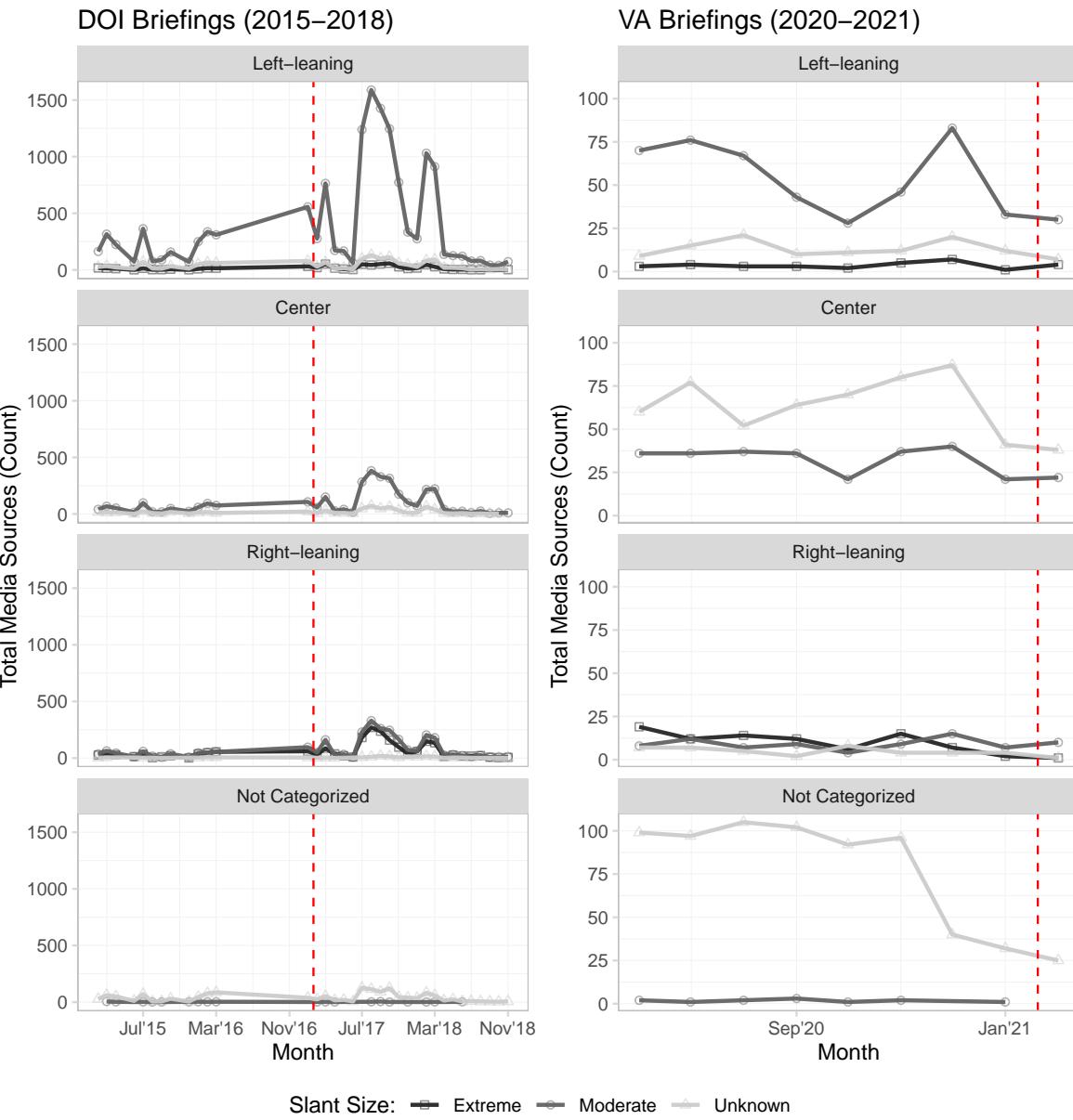


Figure A50: Total articles in DOI and VA news briefings by month. Partisan slant broken down by extremity. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Calculated source extremity using a continuous measure of source slant from MBFC. Sources considered extreme if they are above 5 or below -5. Dotted line at presidential inaugurations. Continuous MBFC scores are available for fewer news sources. Source extremity labeled as 'Unknown' if no continuous score is available.

Partisan Extremity of Sources in Briefings

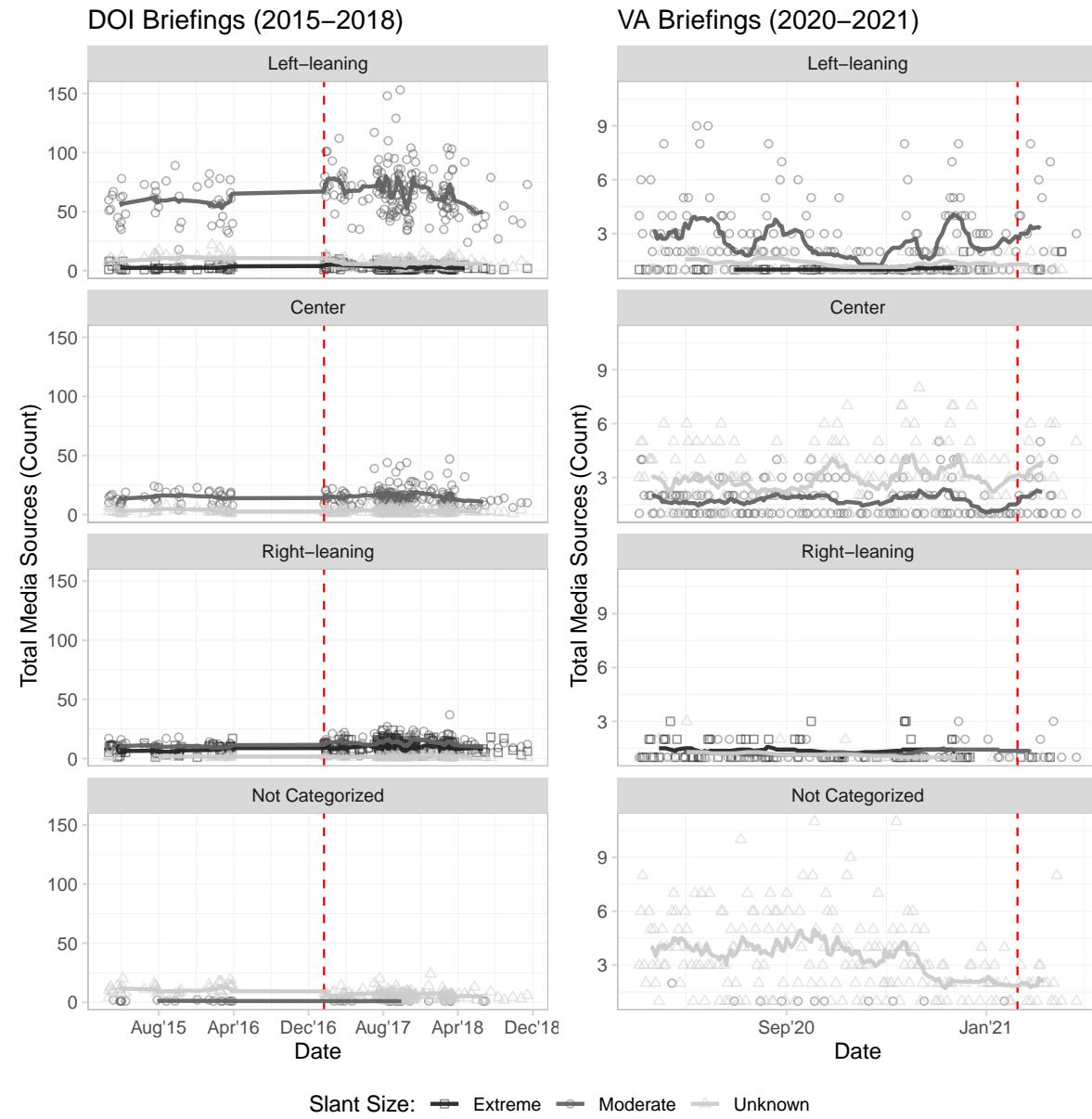


Figure A51: Total articles in DOI and VA news briefings. Partisan slant broken down by extremity. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Calculated source extremity using a continuous measure of source slant from MBFC. Sources considered extreme if they are above 5 or below -5. Dotted line at presidential inaugurations. Continuous MBFC scores are available for fewer news sources. Source extremity labeled as 'Unknown' if no continuous score is available.

Table 20: Best fit line in Figure 1 (aggregated data)

| | DV: Proportion of Articles from Conservative Sources (0-1) | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Fig 1 | Weighted | Scaled | Weighted | DropNA | Weighted |
| Agency Ideology | 0.052 (0.016) | 0.048 (0.013) | | | 0.056 (0.017) | 0.052 (0.013) |
| Agency Ideology (Rescaled 0-1) | | | 0.175 (0.054) | 0.162 (0.045) | | |
| Num.Obs. | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| R2 | 0.288 | 0.364 | 0.288 | 0.364 | 0.300 | 0.392 |
| R2 Adj. | 0.241 | 0.321 | 0.241 | 0.321 | 0.253 | 0.351 |
| RMSE | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.09 |

Note: Models use OLS with robust standard errors (HC1). Slant scores are based on MBFC categories. Data aggregated to the agency-media slant level. Dependent variable is proportion of articles in an agency's news briefing that come from right-leaning sources (0-1). Weights are calculated using the agency ideology SD values reported by Richardson et al (2018). Weights are the inverse of the Richardson et al (2018) SD estimates squared.

A.4.11. Regression Table for Fig 1

In the following regression tables, I calculate the slope estimates for the right-leaning subplot in Figure 1 (see Table 20 below). I also test whether the estimates become more precise after weighting the estimates using the standard deviations reported in Richardson, Clinton, and Lewis (2018). Specifically, I weight by the inverse of the standard deviation squared. I also recalculate the slope after dropping the Not Categorized sources (see 'DropNA' in Table 20).

In Table 21, I show how the results change depending on the outcome variable. All of these specifications use data from MBFC. In each case, the outcome variable ranged between 0 and 1; however, in the last two columns, the outcome is continuous rather than binary.

In Table 22, I show how the results change depending on the source of partisan slant data. I contrast the MBFC scores with scores from Allsides and Andy Guess (2021). When the MBFC scores are replaced with scores from Allsides, the coefficient is slightly smaller. When the MBFC scores are replaced with scores from Guess (2021), the coefficient is substantially larger.

In Table 22, I recalculate the coefficient using disaggregated data, where each article-agency pair is a separate observation. To account for clustering, I cluster my standard errors by news source, agency, and article ID. Article ID is the unique number assigned to each citation in the briefing. Articles can be included multiple times if they are included in a subsection dedicated to a subagency (see A.2.6). For example, an article in the TSA section of the DHS news briefing would be included once for the TSA and once for DHS.

Table 21: Best fit line in Figure 1 (aggregated data) - Robustness checks, MBFC specifications

| | MBFC (Categorical) | DropNA | MBFC (Continuous) | 3cat (Continuous) |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Agency Ideology | 0.052 (0.016) | 0.056 (0.017) | 0.120 (0.048) | 0.042 (0.015) |
| Num.Obs. | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| R2 | 0.288 | 0.300 | 0.181 | 0.221 |
| R2 Adj. | 0.241 | 0.253 | 0.126 | 0.169 |
| RMSE | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.26 | 0.08 |

Note: Models use OLS with robust standard errors (HC1). Data aggregated to the agency-media slant level.

In col 2-4, articles missing MBFC scores dropped from analysis. Dependent variable varies.

In col 1 and 2, DV is the proportion of articles in an agency's news briefing that come from right-leaning sources (0-1).

In col 3, DV is the mean MBFC continuous partisan slant scores, rescaled from 0 to 1.

In col 4, DV is the mean MBFC partisan slant score after converting the MBFC categorical scores to continuous values; right-leaning coded as 1, center as .5 and liberal-leaning as 0.

Table 22: Best fit line in Figure 1 (aggregated data) - Robustness checks, Partisan Slant Source

| | MBFC (Binary) | Allsides (Binary) | Guess (Binary) | Guess (Continuous) |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Agency Ideology | 0.056 (0.017) | 0.050 (0.014) | 0.078 (0.022) | 0.111 (0.024) |
| Num.Obs. | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| R2 | 0.300 | 0.318 | 0.319 | 0.437 |
| R2 Adj. | 0.253 | 0.272 | 0.274 | 0.400 |
| RMSE | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.12 | 0.13 |

Note: Models use OLS with robust standard errors (HC1). Data aggregated to the agency-media slant level.

Articles missing slant scores dropped from analysis. Dependent variable varies.

In col 1, DV is proportion of articles (0-1) that come from MBFC-scored right-leaning sources.

In col 2, DV is proportion of articles (0-1) that come from Allsides-scored right-leaning sources.

In col 3, DV is proportion of articles (0-1) that come from Guess-scored right-leaning sources.

In col 4, DV is the mean of Andy Guess's partisan slant score, ranges from -1 (left) to 1 (right).

Table 23: Best fit line in Figure 1 (disaggregated data)

| | DV: 1 if article is from right-leaning source, 0 otherwise | | | |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Fig 1 | Weighted | DropNA | Weighted |
| Agency Ideology | 0.037 (0.014) | 0.048 (0.005) | 0.039 (0.014) | 0.049 (0.005) |
| Num.Obs. | 123945 | 123945 | 117010 | 117010 |
| R2 | 0.005 | 0.008 | 0.005 | 0.008 |
| R2 Adj. | 0.005 | 0.008 | 0.005 | 0.008 |
| RMSE | 0.44 | 0.44 | 0.44 | 0.44 |
| Std.Errors | by: Source & Agency & ID | by: Source & Agency & ID | by: Source & Agency & ID | by: Source & Agency & ID |

Note: Models use OLS with robust standard errors and clustered standard errors. Errors clustered by

the agency (Agency), news sources (Source), and article (ID). Slant scores are based on MBFC categories.

Dependent variable is 1 if an articles comes from a right-leaning soruces and 0 otherwise.

Weights are calculated using the agency ideology SD values reported by Richardson et al (2018).

Weights are the inverse of the Richardson et al (2018) SD estimates squared.

A.5. Media Cloud

A.5.1. Collection process

To collect news articles through Media Cloud, I queried the Media Cloud API using the `mediacloud` Python package for articles from US news sources that mention each agency name. I then dropped any sources that never appear in the news briefings. I collected all of the news coverage mentioning each agency name (see Appendix A.5.2 for the agency name queries). In May and June 2025, I queried the following Media Cloud source collections: US National (n=248), US Most Visited New Online (Mar 2025), U.S. Top Sources 2018 (n=87), Tweeted Mostly by Democrat Voters 2018 (n=196), Tweeted Somewhat More by Democrat Voters 2018 (n=378), Tweeted Evenly by Republican/Democrat Voters 2018 (n=526), Tweeted Somewhat More by Republican Voters 2018 (n=254), Tweeted Somewhat More by Republican Voters 2018 (n=254), Tweeted Somewhat More by Republican Voters 2018 (n=254), Tweeted Mostly by Followers of Conservative Politicians 2019 (US Right 2019) (n=2,728), Tweeted Evenly by Followers of Conservative & Liberal Politicians 2019 (US Center 2019) (n=2,198), Tweeted Mostly by Followers of Liberal Politicians 2019 (US Left 2019) (n=4,027), and Tweeted Somewhat More by Followers of Conservative Politicians 2019 (US Center Right 2019) (n=1,663). I then excluded all domains that were not included at least once in the news briefing. I also excluded all general interest local sources and government websites.

I collected two different sets of data from Media Cloud. First, I collected coverage for all agencies categorized in Richardson, Clinton, and Lewis (2018) (n=165) during 45 randomly sampled weeks from January 2020 through May 2025. I queried Media Cloud multiple times over May and June 2025. In the first round, I randomly selected 1 week every 6 months from January 2020 through May 15, 2025. In the next round, I randomly selected another set of weeks using the same criteria, and I added randomly selected a week from April (the week starting April 20, 2025). Removing the added week in April does not affect the results. In total, my first Media Cloud sample contains 1,723 unique domains (out of the 3,093 total domains included in the news briefings).

Second, I collected all of the media motioning the agencies and during the corresponding time periods where I had briefing data. For this second set of Media Cloud data, I then matched the URLs from Media Cloud to the URLs from the briefings and excluded sources with no matches (see Appendix A.5 for details). I also matched the Media Cloud results to the source categories using the URL host and domain.

A.5.2. Queries

The table below contains the queries that were used to construct Media Cloud API queries. It is possible that the false negative rate is higher for agencies with longer names (due to journalists shortening the agency name, omitting the name, typos, etc.). There is some research suggesting that extreme news sources use simpler language (Sparks and Hmielowski 2023), which could lead them to use less formal versions of agency names. Thus, I tested whether the length of an agency name was correlated with ideology (see Figure A52).

