



www.minotlibrary.org ♦ (701) 852-1045  
516 2nd Ave SW Minot, ND 58701

March 12, 2023

Chairperson Larson and Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee,

Your dedication to protecting our youth is admirable, but I'm speaking to you today to share some concerns about how bills such as HB1205 may actually do the opposite and be harmful to youth of North Dakota.

Supporters of bills such as HB1205 (as well as SB2360) have repeatedly said that they intend to "protect" youth from "pornography," and they have brought in several people to testify about the adverse effects of pornography on children. However, none of these supporters have yet defined what "pornography" is *or* answered concerns about the unintended consequences of these bills (see the attached list of questions asked of bill sponsors).

Additionally, no one has discussed the harmful effects lack of information and a feeling of being unwelcome has on youth. A 2011 study noted that adolescents who identify as a sexual minority (i.e., gay/lesbian, bisexual, or other sexual orientation) were twice as likely to perform acts of self-harm. A study ten years later further noted the association between the experience of being identified as a sexual minority and the increased risk of self-harm.

Aside from self-harm, lack of representation in one's community leads to dehumanization of a person according to 2020 research by Mancini T. Ferrari. This dehumanization further contributes to the mental health decline in youth. An article published in 2022 surmised that making sure people from diverse backgrounds are represented in mental health education resources "is an important component to inclusive accessible care."

In the landmark 2018 case *Doe ex rel. Doe v. Boyertown Area School District*, testimony relied on the American Academy of Pediatrics' amicus brief reporting that "policies that exclude transgender individuals exacerbate the individual's risk of anxiety and depression, low self-esteem, engaging in self-injurious behaviors, suicide, and other adverse outcomes."

Closer to home, a Minot, ND Clinical Psychiatrist responded as follows when asked about the impact of bills such as HB1205 and SB2360 on North Dakota youth: "Even if we personally dislike something we see, or feel offended by it, a democratic and pluralistic society pretty much requires us to show tolerance and respect free speech. With children, things such as this are the proverbial "teaching moment", where we can share our views and help them develop their own critical viewing/listening/reading skills. The supposed motive, of "protecting" children, is often

just an excuse for censorship - the best protective factor is an ability to think critically and a set of strong personal values (not those imposed by others).”

A consultant with Fargo’s Harbor Health Initiative explained that bills like HB1205 are not operating in the best interest of people, but rather creating anxiety and fear. They said: “since these actions aren't well grounded, they're not going to result in better outcomes. Which means more destabilizations and more anxiety and fear from it. The story isn't about book bans or religious identity, the story is should the government have the power to do this.”

A primary goal of Harbor Health is to promote better mental health, and HB1205 and SB2360 do not support this goal. “You don't ever want a person thinking there is no option or place for themselves.” This person went on to say: “When we're looking at minority communities, a big thing for them is finding representation, because it can be extremely socially isolating to not see yourself represented in materials or stories. There are a lot of other factors to consider too when we think about shame and the narratives youth may have about themselves, their bodies, and even their desires when they're living in a society that actively stigmatizes them. So, having access to books with people who are like themselves, that can help them understand, relate, and contextualize their own experiences, is very important.”

However, in addition to the negative mental health impact HB1205 has on youth, this bill could be detrimental to our children’s physical health. While I would venture to guess that no parent wants their child having sex before adulthood, we would be naïve to believe this doesn’t happen. Additionally, I could make an educated guess that all of us want our children to be healthy. Unfortunately, when youth are not made aware of repercussions and/or ways to avoid unhealthy sexual decisions they cannot protect themselves. This has become an increasing problem in ND as demonstrated by a 2/10/2023 report on KXMC which reported that Sexually Transmitted Infections have been on the rise for the past five years based on a ND Department of Health report. “According to the report, from 2017 to 2021, cases of chlamydia have increased by 20%, syphilis rates have increased by 25%, and gonorrhea cases have soared by 78% in that same period of time.”

