

The Honorable Edward F. Shea

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SPOKANE

13	SARAH BRADBURN, PEARL	)	
14	CHERRINGTON, CHARLES	)	
15	HEINLEN, and THE SECOND	)	NO. CV-06-327-EFS
16	AMENDMENT FOUNDATION,	)	
17	Plaintiffs,	)	DEFENDANT NORTH CENTRAL
18	v.	)	REGIONAL LIBRARY DISTRICT'S
19		)	MOTION FOR CERTIFICATION OF
20	NORTH CENTRAL REGIONAL	)	QUESTIONS OF STATE
21	LIBRARY DISTRICT,	)	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
22	Defendant.	)	<i>ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED</i>
23		)	

DEFENDANT NCRL'S MOTION FOR  
CERTIFICATION OF QUESTIONS OF  
STATE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - 1  
CV-06-327-EFS  
#658037 v1 / 42703-001

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1 **I. RELIEF REQUESTED**

2 Defendant North Central Regional Library District (“NCRL”) requests the  
3  
4 entry of an order certifying the following questions to the Washington Supreme  
5 Court pursuant to RCW 2.60.020<sup>1</sup>:  
6

7 Whether Plaintiffs have standing to challenge on state  
8 constitutional grounds NCRL’s Internet Use Policy  
9 and practice pursuant to which NCRL elects not to  
10 disable internet filtering upon the request of library  
adult patrons.

11 If Plaintiffs have standing, whether NCRL’s Internet  
12 Use Policy and practice is permissible under Article I,  
13 § 5 of the Washington State Constitution.

14 **II. BACKGROUND**

15 The *Statement of Facts in Support of Defendant North Central Regional*  
16 *Library District’s Motion for Summary Judgment* (“NCRL Statement”) is  
17 incorporated by this reference and, in part, referenced below:  
18  
19  
20

21 <sup>1</sup> RCW 2.60.020 states:

22 When in the opinion of any federal court before whom a  
23 proceeding is pending, it is necessary to ascertain the local law  
24 of this state in order to dispose of such proceeding and the local  
25 law has not been clearly determined, such federal court may  
26 certify to the supreme court for answer the question of local law  
involved and the supreme court shall render its opinion in  
answer thereto.

1 NCRL is organized pursuant to RCW 27.12 et. seq. Its mission is to  
2 promote reading and lifelong learning. NCRL provides library services to over  
3 220,000 persons throughout the counties of Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Grant, and  
4 Okanogan. (NCRL Statement, ¶1-3)  
5

6 NCRL consists of 28 separate branches, some as small as Twip branch  
7 which operates in about 700 square feet of public space. Most NCRL branches  
8 are staffed by a single librarian. Each branch has an area set aside for children  
9 but typically such areas are not screened or partitioned from the rest of the  
10 facility. (NCRL Statement, ¶11-14)  
11

12 All branches have public computers offering internet access but most  
13 branches have only one or two computers. (NCRL Statement, ¶16-18) NCRL  
14 has an Internet Public Use Policy (“the Policy”). Among other provisions,  
15 Policy states: “All internet use on NCRL Library computers is filtered.” (NCRL  
16 Statement, ¶26) NCRL operates the filter at all times for all public users  
17 regardless of age because a “technology protection measure” is required by the  
18 Childrens’ Internet Protection Act (CIPA) to maintain federal funding eligibility,  
19 because filtering is consistent with NCRL’s mission and traditional role as a  
20 public library, and because NCRL is obligated to provide a safe and non-hostile  
21 environment for patrons and staff. (NCRL Statement, ¶ 60-99).  
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1 NCRL's filter blocks internet access to web sites falling only into certain  
2 defined categories. NCRL provides a means for a patron who believes a  
3 particular web site has been blocked in error to request review and such review  
4 generally occurs with 24 hours. (NCRL Statement, ¶54-59)  
5