Correlation between Agency Ideology and Query Text

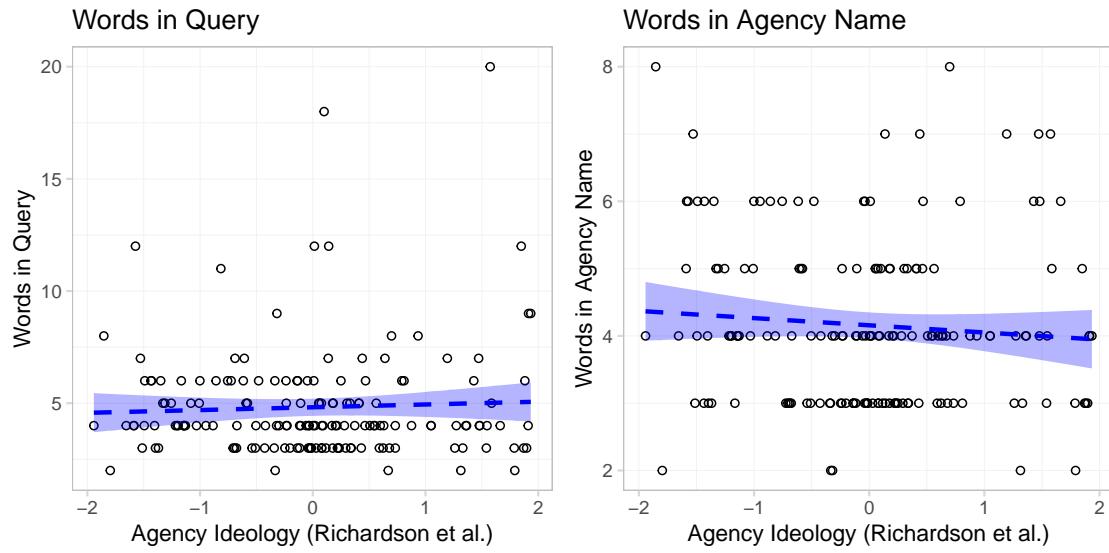


Figure A52: Robustness check: Does the length of an agency's name correlate with agency ideology?

Table 24: Queries used for Media Cloud API

| abb_rcl | abb_nap | agency | query | dept |
|---------|---------|---|---|---|
| acf | acf | Administration for Children and Families | "Administration for Children and Families" | Department of Health and Human Services |
| acus | acus | Administrative Conference of the United States | "Administrative Conference of the United States" | - |
| ams | ams | Agricultural Marketing Service | "Agricultural Marketing Service" | Department of Agriculture |
| ars | ars | Agricultural Research Service | "Agricultural Research Service" | Department of Agriculture |
| aphis | aphis | Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service | "Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service" | Department of Agriculture |
| t | acis | Arms Control and International Security | "Arms Control and International Security" | Department of State |
| bbg | bbg | Broadcasting Board of Governors | "Broadcasting Board of Governors" | - |
| atf | atf | Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives | ("Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives" OR "Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms" OR "Bureau of Alcohol* Tobacco* and Firearms") | Department of Justice |
| bca | bca | Bureau of Consular Affairs | "Bureau of Consular Affairs" | Department of State |
| ds | bdp | Bureau of Diplomatic Security | "Bureau of Diplomatic Security" | Department of State |
| bea | bea | Bureau of Economic Analysis | "Bureau of Economic Analysis" | Department of Commerce |

Table 24: Queries used for Media Cloud API (continued)

| abb_rcl | abb_nap | agency | query | dept |
|---------|---------|---|---|---|
| bia | bia | Bureau of Indian Affairs | "Bureau of Indian Affairs" | Department of the Interior |
| inl | binlea | Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs | "Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs" | Department of State |
| bls | bls | Bureau of Labor Statistics | "Bureau of Labor Statistics" | Department of Labor |
| blm | blm | Bureau of Land Management | "Bureau of Land Management" | Department of the Interior |
| bop | bop | Bureau of Prisons | "Bureau of Prisons" | Department of Justice |
| bor | bor | Bureau of Reclamation | "Bureau of Reclamation" | Department of the Interior |
| bfs | bfs | Bureau of the Fiscal Service | "Bureau of the Fiscal Service" | Department of the Treasury |
| cdc | cdc | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention | "Centers for Disease Control and Prevention" | Department of Health and Human Services |
| cms | cmms | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services | "Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services" | Department of Health and Human Services |
| cia | cia | Central Intelligence Agency | "Central Intelligence Agency" | - |
| j | csdhr | Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights | "Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights" | Department of State |
| useg | cg | Coast Guard | "Coast Guard" | Department of Homeland Security |
| cftc | cftc | Commodity Futures Trading Commission | "Commodity Futures Trading Commission" | - |
| cfpb | cfpb | Consumer Financial Protection Bureau | "Consumer Financial Protection Bureau" | - |
| cpsc | cpsc | Consumer Product Safety Commission | "Consumer Product Safety Commission" | - |
| cnsc | cnsc | Corporation for National and Community Service | "Corporation for National and Community Service" | - |
| cea | cea | Council of Economic Advisers | "Council of Economic Advisers" | - |
| ceq | ceq | Council on Environmental Quality | "Council on Environmental Quality" | - |
| darpa | darpa | Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency | "Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency" | Department of Defense |
| deca | dca | Defense Commissary Agency | "Defense Commissary Agency" | Department of Defense |
| dcaa | dcaa | Defense Contract Audit Agency | "Defense Contract Audit Agency" | Department of Defense |
| dcma | dcma | Defense Contract Management Agency | "Defense Contract Management Agency" | Department of Defense |
| dfas | dfas | Defense Finance and Accounting Service | "Defense Finance and Accounting Service" | Department of Defense |

Table 24: Queries used for Media Cloud API (continued)

| abb_rcl | abb_nap | agency | query | dept |
|---------|---------|--|---|-----------------------|
| dha | dha | Defense Health Agency | "Defense Health Agency" | Department of Defense |
| usda | usda | Department of Agriculture | ("Department of Agriculture" OR "Agriculture Department") | - |
| com | doc | Department of Commerce | ("Department of Commerce" OR "Commerce Department") | - |
| dod | dod | Department of Defense | ("Department of Defense" OR "Defense Department") | - |
| ed | educ | Department of Education | ("Department of Education" OR "Education Department") | - |
| doe | doe | Department of Energy | ("Department of Energy" OR "Energy Department") | - |
| hhs | hhs | Department of Health and Human Services | ("Department of Health and Human Services" OR "Health and Human Services Department") | - |
| dhs | dhs | Department of Homeland Security | ("Department of Homeland Security" OR "Homeland Security Department") | - |
| hud | hud | Department of Housing and Urban Development | "Housing and Urban Development" | - |
| doj | doj | Department of Justice | ("Department of Justice" OR "Justice Department") | - |
| dol | dol | Department of Labor | ("Department of Labor" OR "Labor Department") | - |
| stat | dos | Department of State | ("Department of State" OR "State Department") | - |
| dot | dot | Department of Transportation | ("Department of Transportation" OR "Transportation Department") | - |
| va_long | va_long | Department of Veterans Affairs | ("Department of Veterans Affairs" OR "Veterans Affairs Department") | - |
| va | va | Department of Veterans Affairs | "Veterans Affairs" | - |
| usaf | af | Department of the Air Force | ("U.S. Air Force" OR "US Air Force" OR "United States Air Force") | Department of Defense |
| army | army | Department of the Army | ("U.S. Army" OR "US Army" OR "United States Army") | Department of Defense |
| doi | doi | Department of the Interior | ("Department of the Interior" OR "Department of Interior" OR "Interior Department") | - |
| navy | navy | Department of the Navy | ("U.S. Navy" OR "US Navy" OR "United States Navy") | Department of Defense |
| treas | treas | Department of the Treasury | ("Department of the Treasury" OR "Treasury Department") | - |
| dea | dea | Drug Enforcement Administration | "Drug Enforcement Administration" | Department of Justice |
| e | egee | Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environment | "Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environment" | Department of State |
| eta | eta | Employment and Training Administration | "Employment and Training Administration" | Department of Labor |
| eia | eia | Energy Information Administration | "Energy Information Administration" | Department of Energy |

Table 24: Queries used for Media Cloud API (continued)

| abb_rcl | abb_nap | agency | query | dept |
|-------------|---------|--|---|---|
| epa | epa | Environmental Protection Agency | "Environmental Protection Agency" | - |
| eeoc | eeoc | Equal Employment Opportunity Commission | "Equal Employment Opportunity Commission" | - |
| eousa | eousa | Executive Office for United States Attorneys | "Executive Office for United States Attorneys" | Department of Justice |
| eib | eibus | Export-Import Bank of the U.S. | ("Export*Import Bank of the U.S." OR "Export*Import Bank of the US" OR "Export*Import Bank of the United States") | - |
| fca | fca | Farm Credit Administration | "Farm Credit Administration" | - |
| fsa | fsa | Farm Service Agency | "Farm Service Agency" | Department of Agriculture |
| faa | faa | Federal Aviation Administration | "Federal Aviation Administration" | Department of Transportation |
| fbi | fbi | Federal Bureau of Investigation | "Federal Bureau of Investigation" | Department of Justice |
| fcc | fcc | Federal Communications Commission | "Federal Communications Commission" | - |
| fdic | fdic | Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation | "Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation" | - |
| fec | fec | Federal Election Commission | "Federal Election Commission" | - |
| fema | fema | Federal Emergency Management Agency | "Federal Emergency Management Agency" | Department of Homeland Security |
| ferc | ferc | Federal Energy Regulatory Commission | "Federal Energy Regulatory Commission" | Department of Energy |
| fhwa | fhia | Federal Highway Administration | "Federal Highway Administration" | Department of Transportation |
| freddie mac | fhlmc | Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation | "Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation" | - |
| fha | fha | Federal Housing Administration | "Federal Housing Administration" | Department of Housing and Urban Development |
| fhfa | fhfa | Federal Housing Finance Agency | "Federal Housing Finance Agency" | - |
| flra | flra | Federal Labor Relations Authority | "Federal Labor Relations Authority" | - |
| fmc | fmc | Federal Maritime Commission | "Federal Maritime Commission" | - |
| fmcs | fmcs | Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service | "Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service" | - |
| fmcsa | fmcsa | Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration | "Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration" | Department of Transportation |

Table 24: Queries used for Media Cloud API (continued)

| abb_rcl | abb_nap | agency | query | dept |
|------------|---------|--|--|---|
| fannie mae | fnma | Federal National Mortgage Association | "Federal National Mortgage Association" | - |
| ftc | ftc | Federal Trade Commission | "Federal Trade Commission" | - |
| fta | fta | Federal Transit Administration | "Federal Transit Administration" | Department of Transportation |
| fincen | fincen | Financial Crimes Enforcement Network | "Financial Crimes Enforcement Network" | Department of the Treasury |
| fsis | fsis | Food Safety and Inspection Service | "Food Safety and Inspection Service" | Department of Agriculture |
| fda | fda | Food and Drug Administration | "Food and Drug Administration" | Department of Health and Human Services |
| fns_ag | fns_ag | Food and Nutrition Service | "Food and Nutrition Service" AND ("Department of Agriculture" OR "Agriculture Department") | Department of Agriculture |
| fns | fns | Food and Nutrition Service | "Food and Nutrition Service" | Department of Agriculture |
| fs | fs | Forest Service | "Forest Service" | Department of Agriculture |
| gsa | gsa | General Services Administration | "General Services Administration" | - |
| ginnie mae | gnma | Government National Mortgage Association | "Government National Mortgage Association" | Department of Housing and Urban Development |
| hrsa | hrsa | Health Resources and Services Administration | "Health Resources and Services Administration" | Department of Health and Human Services |
| ihs | his | Indian Health Service | "Indian Health Service" | Department of Health and Human Services |
| ies | ies | Institute of Education Sciences | "Institute of Education Sciences" | Department of Education |
| irs | irs | Internal Revenue Service | "Internal Revenue Service" | Department of the Treasury |
| ita | ita | International Trade Administration | "International Trade Administration" | Department of Commerce |
| jcs | jcs | Joint Chiefs of Staff | "Joint Chiefs of Staff" | Department of Defense |
| lsc | lsc | Legal Services Corporation | "Legal Services Corporation" | - |
| mspb | mspb | Merit Systems Protection Board | "Merit Systems Protection Board" | - |
| mcc | mcc | Millennium Challenge Corporation | "Millennium Challenge Corporation" | - |
| msha | msha | Mine Safety and Health Administration | "Mine Safety and Health Administration" | Department of Labor |
| mda | mda | Missile Defense Agency | "Missile Defense Agency" | Department of Defense |

Table 24: Queries used for Media Cloud API (continued)

| abb_rcl | abb_nap | agency | query | dept |
|---------|---------|--|--|---|
| nasa | nasa | National Aeronautics and Space Administration | "National Aeronautics and Space Administration" | - |
| nass | nass | National Agricultural Statistics Service | "National Agricultural Statistics Service" | Department of Agriculture |
| nara | nara | National Archives and Records Administration | "National Archives and Records Administration" | - |
| nca | nca | National Cemetery Administration | "National Cemetery Administration" | Department of Veterans Affairs |
| ncua | ncua | National Credit Union Administration | "National Credit Union Administration" | - |
| arts | nfah | National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities | "National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities" | - |
| ngb | ngb | National Guard Bureau | "National Guard Bureau" | Department of Defense |
| nhtsa | nhtsa | National Highway Traffic Safety Administration | "National Highway Traffic Safety Administration" | Department of Transportation |
| nist | nist | National Institute of Standards and Technology | "National Institute of Standards and Technology" | Department of Commerce |
| nih | nih | National Institutes of Health | "National Institutes of Health" | Department of Health and Human Services |
| nrlb | nrlb | National Labor Relations Board | "National Labor Relations Board" | - |
| nnsa | nnsa | National Nuclear Security Administration | "National Nuclear Security Administration" | Department of Energy |
| noaa | noaa | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration | "National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration" | Department of Commerce |
| nps | nps | National Park Service | "National Park Service" | Department of the Interior |
| amtrak | amtrak | National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK) | ("National Railroad Passenger Corporation" OR " AMTRAK") | - |
| nsf | nsf | National Science Foundation | "National Science Foundation" | - |
| nss | nss | National Security Staff | "National Security Staff" | - |
| ntsb | ntsb | National Transportation Safety Board | "National Transportation Safety Board" | - |
| nrcs | nrcs | Natural Resources Conservation Service | "Natural Resources Conservation Service" | Department of Agriculture |
| nrc | nrc | Nuclear Regulatory Commission | "Nuclear Regulatory Commission" | - |

Table 24: Queries used for Media Cloud API (continued)

| abb_rcl | abb_nap | agency | query | dept |
|---------|---------|---|---|----------------------------|
| osha | osha | Occupational Safety and Health Administration | "Occupational Safety and Health Administration" | Department of Labor |
| oe | oeder | Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability | "Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability" | Department of Energy |
| oese | oese | Office of Elementary and Secondary Education | "Office of Elementary and Secondary Education" | Department of Education |
| eere | oeere | Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy | "Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy" | Department of Energy |
| em | oem | Office of Environmental Management | "Office of Environmental Management" | Department of Energy |
| staid | ofsa | Office of Federal Student Aid | "Office of Federal Student Aid" | Department of Education |
| fe | ofe | Office of Fossil Energy | "Office of Fossil Energy" | Department of Energy |
| oge | oge | Office of Government Ethics | "Office of Government Ethics" | - |
| olc | olc | Office of Legal Counsel | "Office of Legal Counsel" | Department of Justice |
| omb | omb | Office of Management and Budget | "Office of Management and Budget" | - |
| ondcp | ondcp | Office of National Drug Control Policy | "Office of National Drug Control Policy" | - |
| ne | one | Office of Nuclear Energy | "Office of Nuclear Energy" | Department of Energy |
| opm | opm | Office of Personnel Management | "Office of Personnel Management" | - |
| ope | ope | Office of Postsecondary Education | "Office of Postsecondary Education" | Department of Education |
| sc | os | Office of Science | "Office of Science" | Department of Energy |
| ostp | ostp | Office of Science and Technology Policy | "Office of Science and Technology Policy" | - |
| osc | osc | Office of Special Counsel | "Office of Special Counsel" | - |
| occ | occ | Office of the Comptroller of the Currency | "Office of the Comptroller of the Currency" | Department of the Treasury |
| odni | dni | Office of the Director of National Intelligence | "Office of the Director of National Intelligence" | - |
| secdod | osd | Office of the Secretary of Defense | "Office of the Secretary of Defense" | Department of Defense |
| ustr | ustr | Office of the United States Trade Representative | "Office of the United States Trade Representative" | - |

Table 24: Queries used for Media Cloud API (continued)

| abb_rcl | abb_nap | agency | query | dept |
|---------|---------|--|--|---------------------------------|
| opic | opic | Overseas Private Investment Corporation | "Overseas Private Investment Corporation" | - |
| pc | pc | Peace Corps | "Peace Corps" | - |
| p | pa | Political Affairs | "Political Affairs" AND ("Department of State" OR "State Department") | Department of State |
| r | pdpa | Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs | "Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs" | Department of State |
| rhs | rhs | Rural Housing Service | "Rural Housing Service" | Department of Agriculture |
| usss | ss | Secret Service | "Secret Service" | Department of Homeland Security |
| sec | sec | Securities and Exchange Commission | "Securities and Exchange Commission" | - |
| sba | sba | Small Business Administration | "Small Business Administration" | - |
| ssa | ssa | Social Security Administration | "Social Security Administration" | - |
| tva | tva | Tennessee Valley Authority | "Tennessee Valley Authority" | - |
| fed | fed | The Federal Reserve | ("The Federal Reserve" OR "Federal Reserve") | - |
| tsa | tsa | Transportation Security Administration | "Transportation Security Administration" | Department of Homeland Security |
| usbc | usb | U.S. Census Bureau | ("U.S. Census Bureau" OR "US Census Bureau" OR "United States Census Bureau") | Department of Commerce |
| fws | fws | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service | "Fish and Wildlife Service" | Department of the Interior |
| usgs | gs | U.S. Geological Survey | ("US Geological Survey" OR "U.S. Geological Survey") | Department of the Interior |
| pto | uspto | U.S. Patent and Trademark Office | "Patent and Trademark Office" | Department of Commerce |
| usaid | usaid | United States Agency for International Development | "Agency for International Development" | - |
| uscis | uscis | United States Citizenship and Immigration Services | "Citizenship and Immigration Services" | Department of Homeland Security |
| uscbp | uscbp | United States Customs and Border Protection | "Customs and Border Protection" | Department of Homeland Security |
| ice | usice | United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement | "Immigration and Customs Enforcement" | Department of Homeland Security |
| usitc | usitc | United States International Trade Commission | "United States International Trade Commission" | - |
| usps | usps | United States Postal Service | ("United States Postal Service" OR "US Postal Service" OR "U.S. Postal Service") | - |

Table 24: Queries used for Media Cloud API (continued)

| abb_rcl | abb_nap | agency | query | dept |
|---------|---------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| vba | vba | Veterans Benefits Administration | "Veterans Benefits Administration" | Department of Veterans Affairs |
| vha | vha | Veterans Health Administration | "Veterans Health Administration" | Department of Veterans Affairs |
| whd | whd | Wage and Hour Division | "Wage and Hour Division" | Department of Labor |

A.5.3. Figure 2 expanded plot and alternate specifications

The first plot below uses the same data and method as Figure 2 from the main paper. The plot in the paper is effectively the same as the facet for ‘Right-leaning’ in the expanded plot below. However, instead of dropping the not categorized sources, the plot below treats not categorized sources as a separate category of partisan bias. The other plots below reproduce Figure 2 with slightly different samples.

