E-Rate, CIPA, and Library Filters: What You Need to Know

Infopeople Webinar
Wednesday, December 15, 2010
12:00 noon to 1:00 p.m
Legal Disclaimer

• Legal information

• **Not** legal advice!
Children’s Internet Protection Act: CIPA Overview

- **Federal Requirements**
  - Who is a CIPA library?
  - What’s required?

- **State Law**

- **How Filters Work**

- **Policy and Procedure Pitfalls**

- **Where to Get More Information**
Federal Requirements
Who Is a CIPA Library?

E-rate discounts
for Internet service or internal connections*

LSTA grants
computers and direct costs to access Internet

ESEA title III funds
School libraries: funds for computers or accessing the Internet

LSTA 20 U.S.C. § 9134(f)
*CIPA does not apply to VoIP, see 75 FR 17586. For telecom carriers as service providers see 75 FR 75393 (II)(A)(1)(5) http://federalregister.gov/a/2010-29386
Federal Requirements for CIPA

• “Technology Protection Measures”

• Internet Safety Policy*

  New School policies must discuss chat, social networking, cyberbullying

Noncompliance: Lose the Money

Become compliant

Restart discounts

Not jail time, lawsuit – unless librarian knowingly commits fraud.
“a specific technology that blocks or filters Internet access” to visual depictions
How Most Decent* Filters Work

Filter Company
- Defines categories and criteria
- Evaluates website
- Builds lists of URL, and sometimes IP addresses, in each category
- Changes categorization decisions and mistakes based on customer feedback

Library
- Selects categories to allow or block
- Adds URLs to “always block” or “always allow”
- Requests changes to categorization decisions

End User
- Hits block page
- Requests access
How Filters Categorize Pages

- Text and phrases on page
- Metadata about page
- URL and links on page
- Colors
- Images
- Ratio of images to text

Mysterious algorithm evaluates multiple aspects of page and determines category

Categories

Analysts [generally] spot check results of algorithm
## Possible Categories To Choose From Websense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>CIPA?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult Content</td>
<td>Sites that display full or partial nudity in a sexual context but not sexual activity; erotica; sexual paraphernalia; sex-oriented businesses; and sites supporting online purchase of such goods and services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal or Questionable -</td>
<td>sites that provide instruction in or promote nonviolent crime or unethical or dishonest behavior or the avoidance of prosecution.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lingerie and Swimsuit</td>
<td>sites offering views of models in suggestive but not lewd costume, with semi-nudity permitted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nudity</td>
<td>sites that offer depictions of nude or seminude human forms, singly or in groups, not overtly sexual in intent or effect.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>sites that depict or graphically describe sexual acts or activity, including exhibitionism; also sites offering direct links to such sites.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasteless</td>
<td>sites with content that is gratuitously offensive or shocking, but not violent or frightening. Includes sites devoted in part or whole to scatology and similar topics or to improper language, humor, or behavior.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Possible Categories To Choose From iPrism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult Themes</td>
<td>sites that are adult in nature and are not defined in other rating categories. Sites that have adult themes are those that are associated with the following concepts: Adult oriented entertainment not defined as Porn, sale of penis enlargement products, erectile dysfunction products, online pharmacies, and mail order brides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nudity</td>
<td>sites that provide images or representations of nudity. They may be in any artistic or non artistic form like magazines, pictures, paintings, sculptures, etc. Sites may display partial or full nudity but are not pornographic in nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pornography</td>
<td>anything relating to pornography, including mild depiction, soft pornography and hard-core pornography. Pornography pertains to writings, photographs, movies, etc. intended to arouse sexual excitement. Also, any site offering memberships that may provide access to other pornographic sites will fit into this category.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>sites that provide information, images or implications of body piercing, tattoos and any form of body art. Sites not in this category are those that contain images or information about sexual acts as discussed in the Pornography and Nudity categories. Note: This category implies adult content in nature.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Visual Depictions

- Child Pornography
- Obscenity
- Harmful to Minors

Categories unprotected by First Amendment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Adults</th>
<th>Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Pornography</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obscenity</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmful to Minors</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Child Pornography

Visual depiction of minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct

Not at home
Not research purpose
DO NOT UNBLOCK!
Call Police

18 U.S.C. Sec. 2256; Calif. Penal Code Sect. 311.11
Obscenity: 
Judicially determined 

EXTREMELY HARD CORE 
(rape, bestiality) 

very few cases 

Harmful to Minors defined by CIPA

Legal definition (federal)

The term “harmful to minors” means any picture, image, graphic image file, or other visual depiction that—

(A) taken as a whole and with respect to minors, appeals to a prurient interest in nudity, sex, or excretion;

(B) depicts, describes, or represents, in a patently offensive way with respect to what is suitable for minors, an actual or simulated sexual act or sexual contact, actual or simulated normal or perverted sexual acts, or a lewd exhibition of the genitals; and

(C) taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value as to minors.

