

SCHOOL CEREMONIES AND OBSERVANCES/PATRIOTIC EXERCISES

The Board believes that special recognition should be given to national holidays. The building principal should encourage a discreet observance of these holidays, which have become a part of the American heritage. These observances may, in some instances, be in the form of a school assembly while in other instances they are a part of the classroom work.

The Board directs the administration to develop specific activities within each building to convey the meaning and significance of Veterans Day. The observance must be at least one hour long, except in buildings that schedule class periods of less than an hour. In those buildings, the observance must be at least one standard class period in length.

Religious Holidays and Observances

The following guidelines govern the observance of, and teaching about, religious holidays in the schools.

1. The public schools must be neutral in matters of religion. The schools must show no preference for one religion over another. They must refrain from the promotion of any religion or all religions; consequently, no religious celebrations may be conducted by the public schools.

“Religious celebration” is defined as:

- A. a formal observance, including worship or religious services of any kind, whether or not conducted by a member of the clergy. Religious observances cannot be justified by the fact that the majority of students or individuals in a given community happen to approve of the practice or by the fact that individual students may absent themselves upon parental request;
- B. the display of religious objects or symbols, except those that are integral parts of a short-term study in the curriculum, such as art, history, etc., or
- C. the presentation of religious music, except to the extent that such music is presented for its musical rather than its religious content. Songs or music programs that have significance for a particular religion should not be sung or performed in the school during the period that coincides with the community celebration of the events portrayed in the music. Festive songs that cannot be associated with a religious celebration are permitted.

2. A program or observance related to a religious holiday in theme or timing should be evaluated as to its purpose and effect. If either the purpose or the effect is judged to be religious rather than secular, the activity should not be undertaken.
3. The school should avoid any activity, display or exhibit that promotes or gives its approval to religious matters.

Patriotic Exercises

The Board does not require the daily recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance. However, the Board encourages reciting of the pledge on a regular basis as determined by the classroom teacher or building principal. The District is prohibited from preventing a teacher from having students recite the Pledge of Allegiance in the teacher's classroom.

In addition, District administrators, staff and students are prohibited from altering the wording of the Pledge of Allegiance.

The Board recognizes that beliefs of some persons prohibit participation in the pledge, the salute to the United States flag or other opening exercises. Therefore, such persons are excused from participation.

The Board prohibits the intimidation of any student by other students or staff aimed at coercing participation in reciting the pledge.

School Prayer

The Board certifies that it does not have, nor will it adopt, any policies that deny or prevent participation in constitutionally protected school prayer. This certification is submitted annually by October 1 to the Ohio Department of Education.

Moment of Silence

The Board may provide for a moment of silence with participation of students for prayer, reflection or meditation upon a moral, philosophical or patriotic theme.

The Board, administrators or any District employee shall not require a student to participate in a moment of silence.

Constitution Day

On September 17 of each year, the District may participate in the celebration of Constitution Day by reciting the Preamble of the Constitution at 2:00 p.m. EST. When the 17th falls on a weekend, the day of celebration will be announced.

[Adoption date:]

LEGAL REFS.: U.S. Const. Amend. I, Establishment Cl.
The Elementary and Secondary Education Act; 20 USC 1221 et seq.
ORC 5.23
3313.601; 3313.602; 3313.63; 3313.80
3320.01; 3320.02; 3320.03
OAC 3301-35-04

NOTE: House Bill 164 enacted the “Ohio Student Religious Liberties Act of 2019.” The act allows students enrolled in a public school to engage in religious expression before, during and after school hours in the same manner and to the same extent that a student is permitted to engage in secular activities or expression before, during and after school hours and removed the previous language in statute allowing the board to limit a student’s exercise or expression of the pupil’s religious beliefs to lunch periods or other noninstructional time periods when pupils are free to associate. Districts also must grant the same access to school facilities to students who wish to conduct a meeting for the purpose of engaging in religious expression as is given to secular student groups, without regard to the content of a student’s or group’s expression.

Districts cannot prohibit a student from engaging in religious expression as defined by law, in the completion of homework, artwork or other written or oral assignments. Assignment grades and scores must be calculated using ordinary academic standards of substance and relevance, including any legitimate pedagogical concerns and cannot penalize or reward a student based on the religious content of a student’s work.

THIS IS A REQUIRED POLICY