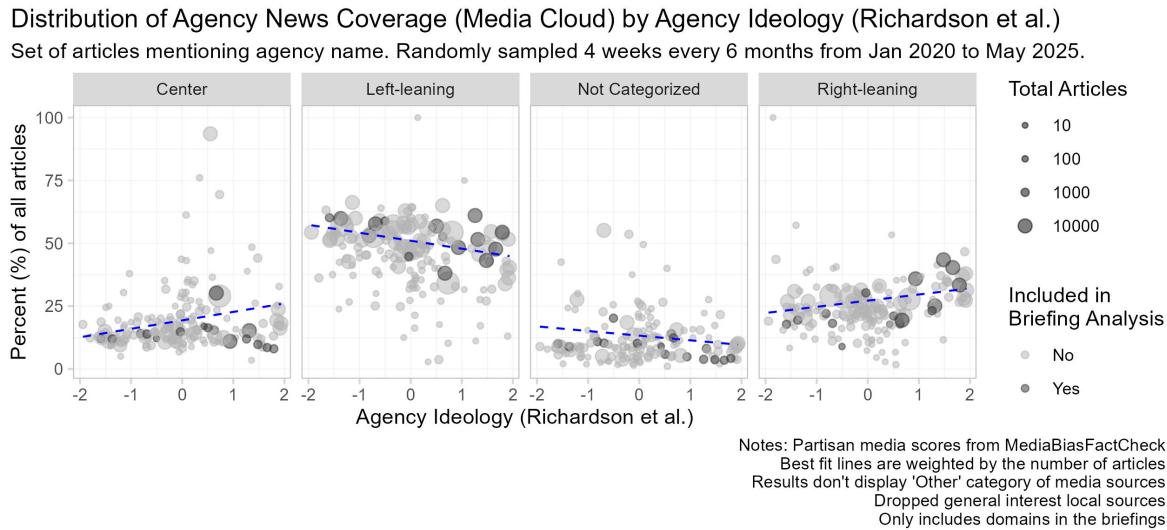


Figure A53: Correlation between agency ideology and the partisan-slant of sources identified using Media Cloud queries. Points are the proportion of articles mentioning an agency that come from right-leaning news sources. Articles mentioning agency name were identified by querying Media Cloud for each agency’s name over 45 randomly sampled weeks from January 2020 through May 15, 2025. The best fit line regresses whether an article mentioning an agency is from a right-leaning source on the agency’s ideology ($\text{rightslant} \text{agencyvideo}$). Limited to sources cited at least once in the news briefings. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dropped sources that could not be matched to MBFC categories (‘Not Categorized’ sources).

News Coverage of Agencies from Right-leaning Sources

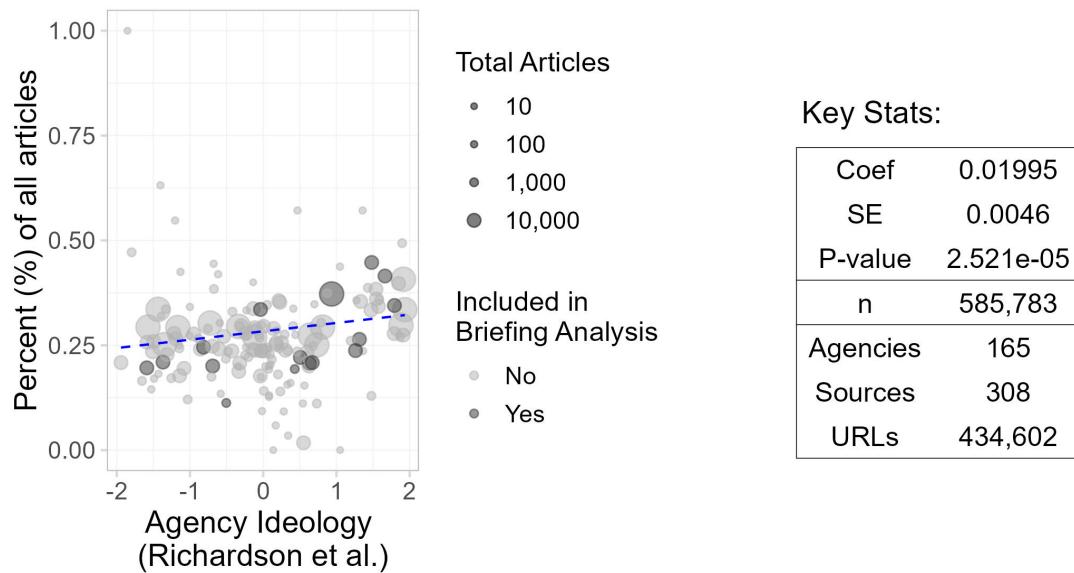


Figure A54: Replication of Figure 2 - Include two dropped outliers. Only two articles mention National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities (NFAH). Both are from right-leaning news sources.

News Coverage of Agencies from Right-leaning Sources

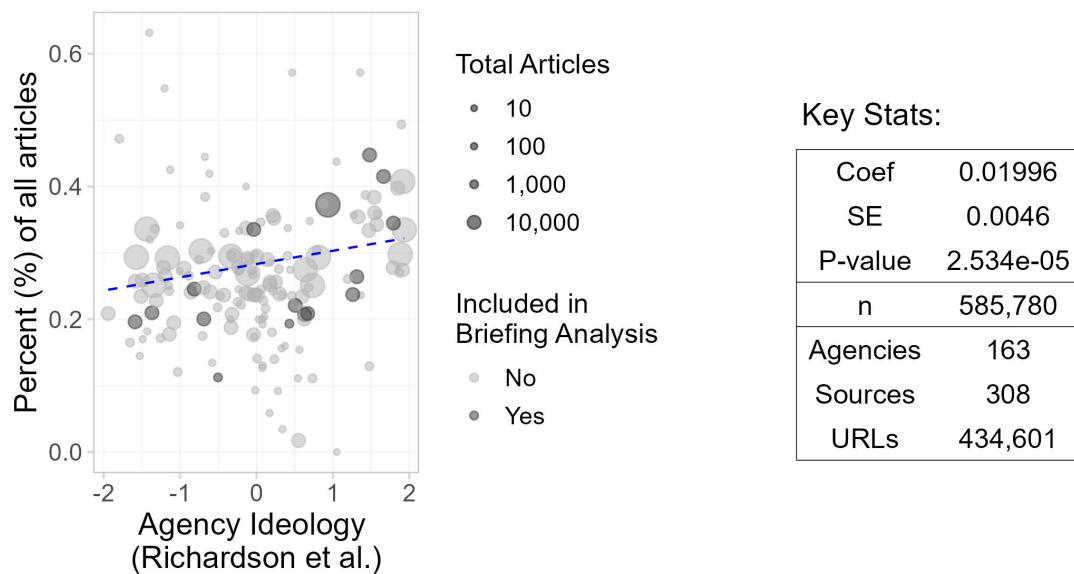


Figure A55: Replication of Figure 2 - Drop agencies with less than 100 articles. To reduce noise caused by rarely covered agencies, agencies mentioned in fewer than 100 articles were dropped.

News Coverage of Agencies from Right-leaning Sources

Replication of Fig 2, keep missing media slant instead of dropping.

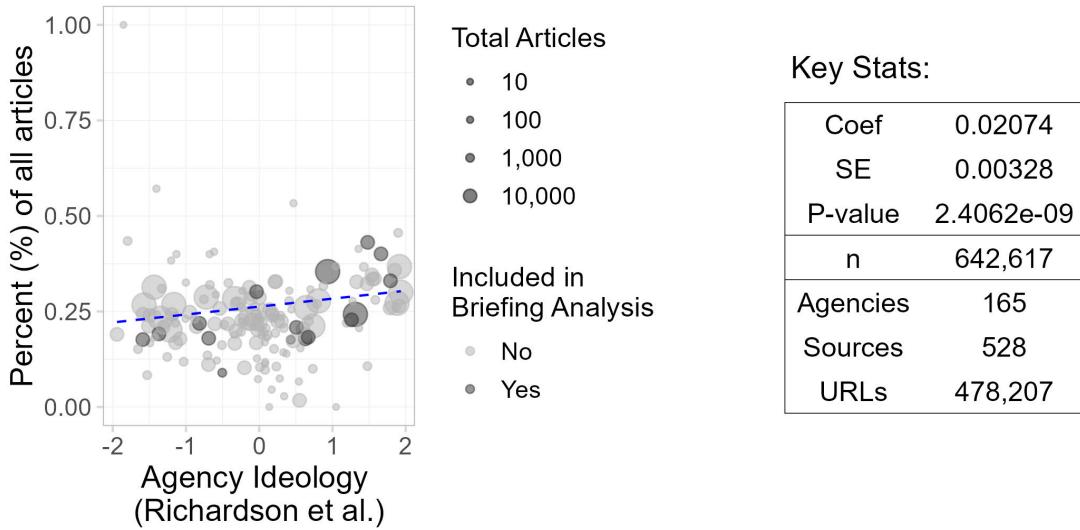


Figure A56: Replication of Figure 2 - Keep obs with missing media slant. Denominator includes all articles, even articles without media slant scores.

News Coverage of Agencies from Right-leaning Sources

Replication of Fig 2, keep general interest local sources instead of dropping.

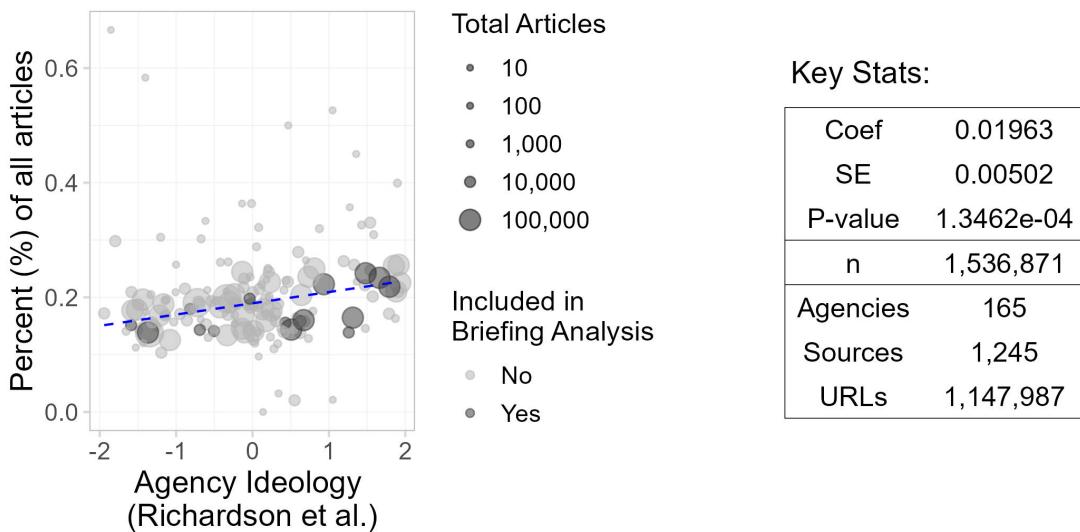


Figure A57: Replication of Figure 2 - Keep general interest local sources. Note: because websites were not collected for some general interest local sources, not all general interest local sources from the briefings are included in this plot. The plot is missing some of the following types of local sources: (a) sources cited once in the DOI briefing or (b) video/radio sources from the other briefings that were not hyperlinked to the source's website.

A.5.4. Matching

Merging the briefing articles with the articles from Media Cloud required a different approach. Matching URLs is complicated because there can be multiple versions of a URL. To maximize the accuracy of matching, I matched by domain and the longest segment of the path (the “slug”). In practice, I first removed the query text and text following the query. I then split the text between the suffix and the end of the URL by forward slash. If there were multiple segments, I selected the longest one.

However, there are inevitably false negatives. Furthermore, it is difficult to determine the magnitude of the false negative problem. Summary statistics for the matched sample are provided below.

Table 25: Summary Stats for Matched Data

| Briefing | Agency | Total Articles | % | Total Included | % |
|----------|--------|----------------|------|----------------|------|
| DHS | CG | 27,464 | 17.4 | 1,296 | 4.7 |
| DHS | DHS | 53,816 | 34.2 | 7,334 | 13.6 |
| DHS | FEMA | 7,128 | 4.5 | 953 | 13.4 |
| DHS | SS | 26,598 | 16.9 | 1,551 | 5.8 |
| DHS | TSA | 2,632 | 1.7 | 405 | 15.4 |
| DHS | USCBP | 11,962 | 7.6 | 1,829 | 15.3 |
| DHS | USCIS | 150 | 0.1 | 35 | 23.3 |
| DHS | USICE | 22,063 | 14.0 | 3,508 | 15.9 |
| USCIS | USCIS | 204 | 0.1 | 49 | 24.0 |
| VA | VA | 5,498 | 3.5 | 764 | 13.9 |

Table 26: Summary Stats for Matched Data (all DHS, USCIS, VA agencies)

| Media Bias | Distinct Sources | Percent of Sources | Avg articles | Median articles | Avg pct included | Median pct included |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Center | 46 | 14.6 | 478.3 | 71.0 | 16.1 | 0.8 |
| Left-leaning | 100 | 31.8 | 695.4 | 163.5 | 8.8 | 0.4 |
| Not Categorized | 101 | 32.2 | 52.0 | 10.0 | 11.4 | 0.0 |
| Right-leaning | 67 | 21.3 | 906.3 | 277.0 | 7.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 314 | 100.0 | 501.6 | 58.0 | 10.3 | 0.2 |

Table 27: Summary Stats for Matched Data - Total Articles

| Agency | Briefing | Total Articles | Slant Right- leaning | Slant Center | Slant Left | Slant Not Catego- rized |
|--------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| CG | DHS | 13,005 | 3,311 | 2,062 | 6,765 | 867 |
| DHS | DHS | 43,143 | 17,789 | 4,903 | 19,540 | 911 |
| FEMA | DHS | 6,017 | 1,533 | 966 | 3,388 | 130 |
| SS | DHS | 19,125 | 8,145 | 1,205 | 9,555 | 220 |
| TSA | DHS | 2,097 | 621 | 350 | 1,087 | 39 |
| USCBP | DHS | 9,613 | 4,723 | 969 | 3,738 | 183 |
| USCIS | DHS | 115 | 77 | 5 | 26 | 7 |
| USCIS | USCIS | 161 | 83 | 24 | 43 | 11 |
| USICE | DHS | 18,025 | 8,763 | 1,579 | 7,314 | 369 |
| VA | VA | 5,494 | 976 | 1,220 | 2,863 | 435 |
| Total | | 116,795 | 46,021 | 13,283 | 54,319 | 3,172 |

Table 28: Summary Stats for Matched Data - Percent of Articles

| Agency | Briefing | Total Articles | Slant Right-leaning | Slant Center | Slant Left | Slant Not Categorized |
|--------|----------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------------|
| CG | DHS | 13,005 | 25.5 | 15.9 | 52.0 | 6.7 |
| DHS | DHS | 43,143 | 41.2 | 11.4 | 45.3 | 2.1 |
| FEMA | DHS | 6,017 | 25.5 | 16.1 | 56.3 | 2.2 |
| SS | DHS | 19,125 | 42.6 | 6.3 | 50.0 | 1.2 |
| TSA | DHS | 2,097 | 29.6 | 16.7 | 51.8 | 1.9 |
| USCBP | DHS | 9,613 | 49.1 | 10.1 | 38.9 | 1.9 |
| USCIS | DHS | 115 | 67.0 | 4.3 | 22.6 | 6.1 |
| USCIS | USCIS | 161 | 51.6 | 14.9 | 26.7 | 6.8 |
| USICE | DHS | 18,025 | 48.6 | 8.8 | 40.6 | 2.0 |
| VA | VA | 5,494 | 17.8 | 22.2 | 52.1 | 7.9 |
| Total | | 100 | 39.4 | 11.4 | 46.5 | 2.7 |