Harbor Health also shared that more than 30% of high school students have had sex and only about 52% used condoms. They found that the biggest emerging demographic of new HIV cases in ND was young men. Men who didn't live through the AIDS crisis or the fear with it. “It's young gay men who never think about protection, because pregnancy isn't a concern, so why bother?” said the consultant. “And it's these youth that I feel are failed by not having some access to better information.”

Finally, as someone who has been in the library field for over fourteen years, I think you would have difficulty finding library workers who think pornography is suitable for youth and should be readily available to children of all ages. Yet, this is what some legislators and others would like you to believe.

Libraries have well-vetted policies and procedures in place to manage which books are selected and to handle concerns presented by our patrons. Further, ND law already prevents us from allowing access to obscene materials. I know that some people do not agree with the current

standards for evaluating obscenity, but this legal definition has been in place for decades and ensures we view work as a whole, not simply pieces. I ask that you trust our skills, experience, and education; but I also ask that you visit our libraries and ask questions about our policies.

To state it simply: we do not carry pornography. I challenge anyone to visit the Minot Public Library and find pornography, especially in our children's section. If you do find something you consider pornographic, bring it to me. Let's talk about it. Let me share our process for selecting books, and give me a chance to listen to your concerns.

Thank you,

Janet Anderson,  
Library Director  
Minot Public Library  
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(701) 852-1045

### Resources

Ferrari F, Mancini T. Gender Binary Thêmata in Social Representations of Sexual Minorities: A Ten Year Scoping Review. *Sexuality & Culture*. 2020;24(6):2202-2229. doi:10.1007/s12119-020-09716-6

Marshal, M. P., Dietz, L. J., Friedman, M. S., Stall, R., Smith, H. A., McGinley, J., ... & Brent, D. A. (2011). Suicidality and depression disparities between sexual minority and heterosexual youth: A meta-analytic review. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 49, 115–123.

O'Reilly LM, Pettersson E, Donahue K, et al. Sexual orientation and adolescent suicide attempt and self-harm: a co-twin control study. *Journal of Child Psychology & Psychiatry*. 2021;62(7):834-841. doi:10.1111/jcpp.13325

Ramos A, Moors AC, Dours NO, Jonathan N. Surface and complex representation of diverse intimate relationships: insights from a content analysis of marriage and family therapy resources. *Sexuality & Culture*. 2022;26(4):1510-1530. doi:10.1007/s12119-022-09956-8

Shirley Lin. Dehumanization “Because of Sex”: The Multiaxial Approach to the Rights of Sexual Minorities. *Lewis & Clark Law Review*. 2020;24(3):731-788. Accessed March 12, 2023. <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=cookie,ip,cpid&custid=minot&db=a9h&AN=145333520&authtype=cookie,cpid&custid=minot&site=ehost-live>

# Questions about HB1205

## Page 1

**Lines 9-11:** What standards are being used to decide if something is considered a “work of art” or “works of anthropological significance?” Who is deciding this?

**Lines 12-14** indicate primarily visual depictions as opposed to written. Does this bill ONLY apply to pictures/images?

**Line 15** could refer to books on fertility as related to the male aspect of this topic. What safeguards are in place to assure patrons that this would not be content to be removed?

**Line 16:** What is the definition of “deviant” in this section? Who decides this?

**Line 17** does not specify human, yet at a committee hearing a Senator indicated these bills “obviously” apply to humans. Where is this specified? What protects books on animal husbandry?

**Line 18** would impact books on puberty, especially since it doesn’t refer to stimulation by whom. What would protect these books from being removed?

**Line 20** would impact materials on child-rearing as they are not specifically “materials used in... courses.” Parenting books on diaper rash and other maladies could be included. What would protect these books from being removed?

**Line 21** is very vague and could include depictions of kissing. However, it would most certainly include books with bare-chested male models being caressed by scantily clad women on the cover. What is in place to allow adults to continue to check these items out of a library?

**Line 22:** What is the definition of “perversion” and who decides this?

**Lines 5-22:** Why was there a need to add this section as there are already existing obscenity laws?

## Page 2

**Lines 4-5** is especially concerning because during testimony it was repeatedly noted that these bills only pertain to children. As it currently reads, this would not allow certain materials in ANY portion of a library. Can you please clarify what is meant by “in its inventory?”