Children’s Internet Protection Act (Pub. L. 106-554)
Violence is NOT HARMFUL TO MINORS
(.... but stay tuned)

Many courts have ruled that graphic violence is not "harmful to minors"
... California case now on appeal to Supreme Court

*Video Software Dealers Ass’n v. Schwarzenegger* 556 F.3d 950 (9th Cir. 2009) (struck law as unconstitutional); *Schwarzenegger v Entertainment Merchants Association*, (oral arguments heard Nov. 2, 2010) www.scotusblog.com/case-files/cases/eanf/
## Possible Categories To Choose From Websense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>CIPA?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult Content</td>
<td>sites that display full or partial nudity in a sexual context but not sexual activity; erotica; sexual paraphernalia; sex-oriented businesses; and sites supporting online purchase of such goods and services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal or Questionable -</td>
<td>sites that provide instruction in or promote nonviolent crime or unethical or dishonest behavior or the avoidance of prosecution.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lingerie and Swimsuit</td>
<td>sites offering views of models in suggestive but not lewd costume, with semi-nudity permitted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nudity</td>
<td>Sites that offer depictions of nude or seminude human forms, singly or in groups, not overtly sexual in intent or effect.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>sites that depict or graphically describe sexual acts or activity, including exhibitionism; also sites offering direct links to such sites.</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasteless</td>
<td>sites with content that is gratuitously offensive or shocking, but not violent or frightening. Includes sites devoted in part or whole to scatology and similar topics or to improper language, humor, or behavior.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Possible Categories To Choose From iPrism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>CIPA?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult Themes</td>
<td>sites that are adult in nature and are not defined in other rating categories. Sites that have adult themes are those that are associated with the following concepts: Adult oriented entertainment not defined as Porn, sale of penis enlargement products, erectile dysfunction products, online pharmacies, and mail order brides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nudity</td>
<td>sites that provide images or representations of nudity. They may be in any artistic or non artistic form like magazines, pictures, paintings, sculptures, etc. Sites may display partial or full nudity but are not pornographic in nature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pornography</td>
<td>anything relating to pornography, including mild depiction, soft pornography and hard-core pornography. Pornography pertains to writings, photographs, movies, etc. intended to arouse sexual excitement. Also, any site offering memberships that may provide access to other pornographic sites will fit into this category.</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>sites that provide information, images or implications of body piercing, tattoos and any form of body art. Sites not in this category are those that contain images or information about sexual acts as discussed in the Pornography and Nudity categories. Note: This category implies adult content in nature.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other Filtering Categories

• **Anonymizer** - sites that allow the user to surf the net anonymously. It also refers to sites that allow the user to send anonymous emails. This also includes sites providing proxy bypass information or services.

• **Gambling** - sites that provide information about or promote gambling or support online gambling, involving a risk of losing money

• **Illegal or Questionable** – sites that provide instruction in or promote nonviolent crime or unethical or dishonest behavior or the avoidance of prosecution

• **Instant Messaging** – sites that enable instant messaging

• **Militancy and Extremist** - sites that offer information about or promote or are sponsored by groups advocating antigovernment beliefs or action

• **Racism and Hate** - sites that promote the identification of racial groups, the denigration or subjection of groups, or the superiority of any group

• **Social Networking /Dating** – Sites that offer free or paid services that promote interaction, dating or other networking through forums, chat, email or other methods.

• **Streaming Media** – sites that primarily provide streaming media (e.g. movie trailers)

• **URL Translation** – sites that offer online translation of URLs
What about the Children?