Table 29: Summary Stats for Matched Data - Percent of Articles Included

| Agency | Briefing | Total Articles | Total Included | Slant Right-leaning | Slant Center | Slant Left | Slant Not Categorized |
|--------|----------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------------|
| CG | DHS | 13,005 | 1,290 | 33.2 | 13.3 | 52.6 | 0.9 |
| DHS | DHS | 43,143 | 7,319 | 41.9 | 11.9 | 46.2 | 0.1 |
| FEMA | DHS | 6,017 | 951 | 25.7 | 14.9 | 59.4 | 0.0 |
| SS | DHS | 19,125 | 1,547 | 42.1 | 8.0 | 49.6 | 0.3 |
| TSA | DHS | 2,097 | 405 | 23.7 | 18.5 | 57.8 | 0.0 |
| USCBP | DHS | 9,613 | 1,829 | 50.1 | 9.5 | 40.3 | 0.1 |
| USCIS | DHS | 115 | 35 | 85.7 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 0.0 |
| USCIS | USCIS | 161 | 47 | 76.6 | 10.6 | 8.5 | 4.3 |
| USICE | DHS | 18,025 | 3,502 | 46.6 | 9.3 | 44.1 | 0.1 |
| VA | VA | 5,494 | 763 | 13.5 | 50.5 | 30.7 | 5.4 |
| Total | | 116,795 | 17,688 | 40.7 | 12.9 | 46.1 | 0.4 |

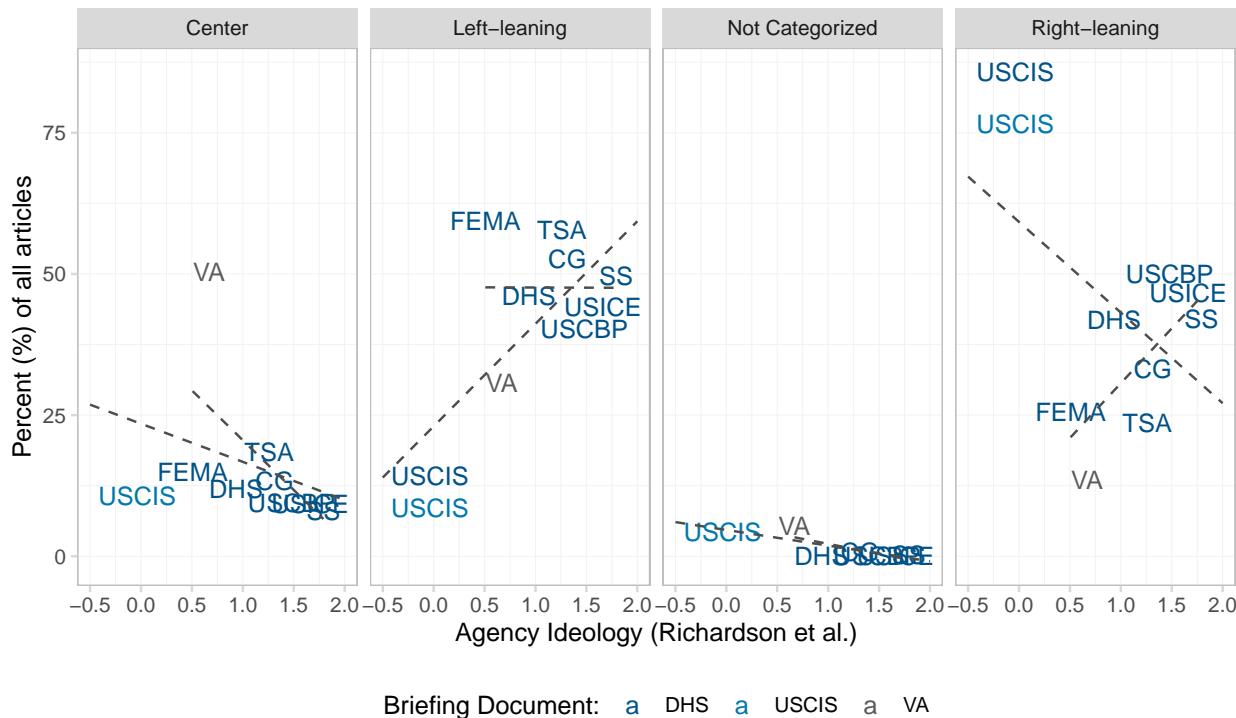
A.5.5. Media Slant x Agency Ideology

First plot: replication Fig 1 using only briefing data from sources in matched dataset (no Media Cloud data; only using articles in briefings; limited to sources in matched dataset). Shows that USCIS is a major outlier (probably because it's so rarely mentioned in the news media and has a very small matched dataset). But the other agencies generally show the same pattern observed in Fig 1.

Second plot: produce version of Fig 1 but the y-axis is the % of articles from Media Cloud that are included in the briefings. Calculated separately for each group of sources (left-leaning, right-leaning, center, not categorized).

Is the matched data representative?

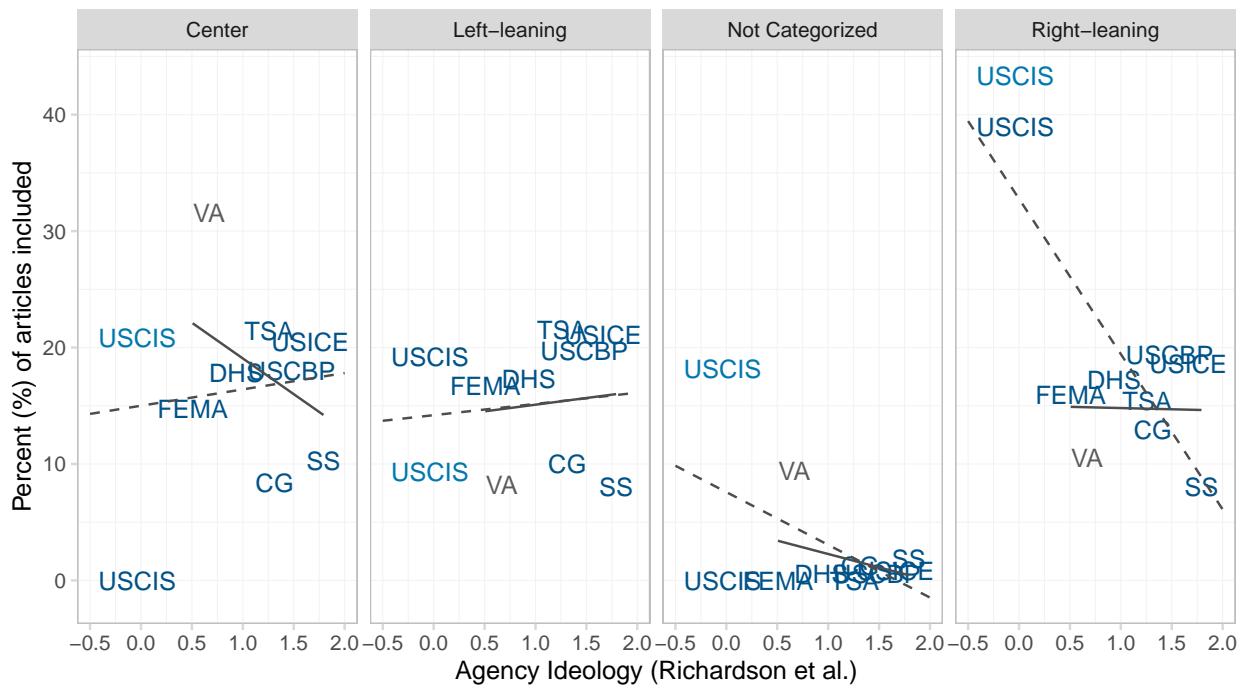
Replication of Fig 1



Briefing Document: a DHS a USCIS a VA

Figure A58: Replication of Figure 1 using only the sources and articles included in the matched dataset and the briefings. Correlation between agency ideology and the partisan-slant of sources in agency news briefings. Each point represents the proportion of an agency briefing that is composed of news sources in a particular partisan-slant category (Center, Left-leaning, Right-leaning, or Not Categorized sources). Each partisan-slant category is plotted separately and the labels are printed at the top of each subplot. The y-axis is the percent of the articles from sources in each category. Agency ideology from Richardson et al (2018) are plotted on the x-axis. More conservative agencies have higher, positive ideology values. Articles from general interest local news sources, international sources, and government websites are excluded.

(Option 0) Probability of Inclusion in Briefing by Source Bias



Briefing document: a DHS a USCIS a VA

Figure A59: Proportion of articles by sources in each bias category that are included in the news briefings. Slant categories are based on MBFC categories. Each point represents the proportion of articles mentioning an agency that could be matched to the agency briefing. The proportion of articles included in the briefing was calculated separately for each partisan-slant category (Center, Left-leaning, Right-leaning, or Not Categorized sources). Agency ideology from Richardson et al (2018) are plotted on the x-axis. More conservative agencies have higher, positive ideology values. Articles from general interest local news sources, international sources, and government websites are excluded.

A.5.6. Media Slant x Trump

In theory, the matched data could also be used to test whether supply explains the pattern of conservative in the briefings after March 2025. However, this comparison requires that the quality matched sample is stable over time and representative of the over-time changes in the content of the briefings.

For this analysis, I use several variations of the matched data. First, I either (a) keep all of the sources cited at least once in the briefings, or I keep only the sources successfully matched at least once to the briefings. Next, I show the results for two different sets of keywords. (i) First, I show what happens when I only keep the articles that mention “Homeland Security” (DHS only). (ii) Second, I show what happens when I stack the data for all of the agencies in the DHS briefings (DHS agencies/DHS briefing). For each subagency, I search for its name in the Media Cloud database, stack the resulting set of articles, and match the stacked data to the entire DHS briefing. If an article is included anywhere on the DHS briefing, the DV (included) = 1.

Unless stated otherwise, I cluster by source and url. Partisan bias is assigned at the source-level. Because the data is stacked, an article could be included multiple times if it mentions multiple DHS agencies.

In the plots below, I show the % of articles included in the briefings for each partisan bias category over time. The results aren’t completely straightforward and depend on which sources are included in the matched dataset. For a description of the options, see A.5.5. To better understand which sources are driving the results, I also included a table with %included before and after March 2025 for each source.

For the regression results, I modify the previous regression from A.5.5 to test whether the partisan leaning of an article’s source has become predictive of inclusion in the news briefings after March 2025. For completeness, I test this using two samples. First, I run the regression using all of the matched data for all nine DHS agencies and cluster by agency. Second, I run a simpler model with only the matched Media Cloud results for “Homeland Security.”

Without knowing the true number of articles published by each outlet, assessing the quality of Media Cloud’s data collection is difficult. However, there is some evidence that the quality of Media Cloud’s data collection varies over time, which could affect comparison across administrations.

Articles from the following sources change substantially partway through 2024:

- “bizpacreview.com” - missing after Sept 2024
- “business-standard.com” - only available from Sept to Oct 2024
- “cis.org” - missing after July 2024
- “ctvnews.ca” - missing after Jan 2025
- “politico.com” - missing after Feb 2024
- “thedailybeast.com” - missing after Oct 2024
- “voanews.com” - missing after march2024
- “washingtonpost.com” - missing after March 2024
- “washingtontimes.com” - missing after July 2024
- “theblaze.com” - highly reduced sample after Sept 2024
- “yahoo.com” - total articles drop by around 50-75% after October 2024

Unless stated otherwise, I drop all of the sources that stop being included in the Media Cloud sample. I keep blaze.com and yahoo.com, but I have experimented with dropping these as well. Doing so does not change the results.

Is matched data representative? Probably not. As an initial test, I first plot the number of articles from each type of source over time, limiting the sample to only the articles matched to the Media Cloud sample. If the Media Cloud sample is complete and articles are accurately matched by URL, this should reveal the composition of the articles mentioning DHS agencies by name. In order to test whether the supply accounts for the recent increase in conservative news in the briefings, the over-time patterns should match the patterns observed in Figure 4, even if the intercept for each partisan bias category depends on the exact set of sources included in the matched sample.

As can be seen in the plot, the trend-lines for liberal and conservative sources are very similar in the matched data. In comparison, in the actual briefing, the amount of news from liberal vs conservative sources does not always follow the same pattern.

Is matched-data representative?

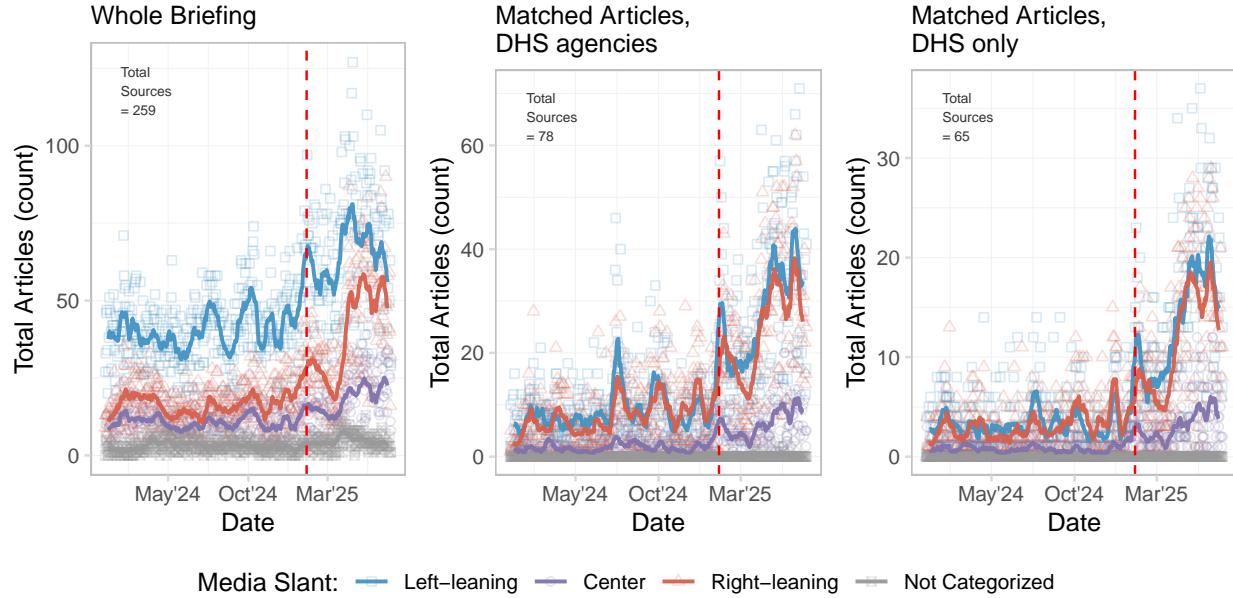


Figure A60: Replication of Fig 4 in paper with only briefing articles matched to the Media Cloud dataset. Test whether matched data is representative. Over-time coverage from partisan sources in the DHS news briefings. Sources limited to those in matched dataset. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dotted line at Trump's 2020 inauguration. Lines are 14-day rolling averages. Dots sources with incomplete Media Cloud data.

Replication of Fig 4 with only sources in matched dataset

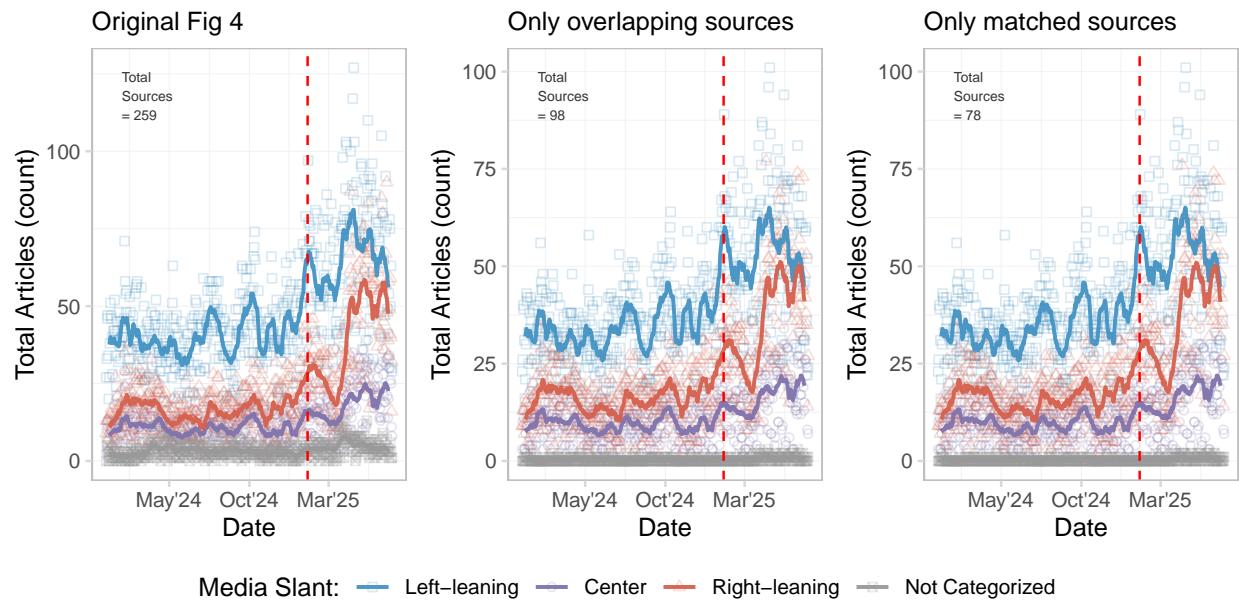


Figure A61: Replication of Fig 4 in paper with different sets of sources and only briefing data. Test whether sources in Media Cloud are representative. Over-time coverage from partisan sources in the DHS news briefings. Sources limited to those in matched dataset. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dotted line at Trump's 2020 inauguration. Lines are 14-day rolling averages.