**Line 9** would have quite a large financial impact as books purchased with taxpayer dollars would simply be thrown into landfills. Has this been taken into consideration?

**Lines 10-17** are already done in libraries. Was this known at the time the bill was drafted and submitted.

In general, if lines 12-14 on page one would include written descriptions, what in this proposed bill would protect the Bible from being removed? Even if it does only refer to pictures, what would protect an illustrated Bible?

# Fiscal Impact to Read All Books in a Collection

## Data used to determine:

Average Adult Reading Speed: 200-300 WPM / 1 Hour = 40 pages

Average Grades 1-6 Reading Speed: 80-185 WPM

Average Teen Reading Speed: 195-204 WPM

Average # of pages / book: Fiction = 200-400 pages      Nonfiction = 150-200

Average # of hours / book: Fiction = 5 – 10 Hours      Nonfiction = 3.75 – 5 Hours

Average word count: adult = 90,000    YA = 50,000 – 80,000    Middle = 25,000-40,000

52 weeks in a year

## Formulas

# of pages      . = # of collection items x 300 (average # of pages)

# of hours read      . = # of pages / 40 (average pages read per hour)

# of days      . = # of hours / 8 (hour work day)

# of weeks      . = # of days / 5 (days in a work week)

# of years      . = # of weeks / 52 (weeks in a year)

# of employees      . = # items / 260 (number of books read in a year)

# of books read in a day = 1 (7.5 hours per day X 40 pages per hour) = 300 pages (average adult book)

#of books read in a work week = 5 (one book per day)

# of books read in a year = 260 (5 books a week X 52 weeks)

### **Example**

Total ND Public Library Collection (not including schools, special, academic, etc.):

Total Books = 4,925,631

Average amount per library = 59,345

How many staff required to read = 228

IF all of these staff work full-time and are paid minimum wage of \$7.25/hr (which is quite lower than what it would actually be) the salary impact would be \$3,438,240 (\$7.25 x 2080 hours per year x 228 employees)

### **Minot Public Library Financial Impact**

First of all, to read every item in the collection, as had been suggested by some, would be incredibly time consuming. As an example, the Minot Public Library's collection includes 123,539 books as of 3/11/23, not including DVDs and video games which would probably have to be reviewed as well. Based on available data as shown [below](#), it is accurate to assume that this means there are 37,061,700 pages in the MPL collection. This would take 926,542.5 hours to read (this equates to 115,817.812 work days OR 23,163.5625 weeks OR 445.45 years) for one person to read. MPL has 25 staff (including our administrative and maintenance staff) so it would take 17.818 years for all 25 staff to read all items in our library's collection. The lowest paid position at MPL makes \$13.26/hour. If we decreased every employee's salary to this amount and paid them only to read materials (not perform any other tasks) it would cost \$689,520 per year to review the entire collection. The total cost would be \$11,721,840 for 17 years. However, if we use the AVERAGE hourly wage of MPL employees, \$20.99 per hour, these numbers change to \$1,091,480 for one year and \$18,555,160 over 17 years.

Additionally, if items need to be withdrawn based on claims of "obscenity" there will be additional costs. Even if just 20% of the MPL collection were deemed "unacceptable" 24,708 items would have to be withdrawn and thrown away. The average cost per item is \$35 which would mean \$864,780 of items would be put into the landfill (not including the staff cost to do the work needed).

For the first year alone, the potential fiscal impact of HB 1205 and/or SB 2360 would be \$1,956,260. For comparison, the Minot Public Library's TOTAL 2023 budget (including two major building projects) is \$2,182,213. Since this is simply not feasible, libraries throughout the state have policies and procedures in place to help ensure appropriate items are selected for a library's collection. For anyone interested in learning more about this process, a recording of the event many of you were invited to ("The Book Goes Where?!?" hosted by the Minot Public Library) is available online [here](#) and the slides are included below.

