

Students

Religion and Religious Accommodation

The Region 14 Board of Education (“the Board”) recognizes and values the religious diversity within its community and is committed to providing a safe, respectful and equitable environment for all, free from all forms of discriminatory or harassing behaviors based on religion. It is the policy of the Board that its schools will be neutral in matters concerning religion. At the same time, the schools are responsible for educating student on being respectful of the religious beliefs of others.

Freedom of religion is an individual right and a collective responsibility. The Board commits to work with the community it serves to foster an inclusive learning environment that promotes acceptance and protects religious freedom for all individuals. The Board and its staff will take all reasonable steps to ensure freedom of religion and religious practices consistent with state and federal law. However, the Board expects that students and their families will help the Board to understand their religious needs and will work with the Board and its schools to determine appropriate and reasonable accommodations.

It is the policy of the Board that no religious belief or non-belief should be promoted by Regional School District 14, its schools or its employees, and none should be disparaged.

Regional School District 14 (“the District”) recognizes that one of its educational goals is to advance student knowledge and appreciation of the role that our religious heritage plays in the social, cultural, and historical development of civilization.

The District also recognizes that it is important to accommodate the rights of its students and staff members to exercise their religious beliefs in a manner that does not substantially disrupt the school and work environment or impinge upon the rights of others. As such, the District will make reasonable accommodations for students and staff members who have particular religious’ needs. The level of accommodation the District can provide students and staff must be tempered by the First Amendment’s Free Exercise of Religion and Establishment clauses. Schools are not required to accommodate a religious request if granting such a request would place an undue burden on the school, or in the case of requests made by staff members, would fundamentally alter the job duties of the requesting staff member.

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Religion and Religious Accommodation (continued)

In order for students to be granted a religious accommodation, the student's parent/guardian must submit a written request to the principal of the student's school. The written request must state: (a) the specific accommodation requested; (b) why the accommodation is needed; and (c) the time and duration of the accommodation.

The Board realizes that the accommodation of one student's religious beliefs and practices must never infringe on the religious belief and practices of students belonging to a different religious sect. Schools must respect, but never favor or endorse, one religion over another.

Dietary Requirements: The Board of Education recognizes the multicultural and multi-religious composition of the District's population. Some children because of religious restrictions are prohibited from eating certain foods. If an alternate entrée is not available, the children will be unable to benefit from all food components of the meals served at school. Therefore, an alternative entrée shall be offered when such foods are served for meals.

Nothing in this policy is meant to require schools to operate special diet kitchens. Usually there is no difficulty acquiring substitute items. However, if the authorized substitute foods are not normally kept in inventory or are not generally available, the parent/guardian should provide the substitute food.

Fasting: The Board is sensitive to religious periods of fasting. District's schools will endeavor to provide appropriate space, other than cafeterias for individuals who are fasting in religious observance. It is further recognized that students who are fasting may need exemptions from certain physical education classes. District's schools shall make reasonable efforts to provide appropriate accommodations.

Family Life and Sex Education: Students, parents or guardians shall be informed of their right to exempt the student from the family life program. The student will be exempted upon a written request for exemption from his/her parent or guardian.

Clothing: The Board recognizes that there are certain religious communities that require specific items of dress. The Board understands that some attire, which is a requirement of religious observance may not conform to the school/ District dress code. The District's schools will reasonably accommodate students with regard to religious attire. Religious attire is not cultural dress; it is a requirement of religious observation.

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Religion and Religious Accommodation (continued)

Clothing: (continued)

The District shall permit exceptions to the student dress code for bona fide religious reasons. Accommodations for prescribed religious attire, which includes but is not limited to, a headscarf, head covers, hijab, burka, skullcap, Yarmulkes, turbans, and Rastafarian headdress may be permitted.

Where uniforms are worn (including for athletics), administrators may ask the student to wear religious attire in the same color as the uniform (e.g. the head scarves for females); however, it is recognized that there may be religious requirements of color that cannot be modified.