Is unrepresentativeness due to sources in Media Cloud? No.

DHS agencies, overlapping sources

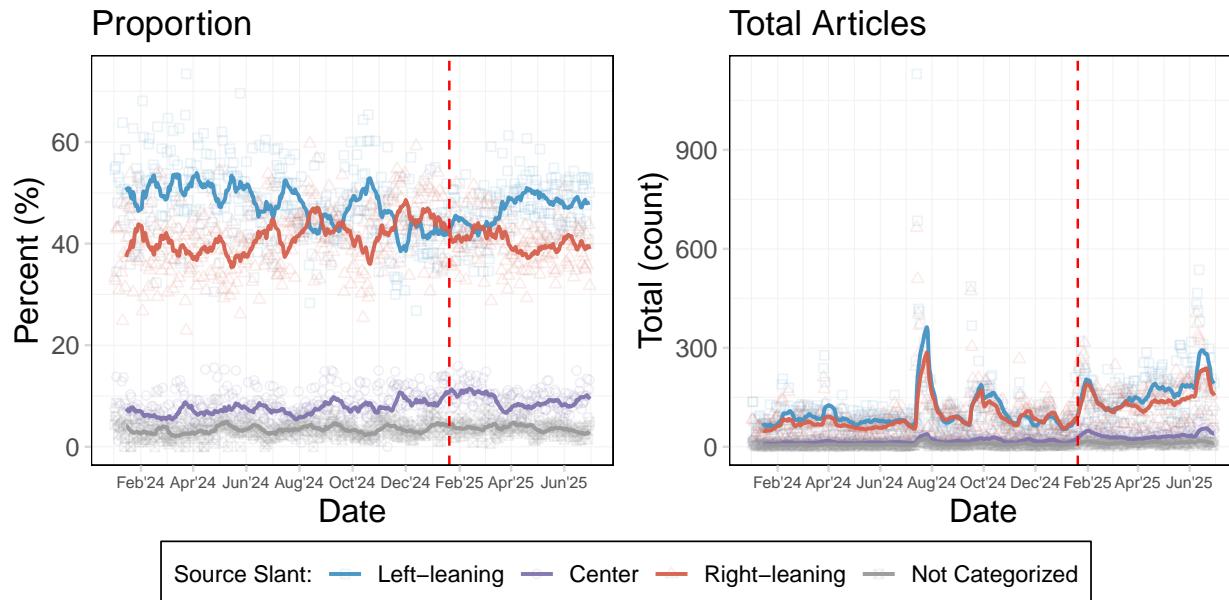


Figure A62: Articles found using Media Cloud queries by partisan source slant. Includes all queries for DHS agencies. Sources limited to those found in TechMIS briefings (DHS and USCIS). Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dotted line at Trump's 2020 inauguration. Lines are 14-day rolling averages. Drops sources with incomplete Media Cloud data.

DHS agencies, matched sources

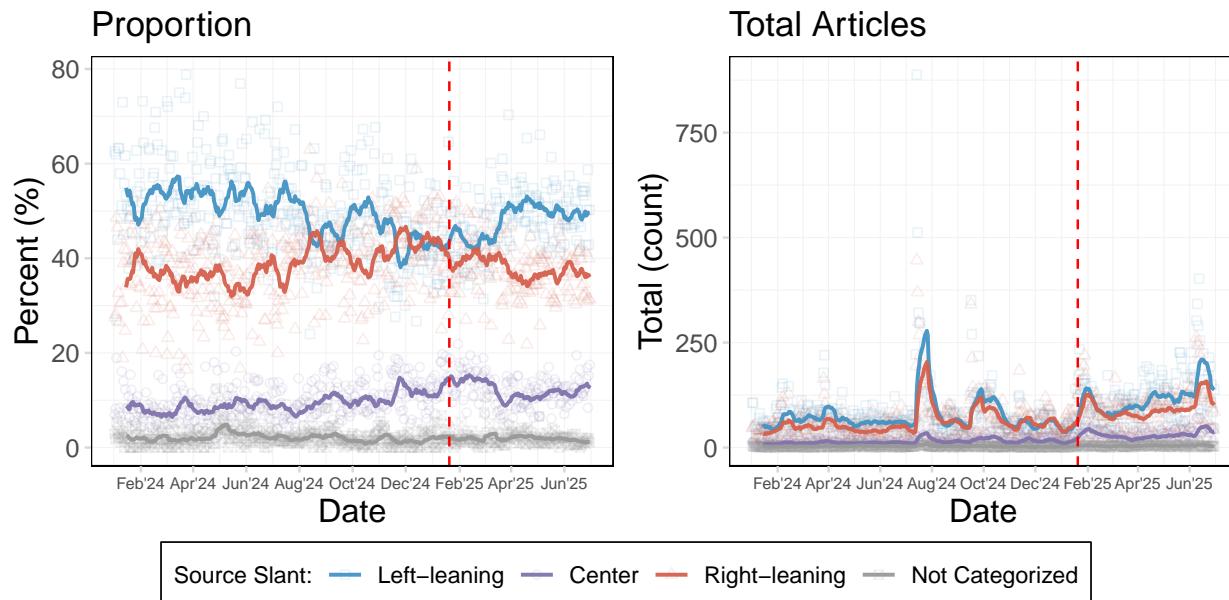


Figure A63: Articles found using Media Cloud queries by partisan source slant. Includes all queries for DHS agencies. Sources limited to those matched at least once to DHS news briefing. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dotted line at Trump's 2020 inauguration. Lines are 14-day rolling averages. Drops sources with incomplete Media Cloud data.

DHS only, overlapping sources

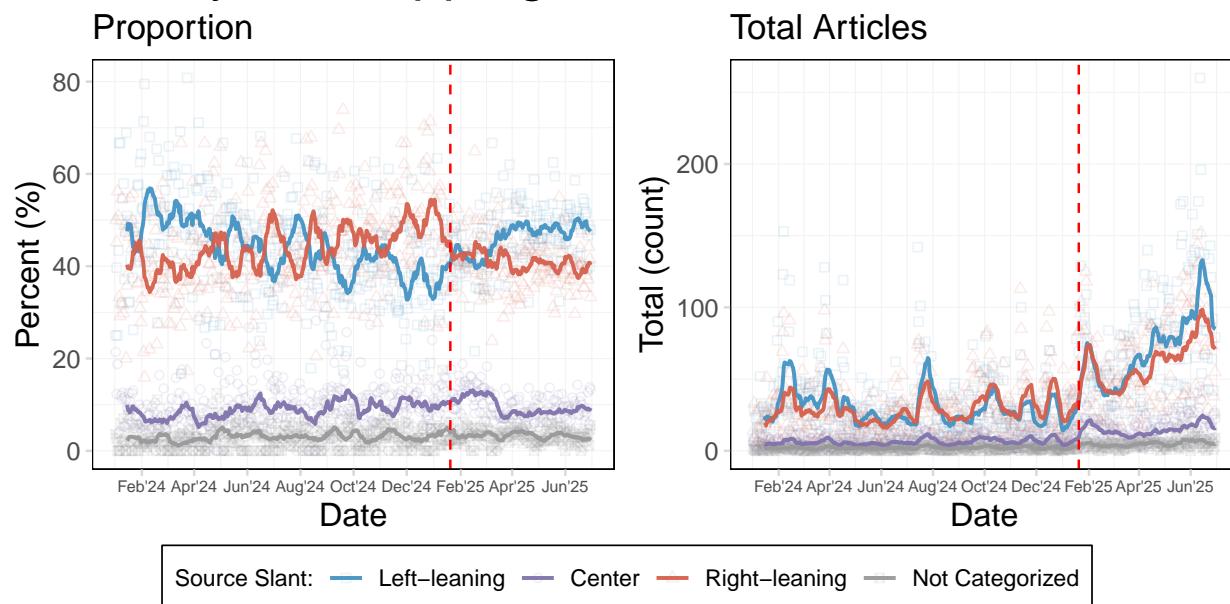


Figure A64: Articles found using Media Cloud queries by partisan source slant. Includes only queries for Homeland Security. Sources limited to those found in TechMIS briefings (DHS and USCIS). Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dotted line at Trump's 2020 inauguration. Lines are 14-day rolling averages. Drops sources with incomplete Media Cloud data.

DHS only, matched sources

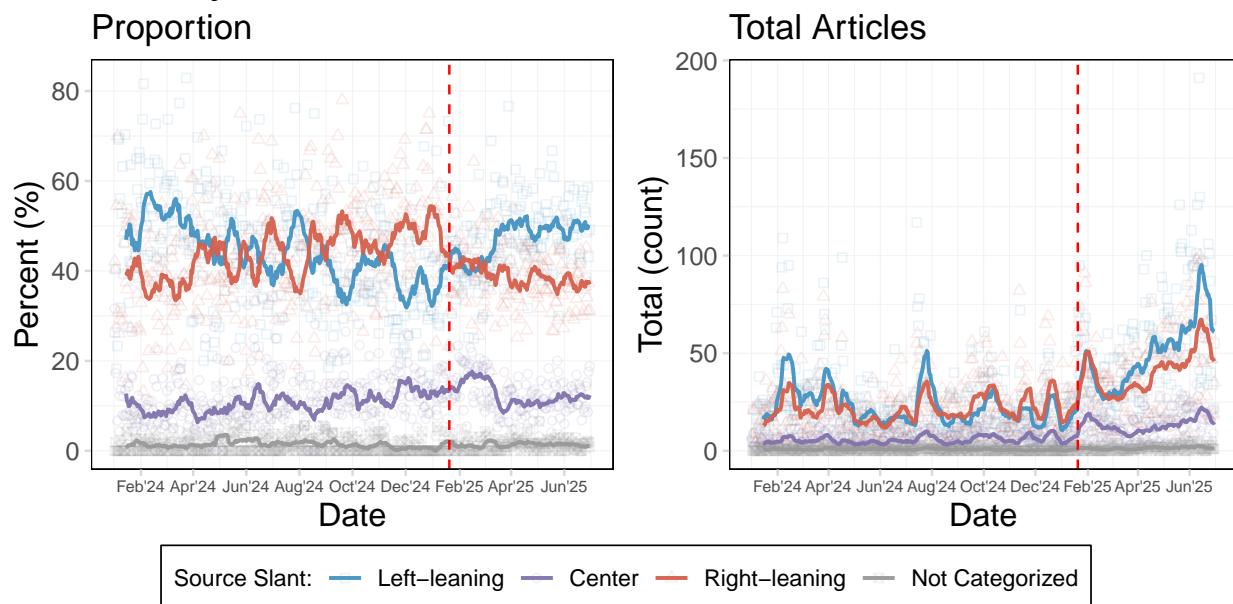


Figure A65: Articles found using Media Cloud queries by partisan source slant. Includes only queries for Homeland Security. Sources limited to those matched at least once to DHS news briefing. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dotted line at Trump's 2020 inauguration. Lines are 14-day rolling averages. Drops sources with incomplete Media Cloud data.

How has the supply of articles changed over time?

What % of articles are included in the DHS briefing?

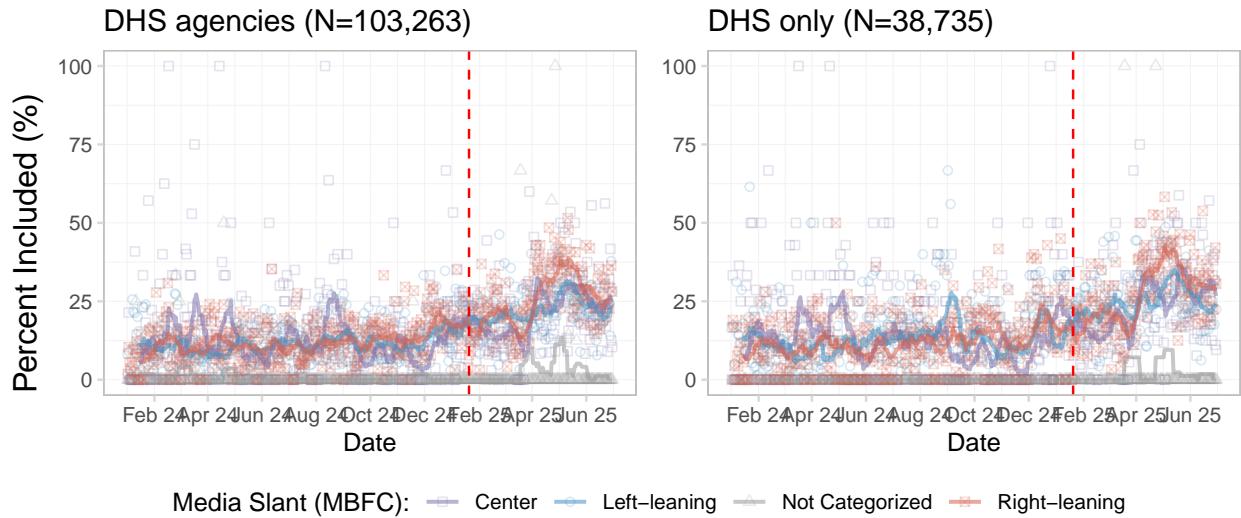


Figure A66: Over-time probability of coverage by partisan source category in the DHS news briefings. Sample limited to agencies in the DHS briefing. Outcome variable is binary indicator (1 if article included in news summary, 0 otherwise). Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dotted line at Trump's 2025 inauguration. Lines are 14-day right-aligned rolling averages (for each date, average includes values for that date and 13 previous values).

Drop never-matched sources

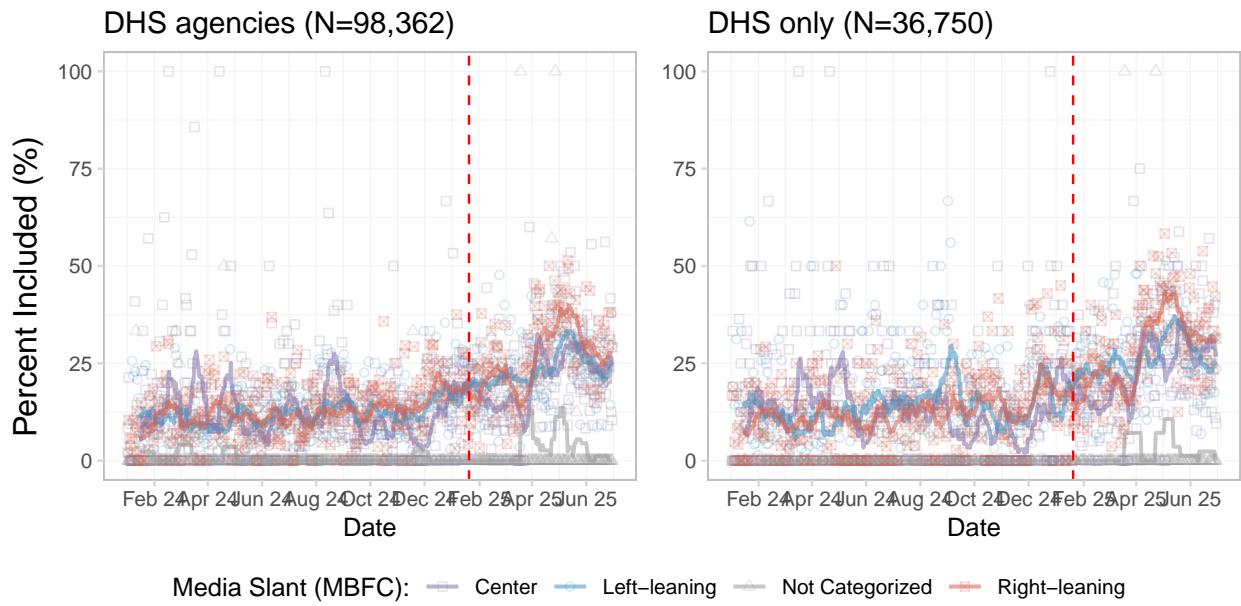


Figure A67: Over-time probability of coverage by partisan source category in the DHS news briefings AFTER DROPPING sources that are never successfully matched to the briefing. Outcome variable is binary indicator (1 if article included in news summary, 0 otherwise). Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dotted line at Trump's 2025 inauguration. Lines are 14-day right-aligned rolling averages (for each date, average includes values for that date and 13 previous values).