**\*\*These expenses do not include unfunded liability insurance for potential criminal charges\*\***

# The Book Goes Where?!?

UNDERSTANDING HOW ITEMS ARE  
SELECTED FOR THE MINOT PUBLIC  
LIBRARY



## First: A few guidelines...

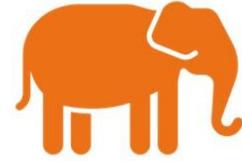
Today's presentation is intended to do the following:

- \* Respectfully discuss how library staff select items to be added to the circulating collection
- \* Share MPL policies and procedures which determine how selections are made in an analytical and open-minded manner
- \* Show resources staff use in making these decisions
- \* Inform attendees of existing protections in place on library computers

Please be respectful of our staff and one another.

# The elephant in the room

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Much of the controversy about book selection and placement surrounds the LGBTQIA+ community.

**We will NOT be debating this topic.**

If you are here to argue “right” or “wrong” on this subject matter, this will not be permitted.

## Some Numbers

**MINOT PUBLIC LIBRARY**  
CONNECT. ENRICH. INSPIRE

The Minot Public Library has 137,967 items in our circulating collection

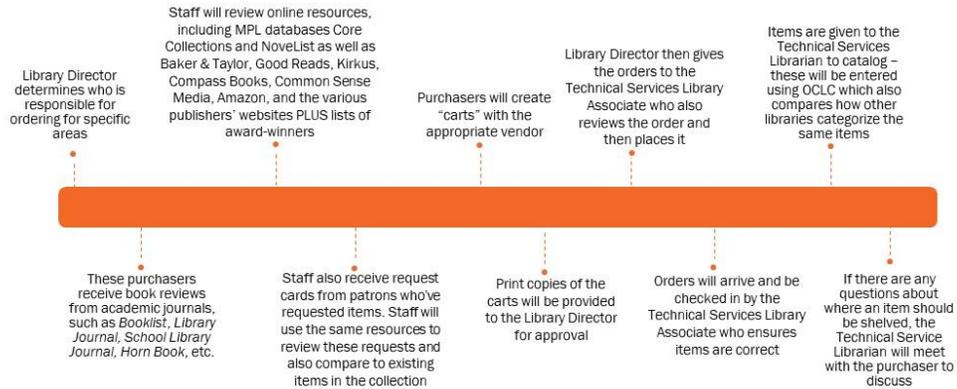
- 34,900 Children's
- 7,185 Teen

In 2022, MPL added 11,427 items to the circulating collection

In 2022, items were checked out 223,622 times

The #1 book checked out in 2022 was *Verity*, by Colleen Hoover checked out 33 times

# The Process



## MPL Collection Management Policy

- 13 pages
- Reviewed and Approved by the Library Board
- Filed with the ND State Library



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# Highlights from the policy

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## **Intellectual Freedom**

The Minot Public Library is committed to the principles of intellectual freedom and affirms the American Library Association's Freedom to Read statement [Appendix] and the Library Bill of Rights [Appendix]. As such, materials representing diverse viewpoints on topics, including controversial ones, are actively collected. Selection of an item does not indicate that the Library, its Board, or its Staff agrees with the ideas and viewpoints it presents.

# Highlights from the policy

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## **Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion**

The Minot Public Library is committed to develop collections that support an equitable and inclusive approach to the community. We affirm that considering the needs of under-resourced groups is integral to collection development and management. We recognize the linguistic and cultural diversity of the communities we serve. As we purchase more e-resources, we advocate for the institution to provide technological solutions that make possible inclusive community-wide services to ensure equitable collection access for all.

We commit to regularly assessing the adequacy of existing collections to ensure they are reflective of the diversity of the library's populations. We review demographic trends for our user communities to inform our work. We advocate for inclusive cataloging that improves equity in access to materials.

# Highlights from the policy

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## **Access to Materials**

The Library does not deny or abridge use of the Library because of an individual's actual or perceived race, color, religion, sex, pregnancy or parenthood status, political affiliation, domestic abuse victim status, sexual assault victim status, genetic information, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, military or veteran status, national origin, age, mental or physical disability, and marital status.

The Library does not act in the place of a parent. Parents and/or legal guardians are responsible for children's and young people's information consumption, including, but not limited to, their reading, viewing, and listening.