6 NCRL's internet filtering capability is provided by Fortinet, Inc. As part  
7 of a system-wide network upgrade in October 2006, NCRL installed a suite of  
8 Fortinet products and services including the FortiGuard Web Filtering Service.  
9 (NCRL Statement, ¶27-34) The FortiGuard service catalogs tens of millions of  
10 web sites into 76 discrete categories from which its customers can select some  
11 or all for blocking. FortiGuard allows its customers to override its decisions on  
12 the categorization of any particular web site. FortiGuard allows any one to  
13 challenge its categorization of a particular web site through an online form.  
14 (NCRL Statement, ¶35-53). For purposes of this case, NCRL commissioned a  
15 study of the blocking effectiveness of the FortiGuard Web Filtering Service  
16 based upon actual usage data by NCRL patrons accessing the internet on NCRL  
17 computers. Among other findings, the study showed that over a one week  
18 period in August 2007, 20 web pages were blocked out of a total of 600,000 web  
19 page requests. (NCRL Statement, ¶100-113).  
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1 Plaintiffs Sarah Bradburn, Charles Heinlen, Pearl Cherrington, and the  
2 Second Amendment Foundation (“Plaintiffs”) allege that NCRL’s practice of  
3 filtering internet use by adult patrons infringes upon rights guaranteed by the  
4 First Amendment of the United States Constitution<sup>2</sup> and Article I, § 5 of the  
5 Washington State Constitution<sup>3</sup> NCRL denies that its Policy and practice  
6 infringe upon either set of rights. (Ct. Rec. 1, ¶ 1; Ct. Rec. 5, ¶ 1)  
7  
8

### 9 III. LEGAL ANALYSIS

#### 10 11 **1. Certification is appropriate because Plaintiffs’ Claims Are** 12 **Dependent Upon State Constitutional Law.**

13 Plaintiffs contend that NCRL’s Policy and practice infringe upon free  
14 speech rights granted by the federal and Washington state constitutions,  
15 respectively. Plaintiffs allege these theories as separate claims for relief.<sup>4</sup>  
16

17 Whether Plaintiffs are wrong or right should be addressed as a matter of  
18 state law. Federal courts do not reach federal constitutional issues if disputes  
19

20  
21 <sup>2</sup> The First Amendment to the United States Constitution provides in part: “*Congress*  
22 *shall make no law ... abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or of the right of the*  
23 *people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.*”

24 <sup>3</sup> Article 1, § 5 of the Washington State Constitution states: “*Every person may freely*  
25 *speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right.*”

26 <sup>4</sup> See Ct. Rec. 1, ¶22-23 and ¶ 24-25.

1 can be resolved on state constitutional grounds. *See Barnes-Wallace v. City of*  
2 *San Diego*, 471 F.3d 1038, 1046-47 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2006)(“We are bound to resolve  
3 state constitutional questions before reaching federal challenges.”) citing *City of*  
4 *Mesquite v. Aladdin’s Castle, Inc.* 455 U.S. 283, 295 (1982). The Court in  
5 *Barnes-Wallace* certified unsettled questions of state constitutional law to the  
6 California Supreme Court. 471 F.3d at 1047-48.<sup>5</sup>  
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10 Moreover, Plaintiffs’ First Amendment challenge is fully  
11 encompassed by Plaintiffs’ challenge to NCRL’s Policy under state  
12 constitutional law. Article 1, § 5 of the Washington State Constitution is as  
13 broad as the First Amendment. *See Fine Arts Guild v. The City of Seattle*, 74  
14 Wn.2d 503, 512 (1968)(The First Amendment and Art. I, § 5 of the Washington  
15 State Constitution are “inferentially interchangeable.”) In certain contexts,  
16 Article I, § 5 has been held to extend beyond the First Amendment in its  
17 protection of individual civil liberties. See generally *Ino Ino Ino v. City of*  
18 *Bellevue*, 132 Wn.2d 103, 114-122 (1997) modified 133 Wn.2d 229, cert.  
19 denied 522 U.S. 1077 (1978 ). Because Plaintiffs’ First Amendment claims are  
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25 <sup>5</sup> See also *State v. Coe*, 101 Wn.2d 364, 374 (1984); *State v. Reece*, 110 Wn.2d 766,  
26 770-71 (1988).