Drop never-matched and international sources

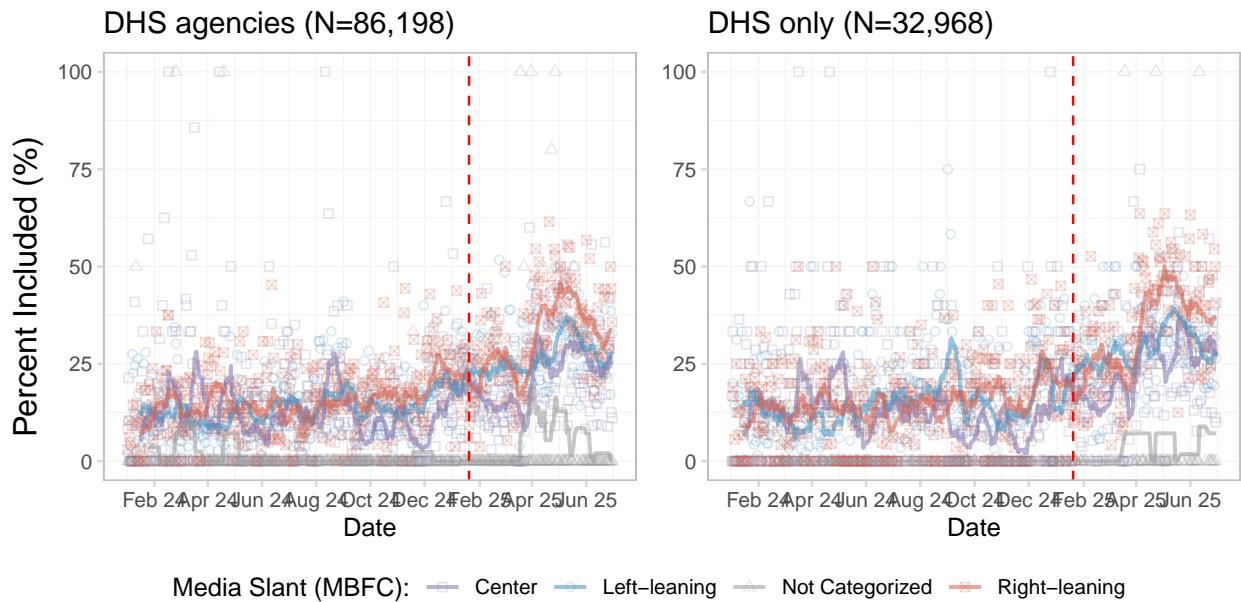


Figure A68: Over-time probability of coverage by partisan source category in the DHS news briefings AFTER DROPPING sources that are never successfully matched to the briefing AND international sources. Outcome variable is binary indicator (1 if article included in news summary, 0 otherwise). Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dotted line at Trump's 2025 inauguration. Lines are 14-day right-aligned rolling averages (for each date, average includes values for that date and 13 previous values).

Has probability of inclusion in DHS briefing changed recently? Maybe.

Table 30: Summary Stats for Matched Data (all DHS, USCIS, VA agencies)

| bias_mbfc_5cat | Distinct Sources | Percent of Sources | Avg articles | Median articles | Avg pct included | Median pct included |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Center | 44 | 13.8 | 293.4 | 58.5 | 16.5 | 0.8 |
| Left-leaning | 98 | 30.8 | 698.2 | 143.0 | 8.7 | 0.3 |
| Not Categorized | 112 | 35.2 | 135.5 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 0.0 |
| Right-leaning | 64 | 20.1 | 902.4 | 237.5 | 7.3 | 0.2 |
| Total | 318 | 100.0 | 485.1 | 43.0 | 10.1 | 0.1 |

Table 31: Summary Stats for Matched Data (all DHS, USCIS, VA agencies)

| bias_mbfc_5cat | Distinct Sources | Percent of Sources | Avg articles | Median articles | Avg pct included | Median pct included |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Center | 25 | 12.4 | 467.0 | 240.0 | 9.8 | 0.8 |
| Left-leaning | 75 | 37.3 | 878.2 | 252.0 | 4.7 | 0.0 |
| Not Categorized | 50 | 24.9 | 292.9 | 40.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| Right-leaning | 51 | 25.4 | 1,114.8 | 371.0 | 4.4 | 0.0 |
| Total | 201 | 100.0 | 741.5 | 198.0 | 4.3 | 0.0 |

Table 32: Summary Stats for Matched Data (all DHS, USCIS, VA agencies)

| bias_mbfc_5cat | Distinct Sources | Percent of Sources | Avg articles | Median articles | Avg pct included | Median pct included |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Center | 25 | 12.6 | 195.3 | 96.0 | 10.4 | 0.6 |
| Left-leaning | 75 | 37.9 | 313.2 | 104.0 | 5.3 | 0.0 |
| Not Categorized | 48 | 24.2 | 51.0 | 15.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Right-leaning | 50 | 25.3 | 427.8 | 163.5 | 5.5 | 0.0 |
| Total | 198 | 100.0 | 263.7 | 87.0 | 4.8 | 0.0 |

Summary stats for matched data

Table 33: Random effects model

| | DV: Percent | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Right | Center | Left | Not Categorized |
| (Intercept) | 2.782*** (0.434) | 7.095*** (1.893) | 4.792*** (0.692) | 13.543*** (1.426) |
| Agency Ideology | 0.223*** (0.053) | -0.206 (0.182) | -0.581*** (0.098) | -0.185* (0.079) |
| SD (Intercept Source) | 3.856 | 15.702 | 8.889 | 23.511 |
| SD (Agency Ideology Source) | 0.342 | 1.388 | 1.204 | 0.667 |
| Cor (Intercept-Agency Ideology Source) | 0.895 | -0.743 | -0.985 | 0.148 |
| SD (Observations) | 2.830 | 3.162 | 2.871 | 4.538 |
| Num.Obs. | 5685 | 3540 | 9298 | 6064 |
| R2 Marg. | 0.002 | 0.000 | 0.004 | 0.000 |
| R2 Cond. | 0.655 | 0.961 | 0.907 | 0.964 |
| RMSE | 2.81 | 3.11 | 2.84 | 4.41 |

+ p < 0.1, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

Notes: Data is aggregated to the source-agency level. The outcome is the proportion of a source's coverage that mentions an agency (out of 100).

Model is run separately for sources belonging to each Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC) category.

The following articles were dropped from all models: articles without urls, local general interest sources, government websites, and international news sources. Random effects model used. Model allows for random intercepts and random slopes for each media source.

Estimated using lmr() function from lme4 package.

A.5.7. Mixed Effect Model

While Figure 2 in the main paper suggests that publication decisions explain why conservative and liberal agencies receive different amount of coverage, the pattern could be the result of several large news outlets. The y-intercept and slope of the best fit line in Figure 2 depend on the ratio of conservative vs non-conservative news sources in the Media Cloud sample, the maximum output of each source, and how each source decides to allocate its resources to different stories. Because the ratio and output are fixed for each time period, any differences in the amount of coverage a news outlet gives to a particular agency will be the product of publication/editorial decisions.

To test for heterogeneous effects, I first run a mixed-effects model, allowing the slope and intercept of the regression to vary for each source (see Table 33). To run this model, I first aggregate the data to the source-agency level. For every source, I calculate the proportion of coverage that it dedicates to each agency (pct_{ij}). This proportion, scaled from 0 to 100, is the outcome variable. To account for the possibility that different media outlets respond differently to agency ideology, I include random intercepts and random slopes for agency ideology by news outlet, allowing both the baseline level of coverage and the ideological effect to vary by outlet. This specification captures outlet-specific deviations from the average relationship and models heterogeneity in how agencies cite different sources. Formally, the model can be written as $pct_{ij} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 I_{ij} + \mu_{0j} + \mu_{1j} I_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}$ where I_{ij} is the ideology of agency, i , which varies within media outlet, j . Rather than include interactions between agency ideology and media slant, I split the sample and run separate models for each media slant category (see Table 33).

Like the initial OLS results, the results of the mixed-effects model also indicate a positive relationship between agency ideology and the share of coverage from right-leaning outlets. On average, more conservative agencies cited right-leaning sources more frequently. To verify that this relationship is not limited to a few news outlets, I plot the distribution of conditional (posterior mode) coefficients for agency ideology (see Figure A69). These coefficients are outlet-specific estimates of the effect of agency ideology, extracted from a mixed-effects model that allows both intercepts and slopes to vary by media outlet. They reflect how the ideology of an agency affects the amount of news a source publishes about that agency.

In Figure A69, nearly all of the right-leaning sources are positive, indicating that right-leaning sources publish more articles about conservative agencies, relative to liberal ones. Figure A69 also shows that left-leaning sources right-leaning publish more articles about liberal agencies, relative to conservative ones. The coefficients for center and not categorized sources are both centered close to zero. Together, these results suggest that the supply-side asymmetry is driven by both left- and right-leaning news sources.

Distribution of conditional (posterior mode) coefficients

Uses output from `lmer()` function to generate results in Table 3

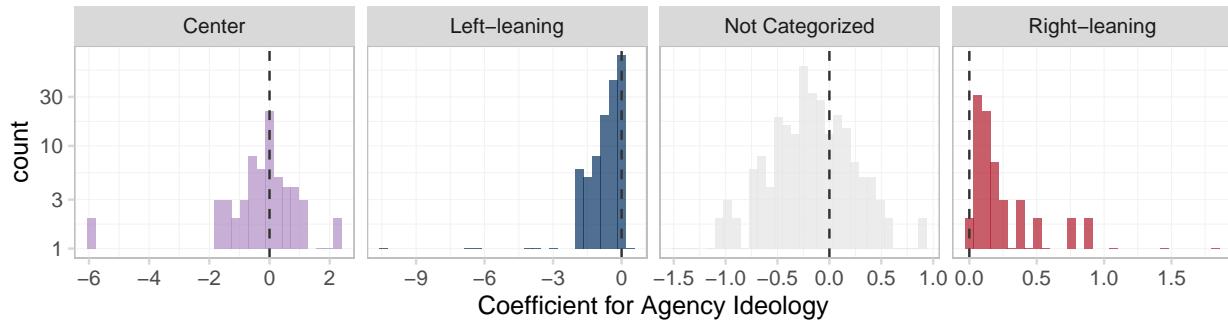


Figure A69: Effect of agency ideology on the proportion of news dedicated to liberal vs conservative agencies. Coefficients from calculated separately for each news source. Resulting coefficients grouped by the slant of the media outlet (MBFC). Outcome is the percent of news (0-100) that an agency receives from a news source. Uses same data as Figure 3, aggregated to the source-agency level.

Distribution of agency ideology coefficients by media slant category

Independently estimated for each source

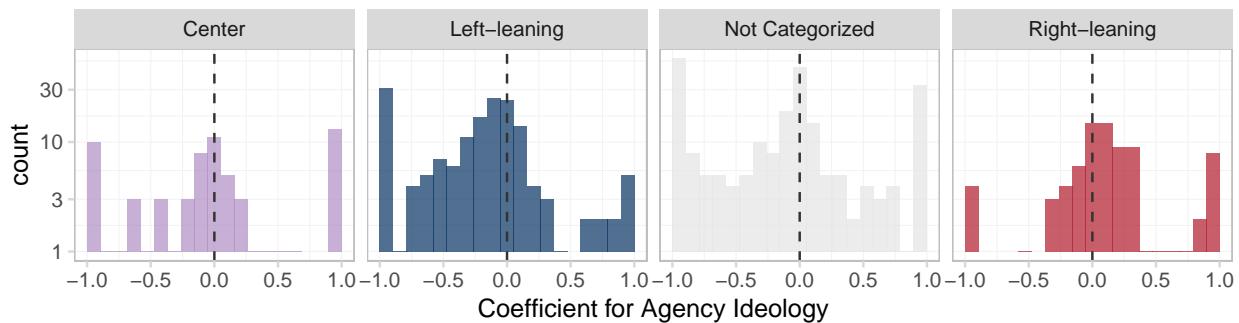


Figure A70: Effect of agency ideology on the proportion of news dedicated to liberal vs conservative agencies. To get coefficients, ran separate regression for each news source. Resulting coefficients grouped by the slant of the media outlet (MBFC). Outcome is the percent of news (0-100) that an agency receives from a news source. Uses same data as Figure 3, aggregated to the source-agency level. Truncated coefficient values above 1 or below -1.

To ensure that these results were not driven by a small number of high-frequency outlets, I also estimated separate linear regressions of the share of citations on agency ideology for each news source. For each news source, j , I run a separate OLS regression ($pct_{ij} = \beta_{0j} + \beta_{1j}I_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}$) for each news outlet, j , and plot the resulting coefficients (β_{1j}). The resulting distribution of coefficients (see Figure A70) mirrors the general pattern in the conditional estimates from the mixed-effects model, suggesting that the findings are not the artifact of a single dominant outlet.

Table 34: Fig 1 and Fig 2 Reconciled - Fig 1 method

| | DV: Proportion of Articles from Right-leaning Sources | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Briefs | MC | Briefs | MC |
| Agency Ideology | 0.071 (0.018) | 0.057 (0.016) | | |
| Agency Ideology (Rescaled 0-1) | | | 0.239 (0.062) | 0.192 (0.053) |
| Num.Obs. | 17 | 16 | 17 | 16 |
| R2 | 0.339 | 0.419 | 0.339 | 0.419 |
| R2 Adj. | 0.295 | 0.377 | 0.295 | 0.377 |
| RMSE | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.07 |

Note: Models use OLS with robust standard errors (HC1). Slant scores are based on MBFC categories. Data aggregated to the agency-media slant level. Dependent variable is proportion of articles in an agency's news briefing that come from right-leaning sources. Missing slant values included in the denominator for the DV. Only agencies in briefing analysis (Fig 1) are included. Cols 1 and 3 use data from the briefings. Cols 2 and 4 use data from Media Cloud.

Table 35: Fig 1 and Fig 2 Reconciled - Fig 2 method

| | DV: 1 if article is from right-leaning source, 0 otherwise | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Briefs | MC | Briefs | MC |
| Agency Ideology | 0.047 (0.012) | 0.060 (0.008) | | |
| Agency Ideology (Rescaled 0-1) | | | 0.158 (0.036) | 0.203 (0.026) |
| Num.Obs. | 108235 | 74275 | 108235 | 74275 |
| R2 | 0.007 | 0.013 | 0.007 | 0.013 |
| R2 Adj. | 0.007 | 0.013 | 0.007 | 0.013 |
| RMSE | 0.45 | 0.46 | 0.45 | 0.46 |
| Std.Errors | by: Source & Agency & articleID | by: Source & Agency & url | by: Source & Agency & articleID | by: Source & Agency & url |

Note: Models use OLS with robust standard errors (HC1). Slant scores are based on MBFC categories. Data aggregated to the agency-media slant level. Dependent variable is proportion of articles in an agency's news briefing that come from right-leaning sources. Missing slant values included in the denominator for the DV. Only agencies in briefing analysis (Fig 1) are included. Cols 1 and 3 use data from the briefings. Cols 2 and 4 use data from Media Cloud.

A.5.8. Alternate Specifications for Fig 1 and Fig 2

To reconcile the results from Figure 1 and Figure 2, I recalculated the results in Figure 1 using only the news outlets included in Figure 2. I then recalculated the results in Figure 2 after (a) adding the articles with missing slant—in other words, I count missing slant as a fourth category ‘Not Categorized’—(b) limiting the analysis to only the 16 agencies included in Figure 1, and (c) aggregating the results to the agency-level. For robustness, I also recalculate the results using the method from Figure 2. See Appendix A.5.8.

Method from Fig 1

→ [JBC Follow up] - Also recalculate both using the same methods as Fig 2

Method from Fig 2

News Coverage of Agencies from Right-leaning Sources Replication of Fig. 2 with Briefing Agencies.

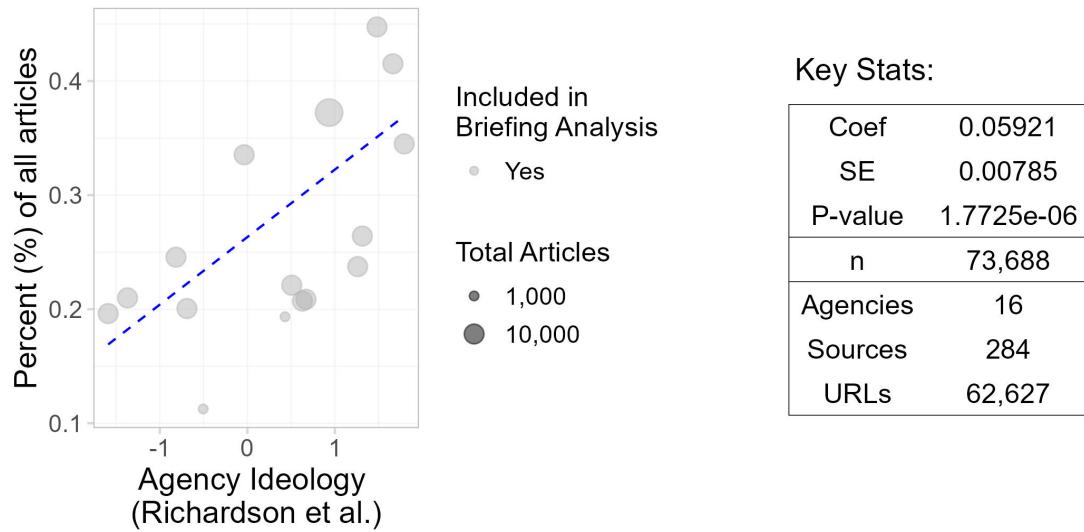


Figure A71: Replication of Fig 2 with Briefing Agencies Only.