The Library does not restrict access to Library materials in an effort to avoid controversy with parents. Young people have varied levels of intellectual development and families have differing backgrounds and child-rearing philosophies. Such significant factors are not accommodated by a uniform policy based on age. The Library has a responsibility to ensure that young people have access to a wide range of informational and recreational materials and services to meet their diverse needs.

The Library does restrict access to certain materials for the express purpose of the preservation of these materials in order to protect them from theft or mutilation.



# Highlights from the policy

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## **Objective**

Materials selection aims at maintaining a collection of materials for meeting the information, reference, research, educational, and recreational needs of the Minot community. Budget limitations necessitate the choosing of materials relevant to these needs.

Because of the volume of publishing, as well as limitations of budget and space, the Library must have a selection policy with which to meet community interests and needs.

The collection management policy is used by the Library staff in the selection of materials and also serves to acquaint the general public with the principles of selection.

The Library Bill of Rights and The Freedom to Read Statement have been endorsed by the Minot Public Library Board of Trustees and are integral parts of the policy. Both of these documents can be found in the appendix.

The collection management policy, like all other policies, will be reviewed and/or revised as the need arises.



# Highlights from the policy

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**Criteria:** Materials for purchase are considered on the basis of:

1. Needs of the community, based on knowledge of the Library's mission and vision and the existing collection are given first consideration
2. Lasting value
3. Authoritativeness and/or standing and professional reputation of the author/artist/composer/ producer/publisher, etc.
4. Popularity
5. Format
6. Price and/or availability of funds
  - i. When considering out-of-print materials for purchase, purchasers will make every effort to select materials that are no more than double the original list price
7. Importance of subject matter
8. Contemporary significance: i.e. attention of critics, reviewers, and the public
9. Comprehensiveness and depth of treatment
10. Clarity, accuracy, and logic of presentation
11. Currency of information
12. Relationship to existing collections
13. Artistic merit
14. Trends in recent patron use
15. Requests from patrons are accepted while not every request is able to be fulfilled, requests provide valuable insight into what patrons would like to see in the collection.
16. Insight and/or perspective into human and social conditions
  - i. Topics including race, sexuality, disability, and other diversifying factors will be included in the Library's collection when they also meet the above criteria
  - ii. Controversial topics that affect patrons of all ages will be included in the collection when reliable, accurate, and objective materials are available with consideration for including multiple viewpoints
17. Availability elsewhere in the community, including in the Library's own collection
  - i. Duplication of items in the same format will generally be avoided except for high-demand materials

# Highlights from the policy

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## **Procedures for Selection**

In selecting materials for purchase, the purchasing staff evaluates the existing collection and consults reputable, unbiased, professionally prepared selection aids.

In other areas, the purchasing staff follow these procedures:

1. Multiple items of outstanding and much in demand media are purchased as needed.
2. Sets of materials and materials acquired by subscription are examined and are purchased only to fill a definite need.
3. Duplication of materials available in special (medical, legal, etc.), school, and academic libraries will be avoided whenever possible.
4. The Library will endeavor always to balance special group interests with general demand, to present fairly and truthfully both sides of every controversial subject handled, and to maintain a true balance between its duty to present information on all aspects of public questions and its determination not to allow itself to be used as a propaganda vehicle.
5. The Library will not maintain a closed shelf collection of materials but will encourage individual and parental discrimination in the choice of materials.
6. In addition, the Board recognizes the duty of the Library to furnish materials outside the "mainstream of popular output" and to provide in its collection a substantial representation of the critical, provocative and experimental products as well as the classics.
7. All phases of the selection procedure will work toward the establishment of a representative collection of materials of high quality based on achievement or the services the Library is expected to perform.
8. Adult responsibility for children's reading rests with parents or legal guardians. Materials selection for the adult collection is intended for mature readers and will not be restricted by the possibility that children or young adults over eighth grade may obtain materials which their parents or legal guardian consider inappropriate. Separate collections are available for children in seventh grade and lower.
9. Materials unavailable at this Library but available through cooperative Library networks will be borrowed upon request of the user for a fee based on shipping costs.
10. Consideration is given to adequate availability of materials for those who cannot read regular print.