Some libraries prohibit display if children likely to walk by

“Displaying material harmful to minors may violate CA Penal Code 313.1 and may be subject to criminal prosecution”

Library computer arrangement important
Internet Use Policy Informs Filter Settings

- Internet Use Policy
- Define the activities that are not allowed
- Match categories to block to what activities are not allowed

Require “I Agree” click-through at start of each session
State Law: California

Public libraries that receive state funds must adopt policy regarding minors’ Internet access (by January 1, 2000)

Policy available at every branch

Internet Use Policy

California Ed. Code Sect. 18030-18030.5
## State Internet Filtering Laws

### Children and the Internet

**Laws Relating to Filtering, Blocking and Usage Policies in Schools and Libraries**

*Last update: December 28, 2009*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Citation</th>
<th>Applies to Schools</th>
<th>Applies to Libraries</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 34-501 to -502</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Requires public libraries to install software or develop policies to prevent minors from gaining access on the Internet to materials harmful to minors. Requires public schools to install computer software that would prevent minors from gaining access to materials harmful to minors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>Ark. Code § 6-21-107, § 13-2-103</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Requires school districts to develop a policy and to adopt a system to prevent computer users from accessing materials harmful to minors. Requires public libraries to adopt a policy to prevent minors from gaining access to materials harmful to them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Cal. Ed. Code § 18030.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Requires public libraries that receive state funds to adopt a policy regarding Internet access by minors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-90-401 to 404; § 24-90-603; § 22-87-101 to 107</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Requires public schools to adopt and enforce reasonable policies of Internet safety that will protect children from obtaining harmful material. Provides grants to publicly supported libraries, including school libraries, that equip public access computers with filtering software and that have policies to restrict minors from accessing obscene or illegal information. Requires public libraries to adopt a policy of Internet safety for minors that includes the operation of a technology protection measure for computers with Internet access.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Policy and Procedure Pitfalls

Avoid these words in policy:

Pornography
Sexually Explicit
Offensive
Inappropriate
Indecent

Better Language

Users may not (choose one)

• Violate the law
• Engage in illegal activity
• View obscenity
• Display images “harmful to minors”

See your attorney when revising policy
5. Maplewood City Library and University City Public Library will disable any Internet filter at the request of any adult over the age of eighteen years to enable that adult to access the Internet for bona fide research or lawful purposes.

6. Maplewood City Library and University City Public Library hereby acknowledge that any Internet filter that restricts Internet access to “hate speech” or content and viewpoints other than those proscribed by the provisions of 20 U.S.C. § 9134(f)(1) and 47 U.S.C. § 254(h)(6) of the Children’s Internet Protection Act and Mo. Rev. Stat. §§182.825-7 of the Access to Computer Pornography Act is a violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution.

7. Maplewood City Library and University City Public Library hereby agree not to implement or authorize the use of any Internet filter that restricts Internet access to “hate speech” or content and viewpoints other than those proscribed by the provisions of 20 U.S.C. § 9134(f)(1) and 47 U.S.C. § 254(h)(6) of the Children’s Internet Protection Act and Mo. Rev. Stat. §§182.825-7 of the Access to Computer Pornography Act.

Pitfall: Don’t Filter more than C-O-H
Filter Accuracy

- The better it is at blocking the content you don’t want, the better it is at blocking content that shouldn’t be blocked.

- Monitor how well your filtering matches your Internet Use Policy.
Some Filters Easy to Get Around

Best Answer - Chosen by Voters

well, I use Proxy servers at school.
www.ilikeyourhair.com is a big one at my school but it was blocked- still works but
blocked by the guys at the tech office.
I signed up for this service (through facebook) that sends me a new proxy everytime the
old ones are blocked.
currently, its WWW.MERCURYMOB.COM.
Sign up, its free- it might help later on.
I hope this helps!

good luck :]

EDIT: oh! and we have figured out that for some sites- like Youtube- you can go on an
other country’s site and access it from there. We use the UK site- even teachers do
this! It won’t work with Myspace- alot of freshmen get caught- but on other sites it
might. :]

Common URL Shorteners like Bit.ly and tinyURL can
often get you around a blocked page....
URLs Can Get Incorrectly Tied up with Others

www.time.com
An “alias” that points to → mags1.gtimeinc.aol.com

- Categories
  - Portals
  - Search Engines

The Point: If you block “Portals” or “Search Engines”, you’ll block Time Magazine

Oops.
The past can catch up with you...