A.6. Replication

A.6.1. Replication of Fig 1 with Allsides and Guess (2020) Media Slant Scores

Partisan Composition of News Briefings by Agency Ideology

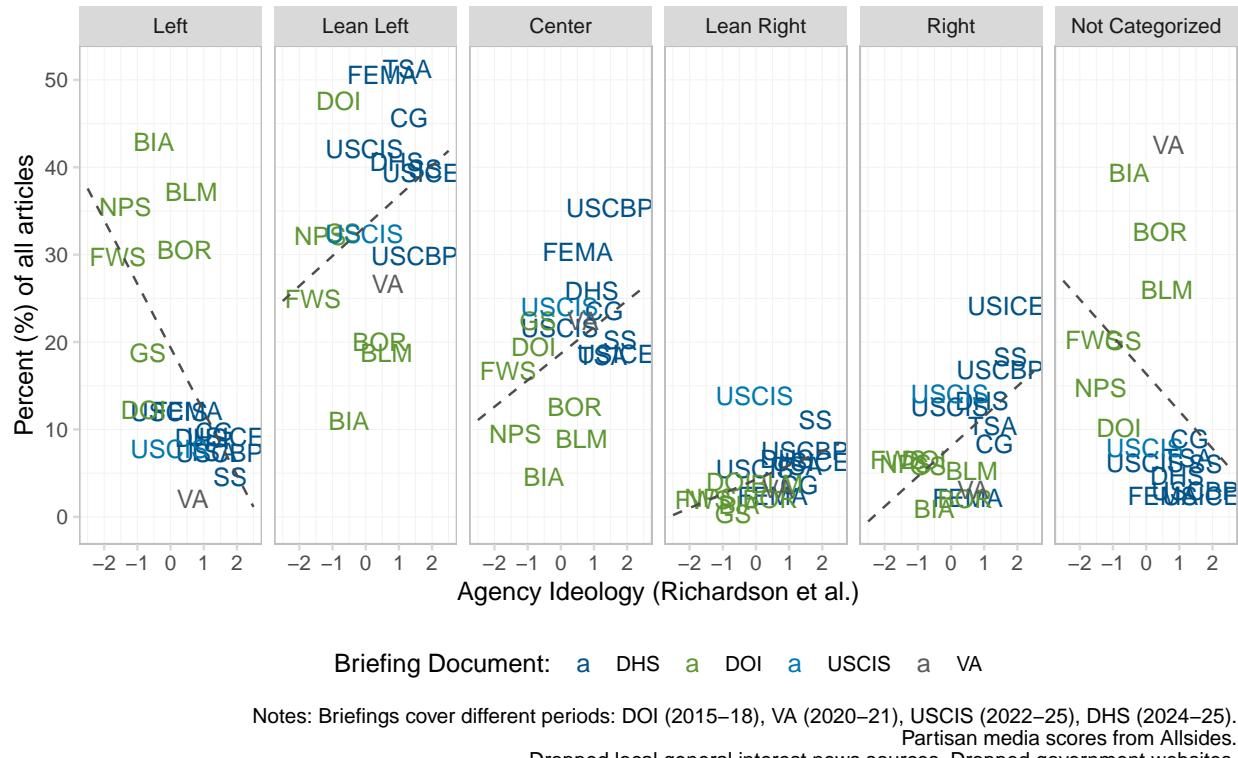
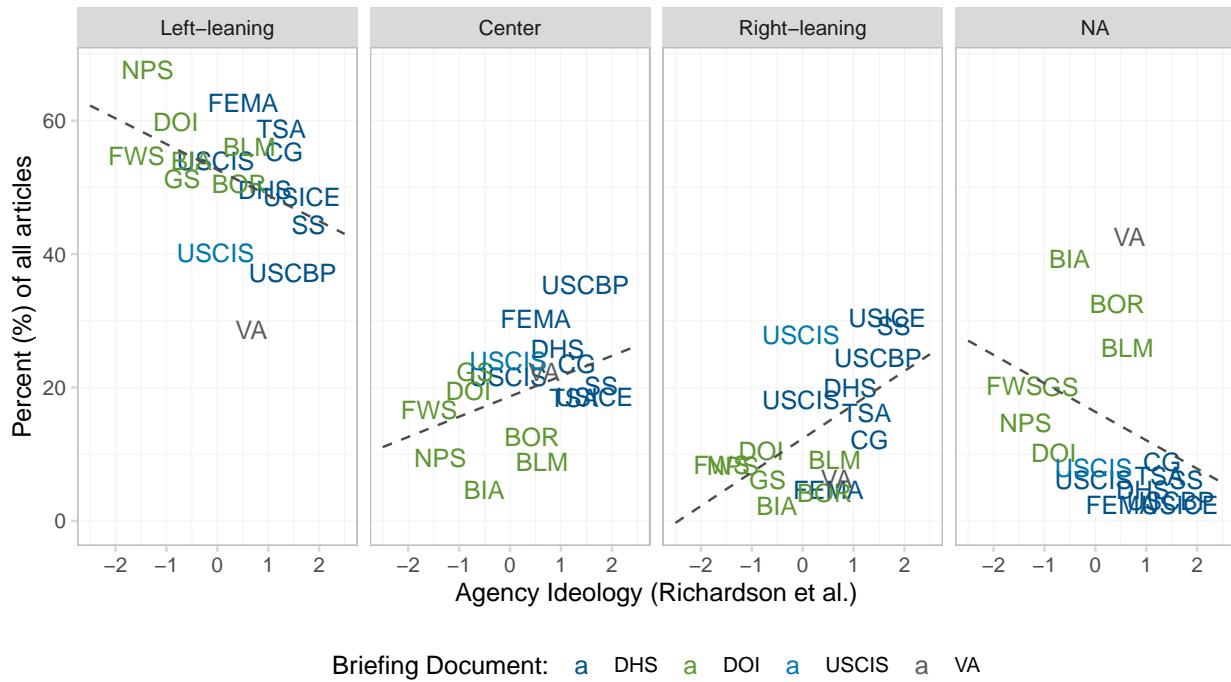


Figure A72: Replication of Fig 1 with Allsides data – Correlation between agency ideology and the partisan-slant of sources in agency news briefings. Each point represents the proportion of an agency briefing that is composed of news sources in a particular partisan-slant category. Each partisan-slant category is plotted separately and the labels are printed at the top of each subplot. The y-axis is the percent of the articles from sources in each category. Agency ideology from Richardson et al (2018) are plotted on the x-axis. More conservative agencies have higher, positive ideology values. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Media slant from Allsides.

Partisan Composition of News Briefings by Agency Ideology

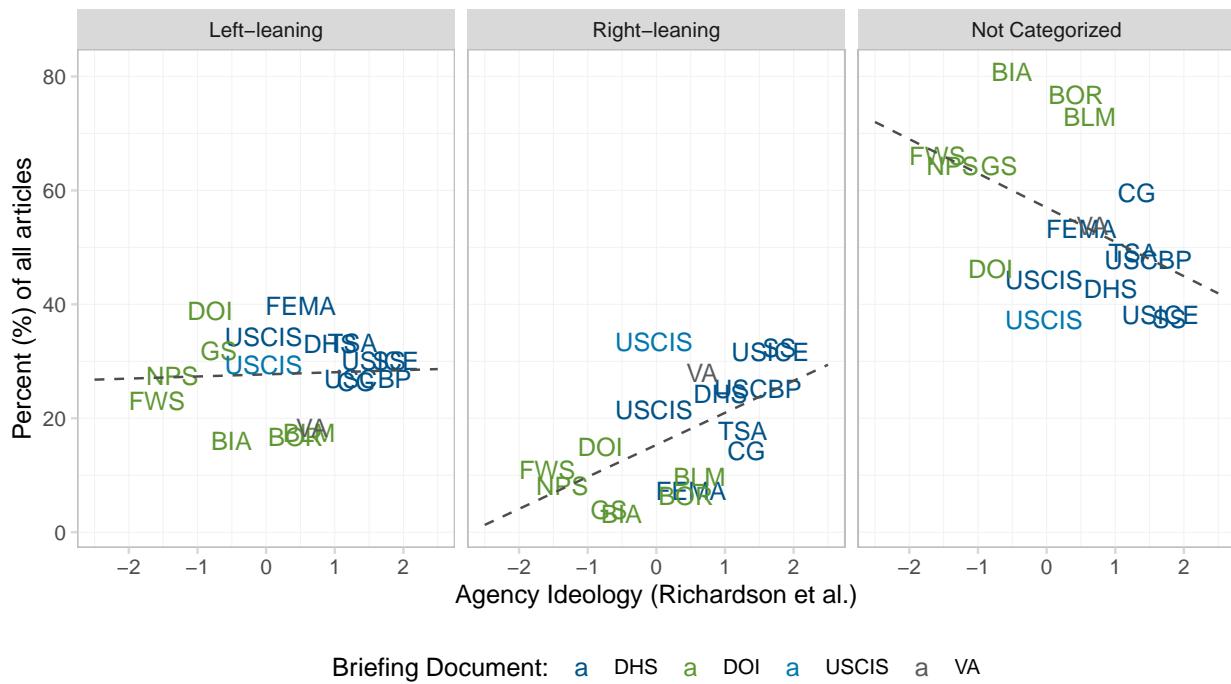


Briefing Document: a DHS a DOI a USCIS a VA

Notes: Briefings cover different periods: DOI (2015–18), VA (2020–21), USCIS (2022–25), DHS (2024–25).
Partisan media scores from Allsides.
Dropped local general interest news sources. Dropped government websites.

Figure A73: Replication of Fig 1 with Allsides data – Correlation between agency ideology and the partisan-slat of sources in agency news briefings. Each point represents the proportion of an agency briefing that is composed of news sources in a particular partisan-slat category. Each partisan-slat category is plotted separately and the labels are printed at the top of each subplot. The y-axis is the percent of the articles from sources in each category. Agency ideology from Richardson et al (2018) are plotted on the x-axis. More conservative agencies have higher, positive ideology values. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Media slant from Allsides. Left/Right-Leaning categories combined with Left/Right categories.

Partisan Composition of News Briefings by Agency Ideology



Notes: Briefings cover different periods: DOI (2015–18), VA (2020–21), USCIS (2022–25), DHS (2024–25).
 Partisan media scores from Guess (2020).
 Dropped local general interest news sources. Dropped government websites.

Figure A74: Replication of Fig 1 with Guess (2020) data – Correlation between agency ideology and the partisan-slant of sources in agency news briefings. Each point represents the proportion of an agency briefing that is composed of news sources in a particular partisan-slant category. Each partisan-slant category is plotted separately and the labels are printed at the top of each subplot. The y-axis is the percent of the articles from sources in each category. Agency ideology from Richardson et al (2018) are plotted on the x-axis. More conservative agencies have higher, positive ideology values. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Media slant from Guess (2020)

A.6.2. Replication of Fig 2 with Allsides and Guess (2020) Media Slant Scores

News Coverage of Agencies from Right-leaning Sources

Replication of Fig 2 using media slant scores from Allsides.

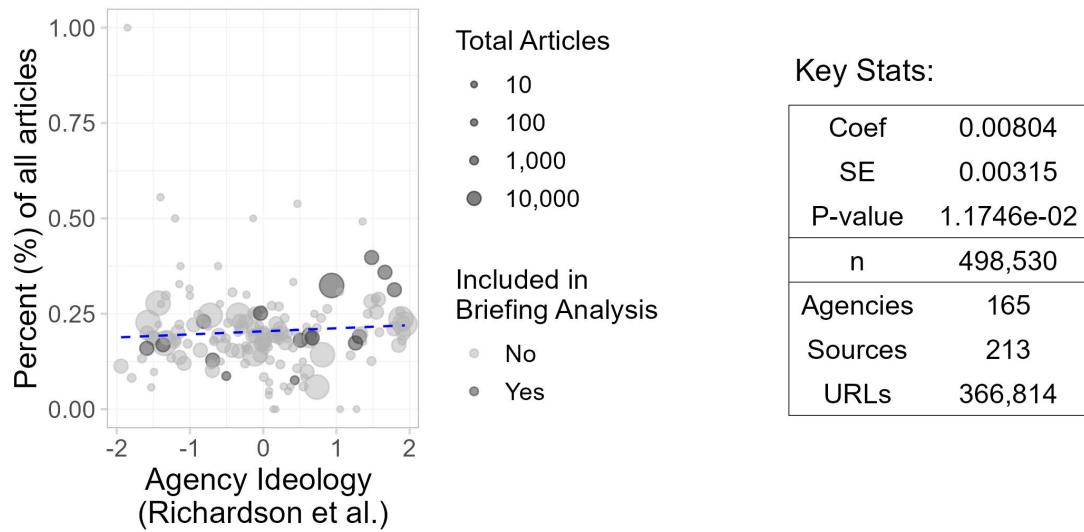


Figure A75: Replication of Fig 3 with Allsides data - Correlation between agency ideology and the partisan-slant of sources identified using Media Cloud queries. Points are the proportion of articles mentioning an agency that come from right-leaning news sources. Articles mentioning agency name were identified by querying Media Cloud for each agency's name over 45 randomly sampled weeks from January 2020 through May 15, 2025. The best fit line regresses whether an article mentioning an agency is from a right-leaning source on the agency's ideology (rightslant_agencyvideo). Limited to sources cited at least once in the news briefings. Dropped international sources. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Allsides. Counted 'Mixed' sources as 'Center.' Dropped sources that could not be matched to Allsides categories ('Not Categorized' sources). Confidence interval calculated using heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors and clustering by Agency and News Source. Agencies included in the news briefing analysis are shaded darker. More conservative agencies have higher, positive ideology values.

News Coverage of Agencies from Right-leaning Sources

Replication of Fig 2 using media slant scores from Guess

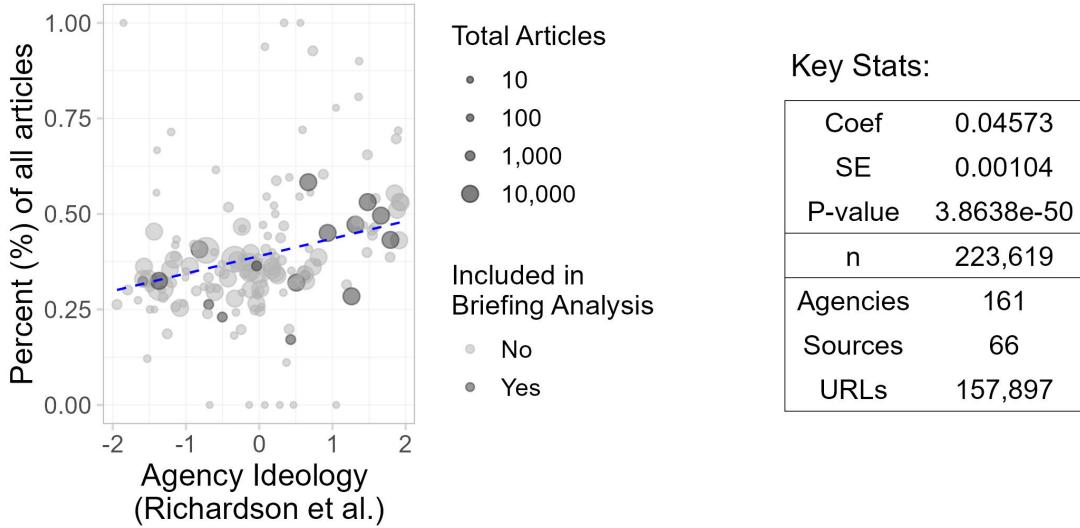


Figure A76: Replication of Fig 3 with Allsides data - Correlation between agency ideology and the partisan-slant of sources identified using Media Cloud queries. Points are the proportion of articles mentioning an agency that come from right-leaning news sources. Articles mentioning agency name were identified by querying Media Cloud for each agency's name over 45 randomly sampled weeks from January 2020 through May 15, 2025. The best fit line regresses whether an article mentioning an agency is from a right-leaning source on the agency's ideology (rightslant_agencyvideo). Limited to sources cited at least once in the news briefings. Dropped international sources. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Guess (2020). Dropped sources that could not be matched to Guess (2020) categories ('Not Categorized' sources). Confidence interval calculated using heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors and clustering by Agency and News Source. Agencies included in the news briefing analysis are shaded darker. More conservative agencies have higher, positive ideology values.

A.6.3. Replication of Figure 3 with GDELT data

News Coverage of Agencies from Right-leaning Sources Replication of Fig. 2 with GDELT data.