# Highlights from the policy

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## 1. Juvenile

The children's collections of the Minot Public Library serve children from birth through seventh grade, as well as their parents, teachers, caregivers, and other professionals working with children, by providing books and other media of the best available quality for recreational use, general information, and elementary school curriculum support. Literary excellence, accuracy, and timeliness of factual material, and high-quality art and illustrations are the standards met in materials selected for the Library's collection. The children's collection will not draw back from topics including race, sexuality, disability, and other diversifying factors. We intend to make our collection a composite of "windows, mirrors, and sliding glass doors." (Rudine Sims Bishop)

## 1. Teen

The Minot Public Library Young Adult collections are designed to address the recreational, developmental, and informational needs and interests, including those which are curriculum related, of youth in grades eight to twelve and to stimulate the interests of young people in reading and the world around them. These collections are intended to be browsing in nature, to contain current interest material, to be changing constantly and to be aesthetically appealing.

# Highlights from the policy

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## Reconsiderations

1. The Board of Trustees recognizes the importance of providing a method whereby opinions from the public regarding materials selection can be voiced; therefore, it has established a procedure which will apply to all complaints including:
  - i. Those about materials represented in the collection
  - ii. Those about materials not represented in the collection.
2. To comply with this procedure, a complaint must be in writing. Forms are available at the Reference and Circulation Desks and, upon completion, may be mailed or delivered to the Library Director. Upon receipt of the signed form the Director will:
  - i. Examine the material in question, the issues raised and the circumstances involved.
  - ii. Make a decision to remove or retain the material in question.
  - iii. Respond in writing to the complainant within one week of receipt.
  - iv. Provide the complainant with a copy of this policy and inform the individual of the availability of a Board Hearing.
  - v. Should the complainant feel that the decision of the Director is not supported by the policy, the complainant may request a Library Board hearing by notifying the Director who will make the necessary arrangements. Following the hearing, the decision of the Board will be final.
  - vi. Above all, the Library Board has as its concern the fairness of such a hearing so as to protect the rights of all persons who are involved.

MPL has had 4 Requests for Reconsideration forms filed in eight years

But, WAIT!  
How do  
you  
determine  
WHERE  
these  
items go?!?

Generally, this is pretty cut and dry, but...

There can be a fine line between Children's/Juvenile and Teen  
AND Teen and Adult



MPL Procedure implemented 4/26/2021

- a. The purchaser will use available resources to check the intended audience age. Resources include:
  - i. Baker & Taylor
  - ii. NoveList
  - iii. Good Reads
  - iv. Kirkus
  - v. Compass Books
  - vi. Common Sense Media
  - vii. Amazon
  - viii. The publisher's site
- b. If the purchaser is still unsure, they will pass it to their counterpart for input
- c. If the two purchasers still aren't sure, one of them should put the item into their cart and leave a note for Veronica that they want to see it before it is cataloged
- d. If an item ends up being cataloged and then needs to be changed that is ok, but we want to avoid this as much as possible



## Twin Cities by Jose Pimienta

Publisher's Weekly: Ages 8-12

Kirkus: Ages 8-12

[Baker & Taylor](#): Ages 9-11

Amazon: Ages 8-12

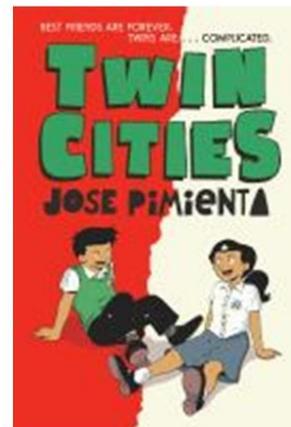
Publisher (Penguin Random House): Children's Middle Grade

[NoveList](#): Ages 9-11

Kirkus: Ages 8-12

Barnes & Noble: Ages 8-12

Also to consider: main characters are 13,  
with another who is approximately 15



# Last Apprentice Series

## 13-book series

Book 1 = NoveList grades 5-8 / Baker & Taylor 7-9/ Booklist 5-8 / School Library Journal 5-8 / Publishers Weekly ages 9-12 / Kirkus ages 11-13/Common Sense Media ages 11+