Sarah Houghton-Jan

The URL http://www.sjp.org/ is rated in FortiGuard Web Filtering 3.0, as
- Category: Spyware and Malware
- Classification: Unclassified

Sarah hates filters & filters hate Sarah
It's no secret that I think internet filters are not only unethical and counter to everything librarians believe in, but that filters also don't work for crap. A...

November 16 at 8:54pm · Like · Comment · Share

3 people like this.

Jessamyn West I wonder if there was anything weird at that URL before? It's hard to believe it had never been used for anything else. Oh, upon looking at archive.org I guess the library used it, then let it lapse, then it became a spam farm [i.e. domain squatted] and now it's back. That might be the problem.

November 16 at 8:56pm · Like

Mary Mi Jessamyn - good sleuthing. That makes sense. And Sarah - great post.
November 16 at 10:46pm · Like

The Point: Your site could have been categorized before you started putting content on it.
Other Reasons Filters Miss Sites or Miscategorize Sites

• YouTube videos and other videos not part of anyone’s “content” categories – can block tall or nothing

• Foreign language sites often missed

• Websites can change after being categorized
Pitfall: Disabling
May or Must? BURNING ISSUE

Law: Library may disable "to enable access for bona fide research or other lawful purposes”

U.S. Supreme Court (plurality): Concerns dispelled by the ease with which patrons may have filtering disabled. (2003)

WA Supreme Court (6-3): Internet sites are part of collection development. Need not disable on request
Now pending in federal court.

Make it Easy to Use by Allowing for Override at Workstation
## Compare Features of Specific Products

**Choose a feature set to be compared for your products.**
- Basic information about the platform and company
- Platform and pricing information
- Information about filtering technology
- General administration overview
- Overriding capabilities

**Select products to compare. If you don’t check any boxes, all products will be compared.**
- Awareness Technologies Web Filtering
- ContentWatch NetNanny and ContentProtect
- CyberPatrol Online Protection PRO
- CyberPatrol Parental Controls
- CyberPatrol SiteSURV Web Filtering

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Can Filter be Turned off at the Workstation</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Describe Process and Options Available for Turning Off Filter at Workstation</td>
<td>Can only be turned off by an administrator, from the server, with browser based GUI Interface</td>
<td>Administrator Portal</td>
<td>Administrator only through Web-UI.</td>
<td>Must be done by the Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blocked Page Can Be Overridden by Admin</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Describe Process and Options for Overriding a Blocked Page**
- Administrators can override blocked pages, for specific or all users/groups, from the server, with browser based GUI Interface

**Administrator Portal**
- User Bypass
  - Some organizations may wish to allow certain users to bypass the ESoft Web Filter. This option is available under “User Bypass.” If User Bypass is set to None no users will be allowed to bypass the block page. If User Bypass is set to Temporary users will be allowed to bypass the block page. If User Bypass is set to Permanent and global then users will be allowed to bypass the block page and bypassed sites will be added to the permanent global pass list. User Bypass is best when combined with Policy Manager so that only certain users are allowed to bypass.
Pitfall: Staff Computers and Patron Laptops*

Law is silent.

Requires filters for library on “its computers” with Internet access

Network Filters Provide Flexibility and Are Easier to Manage than PC-Based Filters

1- “Pass-By” Router and Switch

2- “Pass-Through” Router and Switch

3 - DNS-Based
Crowdsourcing Comes to Filtering

**OpenDNS/community**

Are these domains tagged correctly? You decide.

*How does this work?* Domain Tagging represents the best of people-powered security. Anyone can add a domain, but it takes a community of accurate and active voters to include it in a category. Submit a domain above or cast your votes for existing submissions below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Tagged by</th>
<th>Is this an appropriate tag?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>forums.warppipe.com</td>
<td>Chat</td>
<td>Mark</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mriww-slf.com</td>
<td>Jobs/Employment</td>
<td>Mark</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crayon.net</td>
<td>Portals</td>
<td>keeperotphones</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thewritestuff.org</td>
<td>Jobs/Employment</td>
<td>Mark</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akerleather.com</td>
<td>Weapons</td>
<td>pencoyd</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Users Add Sites, Categorize and Vote

