Here are some of the extents and boundaries of freedom of the press, but this is not exhaustive.

* Government cannot sue to prevent the press from printing some information, even if they don’t have a legal right to have the information (classified or stolen information).
* Freedom of press is a fundamental personal right that extends to any sort of publication that can carry information or opinions.
* The First Amendment prevents the government from interfering with your freedom of the press, but it does not prevent private interests (people or companies) from interfering with that freedom. For example, some radio or TV personalities have lost their jobs because of what they said using their freedom of the press. Freedom from government censorship does not equal freedom from consequences.
* Press organizations can be sued for libel or defamation or similar torts, but if the person suing is a public figure, then they must show that the press acted with actual malice or knew of the inaccuracy of their statement and published it with reckless disregard for the truth. This is a very difficult standard to meet.
* Reporters who have confidential sources can be subpoenaed by the courts to divulge those sources when the information the source holds is key to a pending lawsuit. Some states have “press shield” laws. These laws prohibit reporters from being forced to divulge their confidential sources. Other states and the Federal government have no press shield laws, so reporters can be held in contempt of court for refusing to divulge their sources. There have been several notable cases of this happening. Currently some jurisdictions have extended the press shield laws to online bloggers and social media users while others have not done so, so there is no firm rule on how far these laws extend.
* School newspapers that are funded by the school may be censored by the Principal or other school officials.
* Media cannot be prosecuted for publishing classified information, but those who have a duty to protect that information can be prosecuted for supplying the information to the media.
* Some states have laws prohibiting the media from publishing the identities of some crime victims such as incest victims or the identities of some child criminals. There is some question as to the constitutionality of these restrictions, but legitimate publishers voluntarily comply with these restrictions even in jurisdictions where there are no such laws, which is why there is little actual case law to determine if these laws are constitutional.
* The Government classifies all information regarding the design, manufacture and use of atomic weapons, but on two occasions has attempted and failed to restrain Scientific American and The Progressive from publishing some nuke information.