Book 2 = NoveList 5-7/Baker & Taylor 7-9/ Booklist 6-9 / School Library Journal 5-7/ Kirkus ages 11-13

Book 3 = NoveList 6-9 / Baker & Taylor 4-6

Book 4 = NoveList 7-9 /Baker & Taylor 4-6

Book 5 = NoveList 4-6/ Baker & Taylor 4-6

Books 6, 8, 10, 11, 12 = NoveList 7-9 / Baker & Taylor 7-9

Book 7 = NoveList 4-6 /Baker & Taylor 7-9

Book 9 = NoveList 7-10 / Baker & Taylor 7-9 / Kirkus age 11-15

Book 13 = NoveList 4-6 / Baker Taylor 7-9



## The policy & procedure in action

### 1/24/2023: PATRON EXPRESSED CONCERNS ABOUT TWIN CITIES WHICH IS IN THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY

- No Request for Reconsideration completed
- Director & Children's Librarian read book
- Director & Children's Librarian discussed merits of having book in Juvenile versus Teen

### 2/16/2023: CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN RECEIVES REQUEST FOR FINAL BOOK IN "LAST APPRENTICE" SERIES

- Some existing copies in Juvenile, some in Teen, and some in both
- Children's Librarian read reviews and recommended ages
- Children's Librarian & Teen Librarian found that the books currently in the Juvenile (Children's) section were circulating better and decided to move all to this area

Also: "Sea Breeze" series by Abbi Glines Request for Reconsideration January, 2021

# Balance

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637 books on cats

Subject: Republican Party  
(U.S.) = 43 books

149 books featuring Barack  
Obama

◦ 14 biographies

Christianity = 872 books



761 books on dogs

Subject: Democratic Party  
(U.S.) = 35 books

143 books featuring Donald  
Trump

◦ 23 biographies

Islam = 219 books



# Technology

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## MPL Internet Guidelines

The Minot Public Library complies with the 2015 Child Internet Protection Act (CIPA), requiring all public libraries to have a filter on their public computers if they receive public funds. **The library does provide filters on all library-owned computers and other library Internet devices used in-house,** however, they do not prohibit all information that one may find offensive or inappropriate. Filters are also not 100% effective and may not block all content that it should. The filters are more restrictive in the Children's Library than the Adult Floor. The Children's Library also does restrict some additional content that staff finds necessary, if children would like to access this content they would need to use the computers on the Adult Floor. In accordance with CIPA, if someone 17 years of age or older requests a blocked site to be unblocked, staff will provide access to that website in a timely manner if that website does not break other guidelines laid out in this internet policy.

# Children's Internet Protection Act

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CIPA specifically requires public libraries and schools seeking e-rate discounts for internet connections to install technology protection measures, i.e., content filters, to block two categories of visual images that are unprotected by the First Amendment: obscene images and images of child pornography. These are categories of images the Supreme Court has consistently ruled outside the constitutional protection of the First Amendment.



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## Cassie Usage Agreement



Internet User Responsibilities: All users of the Internet are expected to use this resource in a responsible and courteous manner, consistent with the purposes for which it is provided, and to follow all Internet-related rules, regulations and procedures established for its use including, but not limited to, those of the library.

Responsible, courteous use of the Internet includes:

- Recognizing that the Internet must be shared and used in a manner which respects the rights of others and refrain from activity that prevents others from using it.
- Using the resource for cultural, educational, informational and recreational purposes only.
- Using the Internet in a responsible, ethical, and legal manner or having privileges suspended.

The Library reserves the right to take further action, if necessary.

- Respecting intellectual property right by making only authorized copies of copyrighted, licensed, or otherwise-controlled data residing on the Internet

# MINOT PUBLIC LIBRARY

CONNECT. ENRICH. INSPIRE

## Questions?

Janet Anderson

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701-420-4540



Scan for more information about SB2360 and HB1205