1 STATE OF OKLAHOMA 2 1st Session of the 54th Legislature (2013) 3 HOUSE BILL 1674 By: Blackwell 4 5 6 AS INTRODUCED 7 An Act relating to schools; creating the Scientific Education and Academic Freedom Act; providing short title; stating legislative findings; directing State 8 Board of Education, district boards of education, and 9 certain administrators to create certain environment within schools; permitting teachers to help students 10 understand certain information about scientific theories; disallowing State Board of Education, district boards of education, and certain 11 administrators from prohibiting teachers from helping 12 students understand certain information about scientific theories; providing for evaluation of 1.3 students based on understanding of course materials; prohibiting penalizing of students for holding 14 certain position on scientific theories; prohibiting certain construction; stating intent; directing State 15 Department of Education to provide certain notification; directing superintendents to 16 disseminate certain information; providing for codification; providing an effective date; and 17 declaring an emergency. 18 19 20 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA: 2.1 SECTION 1. A new section of law to be codified NEW LAW 22 in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 11-121 of Title 70, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

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This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Scientific Education and Academic Freedom Act".

- SECTION 2. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 11-122 of Title 70, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
- A. The Oklahoma Legislature finds that an important purpose of science education is to inform students about scientific evidence and to help students develop critical thinking skills they need in order to become intelligent, productive, and scientifically informed citizens. The Legislature further finds that the teaching of some scientific concepts including but not limited to premises in the areas of biology, chemistry, meteorology, bioethics and physics can cause controversy, and that some teachers may be unsure of the expectations concerning how they should present information on some subjects such as, but not limited to, biological evolution, the chemical origins of life, global warming, and human cloning.
- B. The State Board of Education, district boards of education, district superintendents and administrators, and public school principals and administrators shall endeavor to create an environment within public elementary and secondary schools that encourages students to explore scientific questions, learn about scientific evidence, develop critical thinking skills, and respond appropriately and respectfully to differences of opinion about controversial issues. Educational authorities in this state shall

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also endeavor to assist teachers to find more effective ways to present the science curriculum where it addresses scientific controversies. Toward this end, teachers shall be permitted to help students understand, analyze, critique, and review in an objective manner the scientific strengths and scientific weaknesses of existing scientific theories pertinent to the course being taught.

- C. The State Board of Education, a district board of education, district superintendent or administrator, or public school principal or administrator shall not prohibit any teacher in a school district in this state from helping students understand, analyze, critique, and review in an objective manner the scientific strengths and scientific weaknesses of existing scientific theories pertinent to the course being taught.
- D. Students may be evaluated based upon their understanding of course materials, but no student in any public school or institution shall be penalized in any way because the student may subscribe to a particular position on scientific theories. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to exempt students from learning, understanding and being tested on curriculum as prescribed by state and local education standards.
- E. The provisions of the Scientific Education and Academic
 Freedom Act shall only protect the teaching of scientific
 information, and shall not be construed to promote any religious or
 nonreligious doctrine, promote discrimination for or against a

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particular set of religious beliefs or nonbeliefs, or promote
discrimination for or against religion or nonreligion. The intent
of the provisions of this act is to create an environment in which
both the teacher and students can openly and objectively discuss the
facts and observations of science, and the assumptions that underlie
their interpretation.
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F. By no later than the start of the 2013-2014 school year, the State Department of Education shall notify all district superintendents of the provisions of the Scientific Education and Academic Freedom Act. Each superintendent shall then disseminate to all employees within the district a copy of the provisions of this act.

SECTION 3. This act shall become effective July 1, 2013.

SECTION 4. It being immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, by reason whereof this act shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage and approval.

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