Classroom Activities: The Board will seek to reasonably accommodate students where there is a demonstrated conflict between a specific class or curriculum and a religious requirement or observance. Where academic accommodation is requested, the school should have an informed discussion with the student's parents/guardians to understand the nature and extent of the conflict. The school should make it clear during the discussion that its role is to protect students and staff from harassment and discrimination because of their religion and cultural practices. However, the schools of Regional School District 14 cannot accommodate religious values and beliefs that clearly conflict with Board policies.

It must be noted that when an individual requests an accommodation related to curriculum, the accommodation applies to the individual in question and not to the whole class or to classroom practices in general. A reasonable accommodation based on religious belief consists of temporarily exempting the student from a specific portion of a classroom course and offering alternative instruction. However, *the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit has ruled that parents do not possess a fundamental right "to tell a public school what his or her child will or will not be taught."* As such, the District at all times retains control over determining the curriculum and instructional program for its students, along with general grade level, course and graduation requirements.

Holidays: Students are entitled to excused absences for the observances of religious holidays. Students who are absent for the observance of a religious holiday must have the opportunity to make up any missed work, examination or assignment. A student who avails himself/herself of the opportunity to make up any work, examination or assignment because of such observance shall not be penalized based on that absence. A school, through notification in its student handbook, may require parents/legal guardians to notify the principal up to five calendar days prior to any anticipated absence for a religious holiday.

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Religion and Religious Accommodation (continued)

Religious Student Clubs: Student-initiated, non-curriculum-related student groups shall be permitted to conduct voluntary meetings on school grounds during non-instructional time when other non-curriculum groups are permitted to meet, regardless of the size of the group or the religious, political, philosophical, or other content of the speech at the meetings, provided that the meetings do not materially or substantially interfere with the orderly conduct of the educational activities of the school. Such meetings shall be open to all students without regard to race, color, religion or national origin.

Student Prayer: Under the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment, the District may not sponsor prayer in schools. The Board recognizes the significance of prayer in some student's religious practices. The District's schools will make reasonable efforts to accommodate some individuals' requirements for daily prayer by providing an appropriate location within the building for such students to participate in prayer. (a quiet space in the library, an empty room etc.). Individual students may pray providing it does not disrupt school activities.

Note: Regional School District 14 may provide space but should not implicate the Establishment Clause by dedicating a classroom as, for example, a church, temple or mosque. In addition, the use of staff time to accommodate students' religious needs is both a burden to the school and support for a particular religious practice which is a violation of the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. Therefore, no staff time shall be required to monitor or supervise a student's religious activities.)

(cf. 0521.2 – Religious Neutrality)

(cf. 6115.1 – Religious Observances and Displays)

(cf. 6141.2 – Separation of Church and State)

(cf. 6141.21 – Religion in the Public Schools)

(cf. 6144.1 – Exemption from Instruction)

(cf. 6145 – Extra-Class Activities)

(cf. 6162.51 – Student Surveys)

(cf. 6145.3 – Distribution of Printed Matter, Freedom of School Press; Publications)

(cf. 9030.1 – Religious Guidelines)

Students

Religion and Religious Accommodation (continued)

Legal Reference: Connecticut General Statutes
10-16a Silent meditation.
10-15c Discrimination in public schools prohibited.
Lee v. Weisman, 112 S. Ct. 2649 (1992).
Jones v. Clear Creek Independent School Region School District 14, 977 F. 2d 963 (5th Cir. 1992).
Harris v. Joint School Region School District 14, 41 F.3d 447 (9th Cir., 1994).
American Civil Liberties Union of NJ v. Black Horse Pike Regional Board of Education, 84 F.3d 1471 (3rd Cir., 1996).
20 U.S.C. 7904 (No Child Left Behind Act of 2001).
U.S. Constitution, Amendment 1.
Tinker v. Des Moines School Region School District 14, 393 U.S. 503 (1969).
Lemon v. Kurtzman, 403 U.S. 602 (1971).
Leebaert v. Harrington, 332 F.3d134, 141 (2nd Cir. 2003)
Equal Access Act, 20U.S.C. Secs. 4071-74.

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REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 14
Bethlehem and Woodbury, Connecticut