1 not, in any event, broader than their claims under Article I, §5, Plaintiffs'  
2 challenge to NCRL's Policy is fully addressed and properly resolved solely as a  
3 matter of Washington law.  
4

5 **2. Certification is Appropriate because Article 1, § 5 has not been**  
6 **interpreted in the circumstances presented by this case.**

7 RCW 2.60.020 requires as a condition of certification that the Washington  
8 law to be ascertained must be law that "has not been clearly determined."  
9 Washington law is well-developed on the issue of standing. See, e.g.,  
10 *Kadoranian v. Bellingham Police Dept.*, 119 Wn. 2d 178, 191 (1992).  
11 However, Washington law has not been clearly determined on other raised by  
12 their claims. For example, the Washington Supreme Court has found that the  
13 right receive information is a "fundamental counterpart" of constitutionally-  
14 established free speech rights. See *Voters Educ. Comm. v. PDC*, 161 Wn.2d  
15 470, 483 (2007) quoting *Fritz v. Gorton*, 83 Wn.2d 275, 296-97 (1974). Yet no  
16 decision of the Supreme Court has suggested that speech rights are absolute or  
17 that such rights are not subject to narrowly tailored restrictions which serve  
18 legitimate, even compelling state interests.<sup>6</sup>  
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25 <sup>6</sup> For purposes of this Motion, NCRL assumes that implementation of its filtering  
26 policy constitutes state action.

1           The United States Supreme Court dealt with the use of internet filters in  
2 public libraries in response to a First Amendment facial challenge to the  
3 Childrens' Internet Protection Act ("CIPA"). In *United States v. American*  
4 *Library Ass'n.*, 539 U.S. 94 (2003). A plurality of the Court held that CIPA did  
5 not infringe upon the First Amendment rights of library patrons by conditioning  
6 libraries' receipt of federal funding upon the installation of a "technology  
7 protection measure." *American Library Ass'n.* is an important, instructive  
8 decision (e.g., in its discussion of the role of public libraries) but it involved  
9 neither an "as applied" challenge to internet filtering by adult patrons nor claims  
10 based upon state law.  
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15           Similarly, no Washington case has addressed this tension between  
16 constitutionally-established free speech and the interest of a public library in  
17 limiting internet access consistent with CIPA and the library's mission,  
18 community role, and concern for the safety and welfare of its employees and  
19 patrons. This is a unique factual setting raising issues of first impression under  
20 the Washington State Constituion. In the language of RCW 2.60.020, "it is  
21 necessary to ascertain [Washington] law" on precisely these issues to resolve  
22 this case.  
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1 State Constitution. The state constitutional issues are as broad as the issues  
2 raised by Plaintiffs under the First Amendment and the criteria for certification  
3 under RCW 2.60.020 are fully satisfied. For these reasons, NCRL asks this  
4 Court, in the exercise of its sound discretion, to certify to the Washington  
5 Supreme Court the question articulated in this Motion and direct further  
6 proceedings pursuant to RCW 2.60.030.  
7

8  
9 DATED this 4<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2008.  
10

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28 DEFENDANT NCRL'S MOTION FOR  
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1 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

2 I hereby certify that on February 4, 2008, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court  
3 using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the persons listed below:

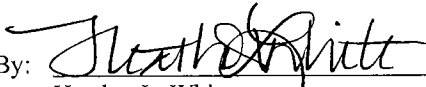
4 Duncan Manville  
5 1629 2nd Ave. W  
6 Seattle, WA 98119

Aaron Caplan  
ACLU of Washington  
705 Second Ave., Ste. 300  
Seattle, WA 98103

6 Notice has been delivered by U.S. Mail to:

7 Catherine Crump  
8 American Civil Liberties Union Foundation  
9 125 Broad Street, 17<sup>th</sup> Floor  
10 New York, NY 10004

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12 By:   
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