**bbp.juggcrew.com**

Tagged: Nudity, Pornography

Flag for Review

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Is this an appropriate tag?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult Themes</td>
<td>Awaiting votes</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Themes</td>
<td>added by wackzingo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lingerie/Bikini</td>
<td>Awaiting votes</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lingerie/Bikini</td>
<td>added by Admin</td>
<td>NOT SURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nudity</td>
<td>Approved by URL Examiner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nudity</td>
<td>added by URL Examiner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pornography</td>
<td>Approved by opendns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pornography</td>
<td>added by az1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Library Filtering - Best Practices

1. Align filter configuration with Internet Use Policy
   - block as few categories as possible
   - use different levels of access for children and adults*

2. Keep patrons informed. Display...
   - which URL was blocked
   - why it was blocked
   - how to request unblock

3. Allow disable upon request
   - by patron* or at patron workstation

* Ideal approach depends on library goals…
How does the library provide Internet access to young people?

- Teens (13-17 years) have the choice of filtered or unfiltered Internet access unless a parent or guardian designates filtered access.
- Children (12 years and younger) have filtered Internet access unless a parent or guardian designates they can choose between filtered and unfiltered access.
- Parents of newly registered children and teens are notified by mail about their options for making decisions about their children’s level of Internet access.
- Computers in the children’s areas of [Redacted] libraries offer only filtered access.
- Other public computers will continue to offer both filtered and unfiltered access, depending on the access permitted each individual library user in the age categories listed above.
More information on Filtering

- http://libraryfiltering.org
  - compare filter features critical for libraries
  - “testimonials” from libraries using filters

- http://www.delicious.com/lbayre/filtering
  - sites I’ve tagged “filtering”

  - Chapter on filtering article by Sarah Houghton-Jan is available in the Nov-Dec, 2010 issue of Library Technology Reports entitled “Privacy and Freedom of Information in 21st Century Libraries”
More information: E-Rate

E-Rate and California Teleconnect Fund (CTF) Information for Libraries

Forms

Resources

The Schools and Libraries Division (SLD) of the Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC) provides affordable access to telecommunications services for all eligible schools and libraries in the United States. The USAC is a not-for-profit corporation appointed by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to ensure that the benefits of telecommunications services reach students and communities across the country. Funded at up to $2.25 billion annually, the Program provides discounts on telecommunications services, Internet access and internal connections.

Tip Sheets are available at http://www.universalservice.org/sl/about/tip-sheets.aspx

Complete application information is available at http://www.universalservice.org/sl/applicants/

The SLD has significantly improved and streamlined the online application process and corrected many problems you may have encountered in the past.

The California State Library is the certified approver of technology plans for California. An approved technology plan is required for applications requesting Priority Two services (internal connections: switches, routers, cabling and basic maintenance). Libraries should base their E-Rate purchases on the technology plan. The information provided on FCC Forms 470, 471, 486, and 500 should build on the foundation provided by the approved technology plan.

At the time that a FCC Form 486 is submitted to the SLD, a library will be required to state that the California State Library has approved its technology plan.

Forms:

The California State Library provides a document for development of the library technology plan:

▶ Technology Plan Form (DOC)

Please note the following:

▶ No technology plan is required if you are applying for E-Rate discounts on basic local and long distance telephone service, and Internet Access.

▶ Plans are for a three-year term.

According to the SLD:

"To qualify as an approved Technology Plan for a Universal Service discount, the plan must meet the following four criteria that are core elements of successful school and library technology initiatives:"
Children's Internet Protection Act (CIPA)

Instructions and Guidelines

- CIPA Overview
- CIPA Factsheet
- IMLS Guidelines

Forms and Instructions

These forms are only necessary if the grant you are applying for links to this page from the Apply for an LSTA Grant page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHAT</th>
<th>FORM</th>
<th>HOW TO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Library Certification</td>
<td>Form A (WORD)</td>
<td>Instructions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consortia and Group Certification</td>
<td>Form B (WORD)</td>
<td>Instructions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Libraries and Public Elementary School &amp; Secondary School Libraries in Consortia Certification</td>
<td>Form C (WORD)</td>
<td>Instructions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Elementary School and Secondary School Libraries Certification</td>
<td>Form D (WORD)</td>
<td>Instructions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For assistance, contact:
Mickie Potter
(916) 653-4730
mpotter@library.ca.gov

www.library.ca.gov/grants/lsta/cipa.html
CIPA information for California libraries:

Rushton Brandis  
CIPA Coordinator California State Library  
(916) 653-5471  
rushbrandis@library.ca.gov

Or contact the state library in your part of the country.