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### INITIATIVE 388

I, Sam Reed, Secretary of State of the State of Washington and custodian of its seal hereby certify that, according to the records on file in my office, the attached copy of Initiative Measure No. 388 to the Legislature is a true and correct copy as it was received by this office.

An Act. Relating to returning prayer back to public schools, colleges adding a new section to chapter adding a new section to chapter 28.10.RCW and adding a new section to chapter 28A.600RCW.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 28A.600RCW to read as follows:

The board of directors of each school district will provide for the observance of two minutes of silent prayer at each school in the district. During this two minute period students and staff would join together at each school in unity by standing and praying silently together.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2 A new section is adds to Chapter 28B.10RCW to read as follows:

The governing board of each institution of higher education shall provide for the observance of two minutes of prayer at each institution. During this two minute period students and staff at each institution shall stand in unity and pray together.

An ACT Relating to prayer returned to schools, and amending RCW28A.600.025

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3.RCW28A.600.025 and 1998c 131 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

1. The First Amendment to the United States Constitution, and Article I, sections 5 and 11 of the Washington state constitution guarantee that students, teachers and principals retain their rights of free

speech and free exercise of religion, notwithstanding the student's enrollment and attendance or the teacher's or principals employment in a common school. These rights include, but are not limited to, the right of an individual student to freely express and or appropriate in any and all class work, homework, evaluations or tests. School personnel may not grade the class work, homework, evaluation or test on the religious expression but may grade the student's performance on scholastic content such as spelling, sentence structure and grammar, and the degree to which the student's performance reflects the instruction and objectives established by the school personnel. School personnel may not subject an individual student who expresses religious beliefs or opinions in accordance with this section to any form of retribution or negative consequence and may not penalize the student's standing, evaluations or privileges. An employee of the school district may not censure a student's expression of religious beliefs or opinions, when relevant or appropriate, in any class work, homework, evaluations, or tests, extracurricular activities, or other activities under the sponsorship or auspices of the school district. These rights also include the right of individual students standing together silently praying and engaging in student led prayer. The prayer must be presented in a nondisruptive manner. Teachers and principals have the right to pray with students. The superintendent of public instruction shall distribute to the school districts, teachers and students information about laws governing students rights to religious expression in schools.