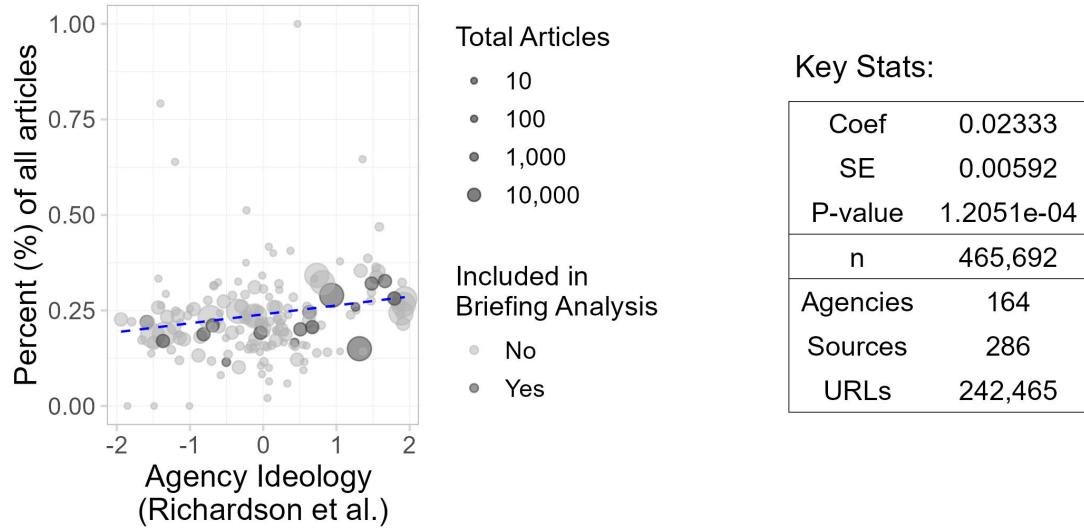


Figure A77: Replication of Fig 3 with GDELT data - Correlation between agency ideology and the partisan-slant of sources identified using Media Cloud queries. Points are the proportion of articles mentioning an agency that come from right-leaning news sources. Articles mentioning agency name were identified by querying GDELT for each agency's name over XX randomly sampled weeks from January 2020 through May 15, 2025. The best fit line regresses whether an article mentioning an agency is from a right-leaning source on the agency's ideology (rightslant agencyvideo). Limited to sources cited at least once in the news briefings. Dropped international sources. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from MBFC. Dropped sources that could not be matched to MBFC categories ('Not Categorized' souces). Confidence interval calculated using heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors and clustering by Agency and News Source. Agencies included in the news briefing analysis are shaded darker. More conservative agencies have higher, positive ideology values.

News Coverage of Agencies from Right-leaning Sources

Replication of Fig. 2 with GDELT data (2017-2020).

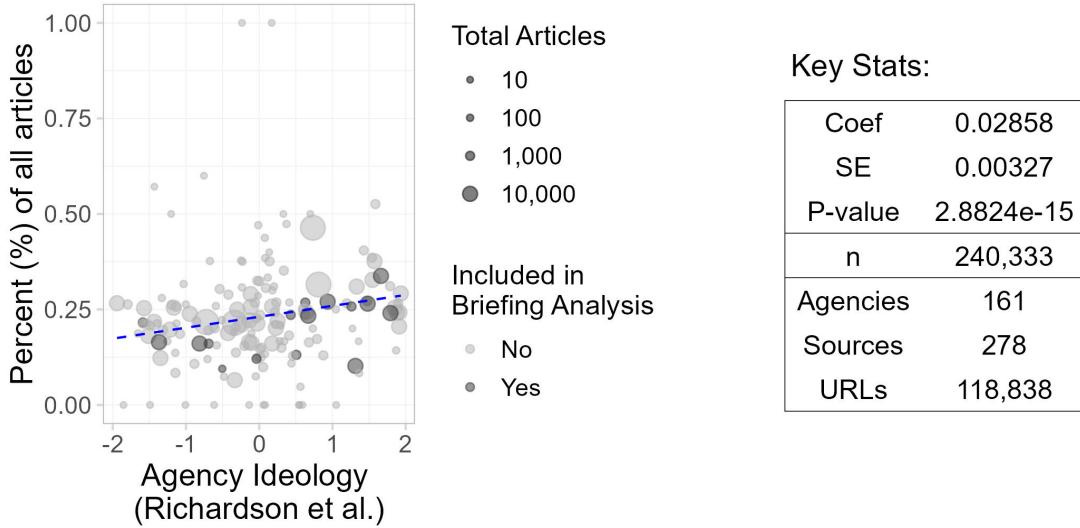


Figure A78: Replication of Fig 3 with GDELT data (2017-2019) - Correlation between agency ideology and the partisan-slant of sources identified using Media Cloud queries. Points are the proportion of articles mentioning an agency that come from right-leaning news sources. Articles mentioning agency name were identified by querying GDELT for each agency's name over XX randomly sampled weeks from January 2020 through May 15, 2025. The best fit line regresses whether an article mentioning an agency is from a right-leaning source on the agency's ideology (rightslant agencyvideo). Limited to sources cited at least once in the news briefings. Dropped international sources. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from MBFC. Dropped sources that could not be matched to MBFC categories ('Not Categorized' sources). Confidence interval calculated using heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors and clustering by Agency and News Source. Agencies included in the news briefing analysis are shaded darker. More conservative agencies have higher, positive ideology values.

A.6.4. Replication of Figure 4 with Allsides and Guess (2020) Media Slant Scores

Partisan Bias Scores (MBFC) for DHS News Briefings

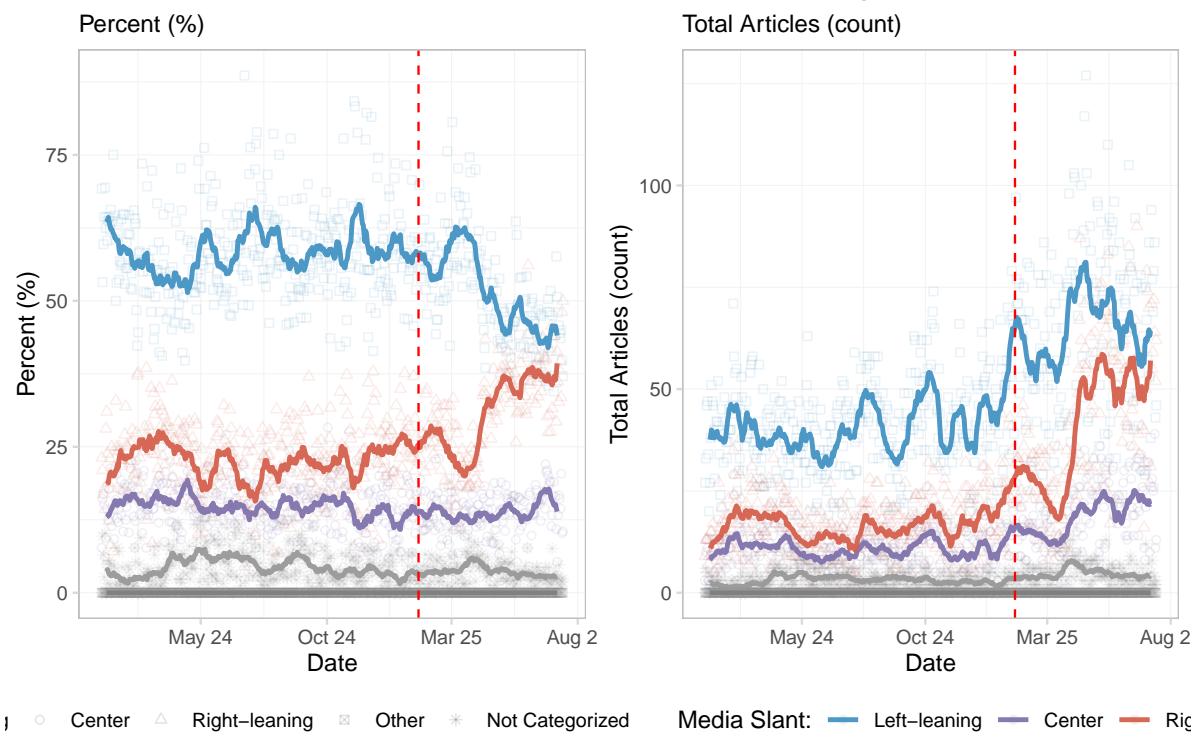


Figure A79: Figure 4 - Over-time coverage from partisan sources in the DHS news briefings. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Media Bias Fact Check (MBFC). Dotted line at Trump's 2020 inauguration. Lines are 2-week rolling averages.

Partisan Bias Scores (Allsides) for DHS News Briefings

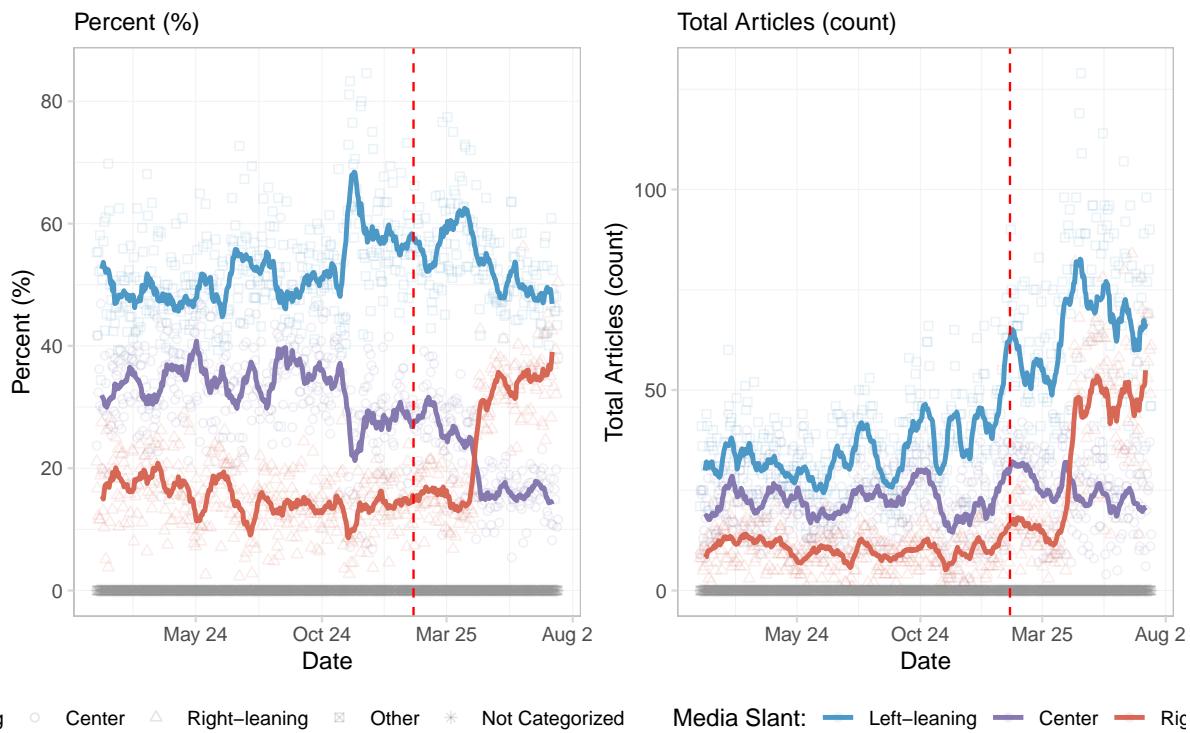


Figure A80: Replication of Figure 4 with Allsides scores - Over-time coverage from partisan sources in the DHS news briefings. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Allsides. Left/Right-Leaning categories combined with Left/Right categories. Dotted line at Trump's 2020 inauguration. Lines are 2-week rolling averages.

Partisan Bias Scores (Allsides) for DHS News Briefings

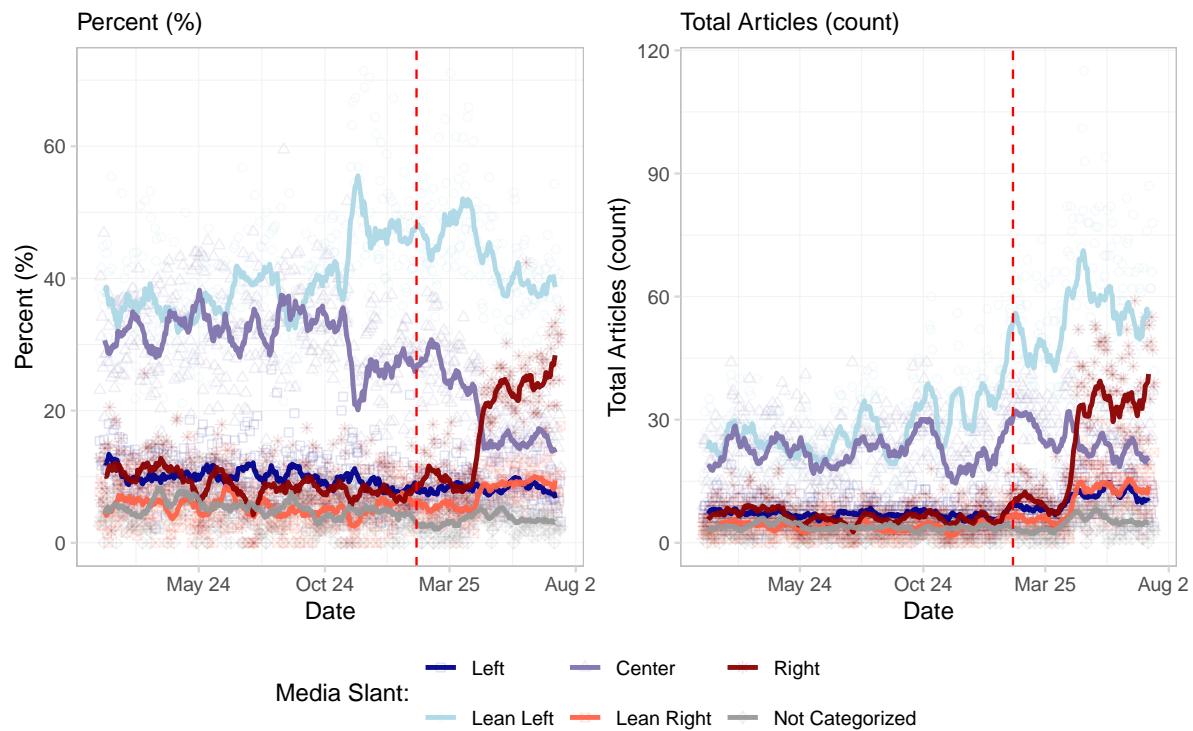


Figure A81: Replication of Figure 4 with Allsides scores - Over-time coverage from partisan sources in the DHS news briefings. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Allsides. Left/Right-Leaning categories combined with Left/Right categories. Dotted line at Trump's 2020 inauguration. Lines are 2-week rolling averages.

Partisan Bias Scores (Guess 2020) for DHS News Briefings

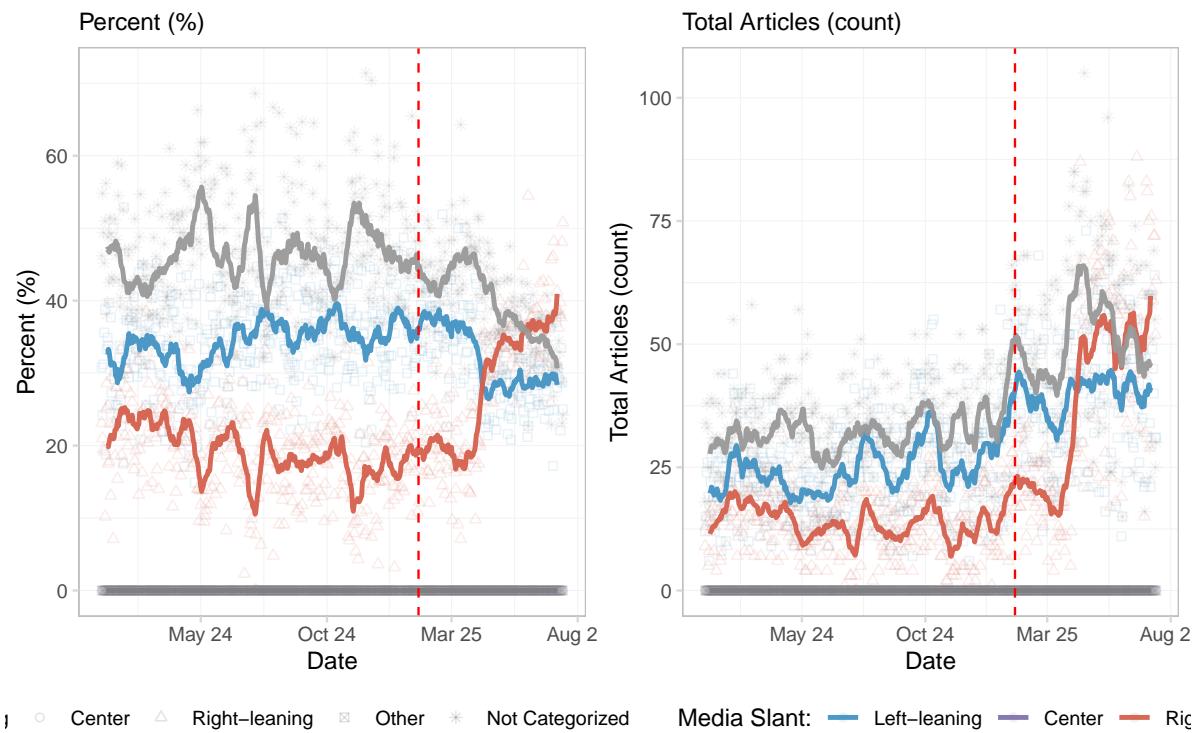


Figure A82: Replication of Figure 4 with Guess (2020) scores - Over-time coverage from partisan sources in the DHS news briefings. Articles from general interest local news sources and government websites are excluded. Partisan media scores from Allsides. Left/Right-Leaning categories combined with Left/Right categories. Dotted line at Trump's 2020 inauguration. Lines are 2-week rolling averages.

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